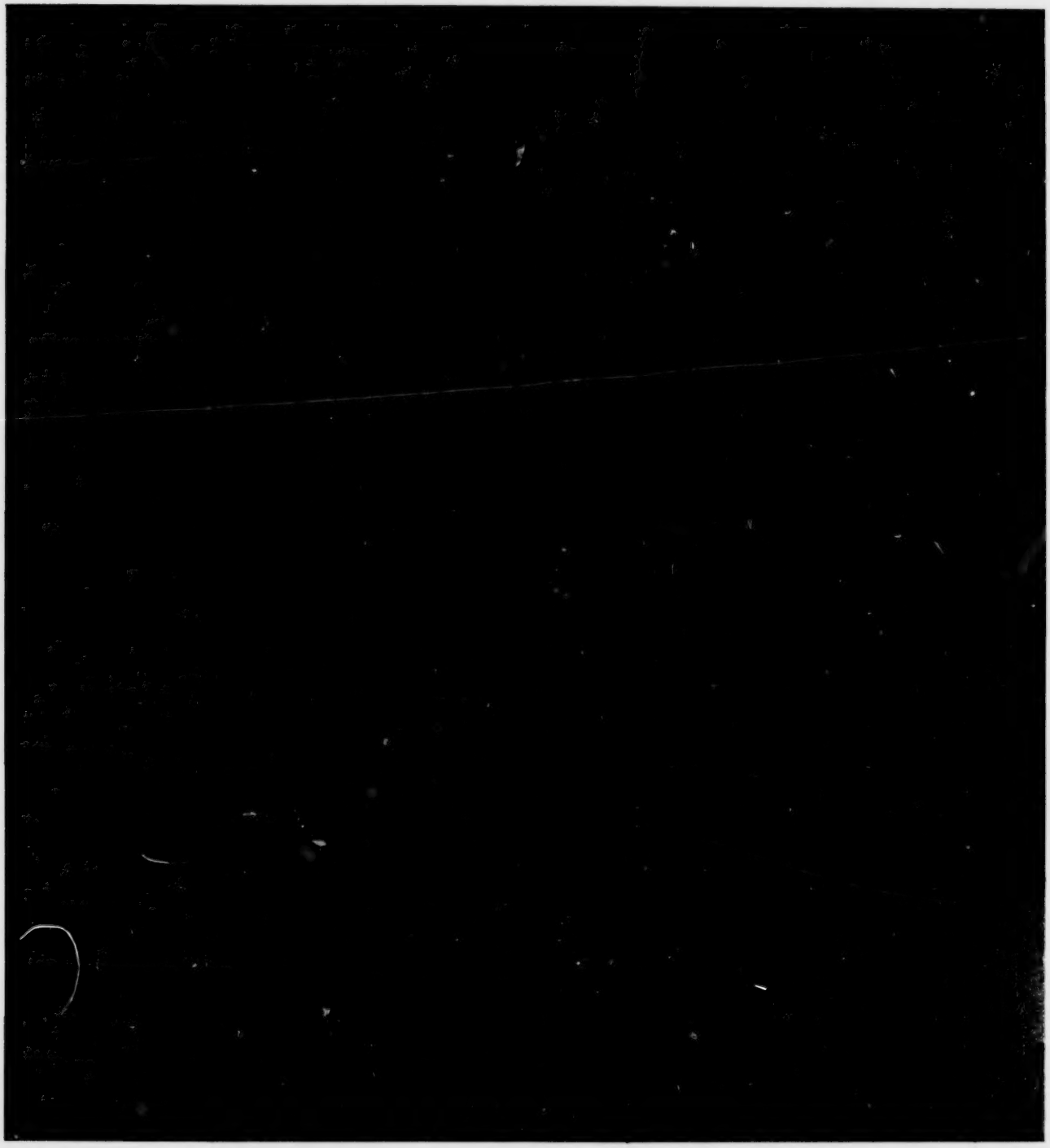
Government of Canada
Federal-Provincial Relations Office

Gouvernement du Canada
Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales

Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

A Descriptive Inventory

1980-81 and 1981-82



Canada

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office was established in 1975 by "An Act Respecting the Office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations and Respecting the Clerk of the Privy Council". The unit had previously functioned as the Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat in the Privy Council Office. It is headed by the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations who, supported by a Deputy Secretary, reports directly to the Prime Minister.

The FPRO has three components: a secretariat under an Assistant Secretary responsible for liaison with the provinces; a second secretariat, also under an Assistant Secretary, responsible for strategic and constitutional planning and an internal information services unit.

The functions of the FPRO are to assist the Prime Minister in his overall responsibility for federal-provincial relations, to provide the Cabinet with assistance in examining federal-provincial issues of current and long-term concern and to promote and facilitate the development of federal-provincial consultation. The FPRO also provides assistance to federal Ministers, departments and agencies in the conduct of their relations with provincial governments.

For further information and enquiries please contact:

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
59 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OA3

A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

IN OPERATION DURING FISCAL YEARS 1980-1981 and 1981-1982

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
March 1982

ISSN 0707-1639

©Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1982

Cat. No. CP41-1/1982E
ISBN 0-662-11965-7

On peut obtenir une copie de ce répertoire en français au Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales à 59, rue Sparks, Ottawa, K1A 0A3.

Foreword

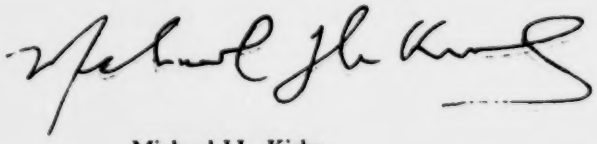
I am pleased to introduce the sixth edition of this descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities covering the fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Since 1974 this annual publication has revealed the existence of a major network of federal-provincial cooperation in the form of shared-cost programs and projects involving joint federal and provincial administration. The volume of transfers of funds between the federal government and the provinces continues to increase. Indeed federal transfers, in cash and tax points, for the 1981-82 fiscal year are estimated to increase to $18.9 billion, $2 billion more than the estimates for the previous year.

Our publication this year, combining as it does two fiscal years, 1980-81 and 1981-1982, was undertaken to provide those involved or interested in federal-provincial relations with the most current information and statistics that could be obtained.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Deputy Ministers, Directors of Crown corporations and agencies and their staff for continued support and assistance in the compilation of this publication. I should also like to express my thanks to Mrs. Louise Simard of the Federal-Provincial Relations Office who has been responsible for coordinating and editing this edition.

I feel certain that this publication will continue to be of use to legislators, employees from all levels and sectors of government, researchers, journalists and the general public.



Michael J.L. Kirby
Secretary to the Cabinet
for Federal-Provincial Relations

Ottawa
March 1982

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my appreciation to the Deputy Ministers, Heads of Crown corporations and agencies as well as their officials for the support they have given in the coordination and preparation of this edition.

A special recognition is also due to Mrs. Francine deLéséleuc who helped me in the editing and proofreading of this publication; to the team of the Word Processing Services of the Privy Council Office who spent time and effort in the typing and coding of this material; to Mrs. Sandy Hovey of APH Limited who was responsible for the computer coding and the photocomposition; and finally to my colleagues in the Federal-Provincial Relations Office who offered their assistance and advice.

Louise Simard

Table of Contents

	Page
INTRODUCTION	i
TABLES OF MAJOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS ESTIMATED TO BE MADE TO THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES IN 1980-81 AND 1981-82	iii
DESCRIPTIONS OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	
AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF (Canadian Dairy Commission)	1
COMMUNICATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF	13
EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION (CEIC), DEPARTMENT OF	22
ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF (Atomic Energy of Canada Limited)	41
ENVIRONMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE (Parks Canada Program)	55
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF (Canadian International Development Agency CIDA)	84
FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF	90
FISHERIES AND OCEANS, DEPARTMENT OF	103
INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF	107
INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF	124
JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF	131
LABOUR, DEPARTMENT OF	138
NATIONAL DEFENCE, DEPARTMENT OF	145
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF	152
NATIONAL REVENUE (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE), DEPARTMENT OF	174
PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF (National Capital Commission) (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation)	176
REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION, DEPARTMENT OF	197
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA, DEPARTMENT OF THE	213
SOLICITOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE (The Correctional Service of Canada) (Royal Canadian Mounted Police)	226
SUPPLY AND SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF (Statistics Canada)	242
TRANSPORT, DEPARTMENT OF (Harbour Commissions, Ports and Harbours) (The St.Lawrence Seaway Authority) (Canadian Transport Commission)	248
VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF	264
ANNEX — LIST OF THE VARIOUS FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY	266

Introduction

This volume is intended to provide a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities which were in effect during the fiscal years 1980-1981 and 1981-1982. Basic information is given on each program and activity, along with the source within the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

A general knowledge of federal, provincial and municipal responsibilities would be an asset when looking for a particular program or area of interest. The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged according to the responsibilities of the federal ministers concerned.

For the purpose of this inventory the term "programs and activities" comprises the major shared-cost programs, along with other significant undertakings involving joint federal-provincial administration and/or carried out under the aegis of a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement. Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government: some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, transfer of property, etc.; under others, each government pays its share direct to contractors. Entries of the last type are limited, since industrial development incentives given by governments individually to private firms directly have been excluded. Such incentives and assistance are already described in other publications of the Government of Canada.

Appearing on page 266 is a list of the entries in this inventory classified according to the following types.

1. Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977
2. Unconditional payments to the provinces and municipalities
3. Conditional grants and payments in respect of shared-cost programs and activities
   a) Federal payments to the provinces or municipalities; and
   b) Provincial or municipal payments to the federal government
4. Payments under contracts for goods or services:
   a) Federal payments to the provinces or municipalities; and
   b) Provincial or municipal payments to the federal government
5. Payments relating to the transfer of land, improvements or other physical assets
6. Loans to provinces or municipalities:
   a) Loans with forgiveness provisions; and
   b) Loans without forgiveness provisions
7. Joint activities where each level of government independently finances its share of the responsibilities
8. Support of intergovernmental liaison and joint administrative bodies
9. Miscellaneous

The information contained in this inventory is, of course, for ready reference only. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that the federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into thereunder, should be obtained direct from the departments and agencies concerned.

Suggestions and comments from users of this volume which would assist the Federal-Provincial Relations Office to improve future editions would be gratefully received.

Suggestions and comments should be forwarded to:

Publications and Editing Coordinator
Federal-Provincial Relations Office
59 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OA3

Estimated Federal Transfers to the Provinces, Territories and Municipalities
Fiscal Year 1981-1982
($ millions)

Program	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
Statutory Subsidies	9.8	0.7	2.3	1.8	4.6	6.0	2.2	2.2	3.5	2.5	—	—	35.6
Fiscal Equalization	416.7	95.6	488.5	418.7	1,842.4	—	365.3	—	—	—	—	—	3,627.2
1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	*	—	*	—	3.4	0.4	*	*	0.3	0.1	—	—	4.2
Reciprocal Taxation	9.3	2.9	18.7	8.5	35.0	57.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	131.9
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer***	4.7	0.8	—	—	1.4	21.6	2.0	*	36.9	1.5	0.3	0.3	79.5
Youth Allowances Recovery	—	—	—	—	−179.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	−179.6
Prior Year Adjustments**													200.0
Total Fiscal Transfer Cash Payments	440.5	100.0	509.5	429.0	1,707.2	85.5	369.5	2.2	40.7	4.1	0.3	0.3	3,898.8
Hospital Insurance	79.7	17.2	117.1	97.5	592.2	1,103.0	140.8	133.7	249.8	330.0	5.7	2.4	2,869.1
Medicare	27.4	5.9	40.3	33.6	203.9	379.8	48.5	46.0	86.0	113.6	2.0	0.8	987.8
Post-Secondary Education	50.7	10.9	74.5	62.0	376.8	701.8	89.6	85.0	159.0	209.9	3.6	1.6	1,825.4
Extended Health Care	17.2	3.7	25.3	21.1	186.3	254.8	30.5	28.9	62.8	78.5	1.3	0.6	711.0
Prior Year Adjustments**													18.0
Established Programs Financing Cash Payments	175.0	37.7	257.2	214.2	1,359.2	2,439.4	309.4	293.6	557.6	732.0	12.6	5.4	6,411.3
Canada Assistance Plan	56.3	13.0	72.7	79.0	572.3	553.4	72.2	75.3	167.0	323.2	8.9	2.1	1,995.4
Health Resources Fund	—	0.2	1.5	—	3.2	0.9	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	6.0
Other Health and Welfare	1.0	0.5	2.4	4.5	—	33.1	5.5	5.2	9.2	4.0	0.1	1.4	66.9
Bilingualism in Education	1.5	0.7	2.6	13.4	108.2	41.2	4.0	1.4	3.8	4.3	0.1	0.1	181.3
Economic Development	54.0	28.9	62.9	75.3	218.3	54.5	42.0	29.2	13.7	34.9	5.0	2.9	621.6
Crop Insurance	*	0.9	0.2	0.2	3.8	13.7	9.8	41.3	27.4	1.7	—	—	99.0
Territorial Financial Agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273.6	62.1	335.7
Municipal Grants	1.7	0.7	9.2	5.0	32.7	75.6	10.1	4.2	9.7	16.8	0.8	1.3	167.8
Total Other Cash Payments	114.5	44.9	151.5	177.4	938.5	772.4	143.6	156.6	230.8	385.1	288.5	69.9	3,473.7
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS	730.0	182.6	918.2	820.6	4,004.9	3,297.3	822.5	452.4	829.1	1,121.2	301.4	75.6	13,783.8
Established Programs Financing Tax Transfer													
13.5 Personal Income Tax Points	49.5	10.7	94.0	69.9	931.2	1,502.7	132.2	122.6	381.8	480.6	7.3	5.1	3,787.6
1.0 Corporate Income Tax Point	2.9	0.5	5.6	3.7	58.6	109.9	9.6	11.3	59.9	35.5	0.7	0.3	298.5
Contracting-Out Tax Transfer													
8.5 Personal Income Tax Points for EPF	—	—	—	—	532.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532.7
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	300.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300.1
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowance	—	—	—	—	179.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179.6
TOTAL TAX TRANSFERS	52.4	11.2	99.6	73.6	2,002.2	1,612.6	141.8	133.9	441.7	516.1	8.0	5.4	5,098.5
TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFERS	782.4	193.8	1,017.8	894.2	6,007.1	4,909.9	964.3	586.3	1,270.8	1,637.3	309.4	81.0	18,882.3
Fiscal Equalization — Dollars per capita	712	765	569	588	291	—	355	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Amount too small to be expressed.
** Distribution not available.
*** Total includes an estimate of $10 millions in respect of prior years. Distribution of that amount is not available.

Source: Main Estimates

Estimated Federal Transfers to the Provinces, Territories and Municipalities
Fiscal Year 1980-1981
($ millions)

Program	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
Statutory Subsidies	9.7	0.7	2.2	1.8	4.4	5.5	2.2	2.1	3.4	2.1	—	—	34.1
Fiscal Equalization	377.6	85.5	447.6	387.6	1,653.6	—	299.3	62.5	—	—	—	—	3,313.7
1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	0.3	*	0.8	1.4	13.1	18.8	1.8	1.0	3.1	4.7	—	—	45.0
Reciprocal Taxation	6.4	2.9	14.8	9.4	35.3	38.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	107.3
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	4.5	1.0	—	—	1.3	20.0	2.0	*	34.0	1.5	0.3	0.4	65.0
Youth Allowances Recovery	—	—	—	—	−161.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	−161.6
Prior Year Adjustments**													150.5
Total Fiscal Transfer Cash Payments	398.5	90.1	465.4	400.2	1,546.1	82.8	305.3	65.6	40.5	8.3	0.3	0.4	3,553.5
Hospital Insurance	72.0	15.4	106.1	88.1	544.9	996.1	128.2	120.3	220.8	290.2	5.1	2.2	2,589.4
Medicare	24.7	5.3	36.4	30.3	187.1	342.0	44.0	41.3	75.8	99.7	1.7	0.8	889.1
Post-Secondary Education	45.2	9.7	66.6	55.3	342.1	625.3	80.5	75.7	138.6	182.2	3.1	1.4	1,625.5
Extended Health Care	15.5	3.3	22.9	19.0	169.4	230.2	27.7	26.0	55.5	69.9	1.2	0.6	641.2
Prior Year Adjustments**													38.0
Established Programs Financing Cash Payments	157.4	33.7	232.0	192.7	1,243.5	2,193.6	280.4	263.1	490.7	642.0	11.1	5.0	5,783.2
Canada Assistance Plan	50.8	11.8	62.5	78.6	541.4	508.1	67.8	66.1	150.0	254.9	1.6	8.7	1,802.3
Health Resources Fund	—	1.1	8.0	—	4.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	2.2	—	—	17.3
Other Health and Welfare	0.9	0.5	2.1	4.6	34.6	33.2	6.4	5.7	9.5	4.3	1.2	0.4	103.4
Bilingualism in Education	1.3	0.8	2.9	12.6	106.5	41.0	3.9	1.7	3.5	4.2	0.1	0.1	178.6
Economic Development	43.7	27.9	37.6	38.4	123.5	20.1	24.7	18.5	8.0	19.7	3.8	2.0	367.9
Crop Insurance	*	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.6	8.8	8.1	33.2	20.7	1.8	—	—	76.0
Territorial Financial Agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215.5	52.3	267.8
Municipal Grants	1.7	0.6	8.3	5.1	34.7	66.6	8.5	3.8	9.7	14.7	1.3	1.0	156.0
Total Other Cash Payments	98.4	43.3	121.5	139.4	847.5	678.0	120.0	129.7	201.7	301.8	223.5	64.5	2,969.3
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS	654.3	167.1	818.9	732.3	3,637.1	2,954.4	705.7	458.4	732.9	952.1	234.9	69.9	12,306.0
Established Programs Financing Tax Transfer													
13.5 Personal Income Tax Points	44.5	9.6	84.3	63.2	832.4	1,351.5	118.9	110.4	339.1	431.7	6.5	4.5	3,396.5
1.0 Corporate Income Tax Point	2.8	0.6	5.2	3.6	59.3	109.3	10.2	9.4	52.0	36.5	0.9	0.3	290.2
Contracting-Out Tax Transfer													
8.5 Personal Income Tax Points for EPF	—	—	—	—	476.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476.2
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	268.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268.0
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowance	—	—	—	—	161.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161.6
TOTAL TAX TRANSFERS	47.3	10.2	89.5	66.8	1,797.5	1,460.8	129.1	119.8	391.2	468.2	7.4	4.8	4,592.5
TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFERS	701.6	177.3	908.4	799.1	5,434.6	4,415.2	834.8	578.2	1,124.0	1,420.3	242.3	74.7	16,898.5
Fiscal Equalization — Dollars per capita	651	691	526	548	262	—	292	65	—	—	—	—	—

* Amount too small to be expressed.
** Distribution not available.

Source: Main Estimates

INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS
OF THE VARIOUS
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES
CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO THE MINISTER
RESPONSIBLE FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was established by the Department of Agriculture Act, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. Prior to 1867, there was a Bureau of Agriculture of the Province of Canada and thus the Department, in effect, predates Confederation. The responsibilities of the Minister today encompass all aspects of the production, processing and marketing of crops and livestock.

The Deputy Minister is the administrative head of the Department. Reporting directly to him are the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy Adviser) who is also responsible for the Farm Income Services Branch, and the Assistant Deputy Ministers responsible for Research, Food Production and Inspection, Marketing and Economics, Regional Development and International Affairs, and Finance and Administration. Three other branches, each headed by a Director General, also report directly to the Deputy Minister — Strategic Planning and Evaluation, Communications, and Personnel Administration. Also reporting to the Deputy Minister is the Coordinator of the Grains Group. The work of the Deputy Minister's office is supported through a departmental secretariat.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by the Department's Research Branch. The extensive investigations of soils, plants, animals, food, and insect pests and diseases of crops are problem-oriented. The Branch's research program is carried out at more than 50 establishments across Canada. The research units cooperate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office and laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department. The Branch also administers a program of contract research under which research projects are carried out by agencies other than the Department of Agriculture. In 1980-81 the value of contracts to industry and universities amounted to $5.8 million. Research on animal diseases is carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Food Production and Inspection Branch, and the Canadian Grain Commission maintains a program of research on the quality of cereal grains and oilseeds.

The Food Production and Inspection Branch is responsible for measures to protect the health of Canada's livestock, for the provision of a meat inspection service and for ensuring supplies of high-quality agricultural products for consumers. Its programs include those concerned with inspection, grading, licensing and registration. The Branch's work is carried out by five directorates — Health of Animals, Food Inspection, Plant Products and Quarantine, Veterinary Inspection Operations, and Production and Inspection Operations — while its Racetrack Division is responsible for supervision of pari-mutuel betting at tracks conducting harness and running horse races.

The Marketing and Economics Branch administers programs to improve the efficiency of the Canadian agricultural marketing system; to increase agricultural exports; to promote greater domestic use of Canadian-produced supplies, and to ensure the long-term supply of agricultural products. Its programs involve market research, and identification of domestic and export marketing opportunities for primary agricultural products and processed foods. It is also responsible for the provision of marketing information and advice for producers, and food and nutrition information for consumers. Two directorates — Market Development, and Market Analysis and Trade Policy — make up the Branch structure.

The Department's newest branch, the Farm Income Services Branch was established in 1980 to consolidate the various programs concerned with providing income stability for farmers. Its primary objective is to develop and deliver effective and efficient agricultural stabilization and crop insurance programs to provide adequate returns to producers, and thereby ensure supplies of agricultural commodities at fair prices to consumers. The basic components of the Branch are the Agricultural Stabilization Board, Agricultural Products Board, Crop Insurance Division and the Western Grain Stabilization Division.

The Regional Development and International Affairs Branch is responsible for programs relating to regional development, agricultural production development and international affairs.

The Regional Development Directorate of the Branch is responsible for developing, coordinating and appraising strategies and programs for the development of the agriculture and food sector in each province. It is also responsible for providing economic analysis and advice in support of departmental policies and programs affecting agricultural development at both the provincial and national level. The Directorate maintains an Agriculture and Food Development Office in each province to serve as the Department's main contact with the provincial government and non-governmental organizations in their respective areas.

Programs concerned with animal and crop production, and

farm development are the responsibility of the Branch's Production Development Directorate, the operations of which are aimed at promoting a thriving agriculture and food industry in Canada. The International Affairs Directorate is responsible for liaison with world agricultural organizations, the collection and dissemination of international agricultural intelligence, and the development of technical assistance in foreign aid programs.

Most of the Department's programs have provincial implications and many are carried out with the cooperation and/or involvement of the provinces. Programs such as crop insurance; record of performance for livestock, and forage seed improvement entail actual provincial participation and involvement. There are provincial regulations for grading of many agricultural products, but in most cases, by agreement, federal regulations and procedures are followed because of interprovincial and export trade implications. Other programs, such as grants to agricultural exhibitions and fairs and financial assistance for 4-H Clubs, are of distinct provincial interest.

The extent and nature of provincial involvement with programs of the Department of Agriculture vary considerably. Some programs are, in effect, administered primarily federally; others involve participation at both levels. The Canadian Grain Commission has actual involvement at the municipal level by providing grants to municipalities in lieu of taxes.

Several agencies report to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning their activities. The agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission, Livestock Feed Board of Canada, National Farm Products Marketing Council and the Farm Credit Corporation.

Department of Agriculture	**Page**
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES	3
CROP INSURANCE	3
FEED FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ADJUSTMENT FUND	5
4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE	5
FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR AND THE CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION	6
INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION	8
RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM	9
RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS	10
Canadian Dairy Commission	
DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM	10

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES

Administered By:
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
In view of the fact that the number of veterinarians in the country is insufficient to meet the requirements of the livestock products industry and that the existing veterinary teaching facilities cannot accommodate all student applicants, the expansion of existing veterinary teaching facilities is to be undertaken in order to increase the number of graduating veterinarians.

Authority:
The Department of Agriculture was given authority by Order in Council in April 1974 to enter into agreements with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. These were signed in June 1974.

Financing and Operation:
The agreements with the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan provide for a federal contribution of up to 50 per cent of the capital cost up to prescribed limits of enlarging the veterinary colleges in the respective provinces.

In the context of these agreements, construction shall mean the erection of new building(s), extension(s) or alterations to existing building(s), together with necessary and related site development work, architectural consulting fees, utilities systems and installed equipment and furnishings, all for the sole and exclusive purpose of expanding or enlarging existing veterinary teaching facilities; but, for greater certainty, shall not mean commodities, goods, materials and supplies except those required for construction purposes.

In the case of the Quebec Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year is to be increased from 35 to 70 with the federal contribution of up to $2,520,000.

In the case of the Ontario Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year is to be increased from 80 to 120 with the initial federal contribution of up to $2,880,000. The Treasury Board approved in March 1978 an increase of $215,000 as consideration for cost escalation during the construction program. The revised federal contribution is therefore, $3,095,000. The construction program under the agreement is now complete and all federal commitments have been satisfied.

The Western College of Veterinary Medicine is to be increased from 50 to 90 graduates with a federal contribution of up to $2,880,000. Federal payment is now complete.

As part of the agreement, each university agrees to accept in its faculty of veterinary medicine, as a minimum, the increased number of students indicated above at the entrance level, for at least ten years following the date of completion of the construction, unless fewer than that number of students apply for admission to the said faculty in any given year.

The amounts indicated above shall be payable in installments or otherwise in such times and at such amounts as the Government of Canada in its sole discretion shall determine. The universities are to supply, whenever and in the manner requested, satisfactory evidence of the progress of construction and the financial disbursements relative thereto.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments to the Provinces for Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges

Participating provinces	*Contract amount ($)*	*Amount of payments over 6-year period 1975-76 to 1980-81 ($)*
Quebec	2,520,000	1,064,549
Ontario	3,095,000	3,095,000
Saskatchewan	2,880,000	2,880,000
Total	8,495,000	7,039,549

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel: (613) 995-5880

CROP INSURANCE

Administered By:
Crop Insurance Division
Farm Income Services Branch

Purpose:
To provide stability of farmer income when crop losses occur by assisting the provinces in guaranteeing a level of production to cover out-of-pocket expenses. The federal government contributes a portion of premium costs and/or administrative costs; and the sharing of risk by way of loans

or reinsurance, whenever indemnities greatly exceed premiums and reserves.

Authority:
Crop Insurance Act
Crop Insurance Regulations
Federal-Provincial Agreements have been signed with all provinces.

Time Frame:
This is a continuous program. Agreements are terminable on the expiration of five years from the day on which notice of intention to terminate is given, or by the mutual consent of the parties thereto. But notice of intention to terminate an Agreement shall not be given until after the expiration of five years from the day the agreement came into force.

Financing and Operation:
The costs of this program are shared on a federal-provincial-farmer basis. The provinces operate the programs; and the federal contributions are paid to the participating provincial governments. The individual farmers pay 50% of the total premiums. For the provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland, the federal and provincial governments each pay 25% of the premium costs and they share the total administrative costs on a 50/50 basis. For the other provinces the federal government contributes 50% of the total premium and the provinces pay the total administrative costs.

The contributions payable to a province under an Agreement are paid in respect of each year and shall be the amount specified in subsections (1.1) or (1.2) of Chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1973 (a 1973 amendment to the Crop Insurance Act).

Advances on account of contributions may be made quarterly by the federal government to the province upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expense incurred. Final payment for any year may be made only upon receipt of a final statement certified by the provincial auditor.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Crop Insurance Payments to Provinces

Participating provinces	*1977-78 expenditures ($000)*	*1978-79 expenditures ($000)*	*1979-80 expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 expenditures ($000)*
Newfoundland	10	7	8	8
Prince Edward Island	464	540	682	911
Nova Scotia	116	140	151	157
New Brunswick	44	58	53	225
Quebec	2,283	2,663	3,244	4,300
Ontario	7,039	8,526	8,631	13,398
Manitoba	8,455	8,257	8,494	9,852
Saskatchewan	36,245	33,790	34,120	42,241
Alberta	16,827	19,478	20,972	27,259
British Columbia	1,329	1,506	1,742	1,782
Total	72,812	74,965	78,097	100,133

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Crop Insurance Division
Farm Income Services Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. T. Pender
Director
Crop Insurance Division
Farm Income Services Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel: (613) 995-5880

FEED FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ADJUSTMENT FUND

Administered By:
Farm Development Division
Regional Development and International Affairs Branch

Purpose:
To assist farmers to upgrade their capacity to produce their own feed requirements by utilizing the funds saved through the revised rates of assistance on feed grains.

The provinces involved are British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. Programs have been developed jointly with the provinces so that each province may address the purposes deemed most appropriate in each case. The major thrust of programs is to enhance the feed production and storage capacity of the farms in the affected regions. Longer term research programs, such as nontraditional feeds, can also be undertaken. Some funds are allocated to the promotion of innovation.

Authority:
Cabinet Decisions 302-75 and 137-76
Treasury Board Minute 747277
Federal-Provincial Agreements

Time Frame:
January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1982, with a further period until March 31, 1983 to process claims received before December 31, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is totally provided by the federal government. Programs are administered in cooperation with the respective provincial departments of agriculture. Approval of applications is the responsibility of joint federal/provincial management committees. Payments are primarily made directly to farmers. In Quebec, payments are made to farmers by the Government of Quebec (with appropriate credits to the federal government as the funding source). The Quebec Government is reimbursed by the federal government for payments under the program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Farm Development Division
Regional Development and
International Affairs Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. W.A. McBride
Chief, Production Development Section
Regional Development and
International Affairs Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel: (613) 995-5880

4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE

Administered By:
Animal Production Division
Regional Development and
International Affairs Branch

Purpose:
This program provides for the reimbursement, to any province, of 50 per cent of its expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H Clubs.

Authority:
The funds for this program are provided annually under the main Appropriation Act.

There are agreements with each province.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, subject to annual revision.

Financing and Operation:
4-H Clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The Clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living on farms. 4-H Club activities include the following subjects: the raising of livestock, the cultivation of field crops, the operation of farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays to the provinces 50 per cent of certified expenditures up to a pre-set yearly allotment. As provincial claims must be submitted during the fiscal year, the total allotments have not always been completely utilized. Federal assistance is provided for the following items:

- prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days,
- the cost of providing club and project record books,
- travel by club members to, and prizes for provincial competitions,
- voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal grant is made towards the costs of maintaining the offices of the Council of 4-H Clubs, and for providing the salaries and travel expenses of council staff.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

Province	*1976-77 Expenditures ($)*	*1977-78 Expenditures ($)*	*1978-79 Expenditures ($)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($)*
Newfoundland	5,280	5,280	5,280	9,955	9,955
Prince Edward Island	2,476	3,600	3,600	164	5,280
Nova Scotia	8,800	8,800	8,800	10,450	10,450
New Brunswick	4,860	4,860	4,860	5,380	5,380
Quebec	23,940	23,940	23,940	—	—
Ontario	68,220	68,220	68,220	62,380	62,380
Manitoba	12,724	21,180	21,180	22,450	22,450
Saskatchewan	22,500	22,500	22,500	21,133	24,880
Alberta	22,080	22,080	22,080	28,160	28,160
British Columbia	9,540	9,540	9,540	12,300	12,300
Total*	180,420	190,000	190,000	172,372	181,235

* There is a total annual allotment of $190,000 available to the provinces for 4-H Club activities.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Animal Production Division
Regional Development and International Affairs Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel: (613) 995-5880

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.W. Fisher
Chief Registration Officer
Animal Production Division
Regional Development and
International Affairs Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel: (613) 995-5880

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR AND THE CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION

Administered By:
Animal Production Division
Regional Development and
International Affairs Branch

Purpose:
This program was recently amended and expanded to provide financial assistance for shipping livestock to the Canadian Western Agribition at Regina as well as to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto.

The revised program gives the provinces the option of signing a new agreement, or continuing under the original agreement which provides for reimbursement by the federal government to the provinces of 75% of the freight charges on exhibition livestock shipped to and from the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Under a new agreement, a province is reimbursed for 50% of the freight charges for shipping beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine to and from the Canadian Western Agribition as well as the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. Also, livestock exhibitors are eligible for transportation assistance to either or both livestock shows, with the exception of those residing in the province in which the show is held.

Authority:
This program rests on a federal-provincial agreement which originated in 1946-47 when the annual operating subsidy of $35,000, guaranteed to the Royal Winter Fair in 1927 for 20 years, terminated. This master agreement covers all provinces except Ontario.

Funding is approved annually under the Appropriation Acts.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

Financing and Operation:
The freight charges on carlots of livestock shipped to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and the Canadian Western Agribition, and on carlots returning to the point of origin, are originally paid by the provincial agriculture department concerned. Reimbursement of 75% or 50% of the freight charges paid, depending on the option the province has chosen, is made upon submission by the province of a claim for the federal government's share. The claim must be accompanied by the original receipted freight bills, such bills being subject to audit for proper weights and rates.

Freight costs are shared by the federal government only on carload lots from a central collecting point in each province to Toronto or Regina, or both, and return. Federal assistance is not available to the province where the fair is held.

Freight costs for carlot movement of poultry, the transportation of wagons and the costs of feed, handlers, etc., are not eligible for sharing by the federal government under the program.

Payments:
See table 4.

TABLE 4

Payments to the Provinces for Freight Assistance to Royal Agricultural Winter Fair

Province	*1977-78 Expenditures ($)*	*1978-79 Expenditures ($)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($)*
Prince Edward Island	7,081	6,106	5,065	7,025
Nova Scotia	2,320	3,099	4,033	3,341
New Brunswick	1,569	900	1,275	2,475
Quebec	10,622	12,144	9,751	12,951
Manitoba	26,475	26,794	27,154	26,906
Saskatchewan	19,985	7,042	16,202	18,898
Alberta	15,478	12,600	20,539	20,933
British Columbia	6,467	4,500	—	—
Total	89,997	73,185	84,019	92,529

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Animal Production Division
Regional Development and
International Affairs Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Jacques Poliquin
Chief, Fairs and Stockyards
Animal Production Division
Regional Development and
International Affairs Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel: (613) 995-5880

INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION
(Domestic Meat Inspection)

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants which engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

Administered By:
Meat Hygiene Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
This service allows participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants which are not under full federal inspection. The provision of this meat inspection service to the provinces makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary. It also encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

Authority:
The Department of Agriculture has been given authority by Order in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this domestic meat inspection service. At present, agreements are in effect with the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Time Frame:
The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on twelve months notice.

Financing and Operation:
Provinces may provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants which engage only in the marketing of meats within the provincial boundary. Some provinces which did not provide such a service and others that did provide a provincial meat inspection service signed an agreement with the Department of Agriculture to provide this service.

The authority for the individual programs rests with the governing legislation of each province. The administration and implementation of the programs are the responsibilities of the Meat Hygiene Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The agreements provide that each participating province will pay to the Department of Agriculture for inspection services on a cost-recovery basis. The agreements further provide for an annual review of costs so that charges are amended to reflect the actual costs of inspection services.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

Participating provinces	*1977-78 ($000)*	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*
Nova Scotia	11.5	38.0	34.8	38.6
New Brunswick	0.7	3.0	3.0	—*
Manitoba	39.5	142.0	152.7	183.8
Saskatchewan	39.8	126.0	129.2	181.0
British Columbia	72.3	153.0	94.6	128.9
Total	163.8	462.0	414.3	532.3

* Program discontinued.

For Further Information:
General:

Meat Hygiene Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Officer Responsible:

Dr. E.A. Costello
Chief, Federal-Provincial and Poultry Programs
Meat Hygiene Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel: (613) 995-5433

RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of these payments is to cooperate with the provinces in the management of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

Authority:
This program is under the general departmental mandate.

Rabies Indemnification Regulations

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Under Sections 3 and 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act, Statutes of Canada, 1974-5-6, Chapter 86, the Minister of Agriculture may order living animals to be destroyed and provide compensation to owners in respect of these animals. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies infection in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the Animal Disease and Protection Act in regard to rabies.

Consequently, some provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two-fifths of the amounts paid by them. The federal government will reimburse the provinces up to a maximum per head of $400 for cattle, $200 for horses, and $80 for sheep, swine and goats.

In order to receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by the following documents:

1. evidence that payment to the owner has been made;
2. a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died as a result of rabies; and
3. the inspector's valuation of the animal.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

Participating provinces	*Expenditures 1977-78 ($)*	*Expenditures 1978-79 ($)*	*Expenditures 1979-80 ($)*	*Expenditures 1980-81 ($)*
New Brunswick	352.00	—	—	—
Quebec	826.00	4,284.00	1,020.00	2,060.00
Ontario	61,264.80	58,245.60	53,346.00	66,356.00
Manitoba	2,332.80	1,823.60	1,970.00	2,274.00
Saskatchewan	282.00	2,818.00	1,064.00	780.00
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Total	65,057.60	67,171.20	57,400.00	71,470.00

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. A. Mickle
Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
Animal Health Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel: (613) 995-5433

RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS
(Part of the Research Program)

Administered By:
Finance and Administration Division, Research Branch

Purpose:
Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote cooperation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal research station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture.

Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at the Federal Department of Agriculture's Research Station at Charlottetown; a New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office wing was added to the federal Research Station at Fredericton; the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is housed in the federal Research Station complex at Lethbridge; and under an agreement reached with the Province of Nova Scotia, a joint federal-provincial building was recently constructed at Kentville. These facilities were built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also occupy surplus federal space on a rental basis at: St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; l'Assomption and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow, Kapuskasing and Vineland, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George and Summerland, B.C.

Authority:
Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

Time Frame:
The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

Financing and Operation:
The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided.

Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Finance and Administration
Research Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel: (613) 995-7084

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.E. Ryan
Director, Finance and Administration
Research Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel: (613) 995-7084

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Canadian Dairy Commission)

DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Dairy Commission

Purpose:
The Dairy Program has the objective of achieving a viable dairy industry in Canada. In administering this program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return for their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market and an approved export program thereby providing consumers with an ample supply of high quality dairy products.

Authority:
Canadian Dairy Commission Act

Agricultural Stabilization Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements on "market-sharing quotas" with the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Time Frame:
This program was at first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Dairy support is provided by the Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of manufactured dairy products; and
2. through direct subsidy payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for dairy producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the Commission's offer-to-purchase program for butter and skim milk powder.

Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid by the proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board towards the marketing costs of dairy products purchased and sold.
2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the Commission; and
3. levies to finance export assistance are collected by provincial milk marketing agencies from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries to dairy plants. Levies are applicable to manufacturing milk shipments made under market sharing quotas since 1970, and on fluid milk since 1977.

Direct subsidies are paid on all qualifying deliveries within market sharing quota to producers of manufacturing milk and cream. These subsidies are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market. Therefore, subsidy payments are made only on shipments which fall within market requirements and an approved export program. An in-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to cover costs when exporting dairy products. There is a higher over-quota levy which covers the cost of exporting surplus dairy products processed from production in excess of quota requirements.

Payments:
Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were $283.1 million in 1979-80 and are estimated at $293.2 million for 1980-81.

The following table shows the subsidy payments made to producers in the different provinces in the fiscal years ending March 31, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980.

Direct Subsidies Paid to Canadian Dairy Producers

Province	*1975-76 ($)*	*1976-77 ($)*	*1977-78 ($)*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	3,628,347	3,900,479	4,106,902	4,285,045	5,041,188
Nova Scotia	2,489,257	2,900,356	3,035,895	3,447,685	3,214,583
New Brunswick	1,869,957	2,100,258	2,164,449	2,149,699	3,533,037
Quebec	130,375,521	126,315,568	127,524,076	132,421,307	129,177,742
Ontario	86,515,680	82,310,113	84,239,564	83,771,210	84,668,870
Manitoba	9,991,964	10,101,241	10,046,893	10,466,865	10,376,795
Saskatchewan	5,712,764	5,800,713	6,282,702	6,562,174	6,921,869
Alberta	17,380,890	17,302,126	17,421,539	16,507,491	17,857,461
British Columbia	7,898,289	8,100,995	8,072,093	8,028,130	8,752,330
Total	265,862,669	258,831,849	262,894,113	267,639,606	269,543,875

For Further Information:
General:

Chairman
Canadian Dairy Commission
Pebb Building
2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Z2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Choquette, Chairman
Canadian Dairy Commission
Pebb Building
2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Z2

Tel: (613) 998-9490

Department of Communications

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

a) telecommunications; and

b) the development and utilization, generally of communication undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada.

The Minister of Communications, in exercising his powers and carrying out his duties and functions shall:

a) co-ordinate, promote, and recommend national policies and programs with respect to communication services for Canada;

b) promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communication systems and facilities for Canada;

c) assist Canadian communication systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;

d) plan and co-ordinate telecommunication services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;

e) compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communication systems and facilities, of trends and developments in Canada and abroad, relating to communication matters; and

f) take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communication matters.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The department comprises five sectors: Policy, Space Program, Research, Spectrum Management and Government Telecommunications, and Arts and Culture.

Policy Sector

Responsibility for the overall formulation and implementation of departmental policy resides primarily with this sector. Subdivisions include: National Telecommunications (studies and planning for domestic systems development); International Telecommunications (studies, planning and negotiations in the international telecommunications sphere, including arrangements for, and participation in conferences); Communications Economics; Broadcasting and Social Policy; and Federal-Provincial Relations.

Space Program Sector

Responsible for the management of all aspects of the Space Communications Program; including policy formulation, program planning, research, interdepartmental and international activities and support of the operating and manufacturing industries.

Research Sector

The department conducts an extensive and continuing research program for three main reasons. First, advances in technology are the primary means of improving and expanding the telecommunications network and its services. Second, research serves as a base for the policy planning and program functions of the department. Third, through transfer of technology, innovations developed through government research can benefit Canadian industry and create Canadian jobs in high-technology fields.

Most of the department's in-house research is carried out at the Communications Research Centre (CRC), located near Ottawa. Generally, the work undertaken complements and is often done in cooperation with private industry.

The department also fosters advanced communications research capabilities at Canadian universities through contracts totalling about $850,000 a year. In addition, a certain proportion of the department's research is undertaken for the Department of National Defence.

Spectrum Management and Government Telecommunications

The fourth sector of the department includes all the regional operations of the department and the Ottawa headquarters' organizations in the areas of spectrum management and government telecommunications.

Arts and Culture Sector

The responsibility for arts and culture was transferred from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Communications on July 31, 1980 to better reflect the interrelationships between communications and culture and to ensure that communications policy is formulated with the highest con-

cern for Canadian cultural content and that the cultural milieu is more sensitive to and aware of the importance and rapidity of technological progress in the field of telecommunications.

The Arts and Culture Sector of the Department of Communications seeks to develop government policies and programs that will stimulate the creation, production, conservation and distribution of Canadian culture as a mean of expression for Canadians, to promote a sense of national identity, and to fully utilize the various communications technologies appropriate for the distribution of Canadian cultural content.

Department of Communications	Page
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM	15
PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM	15
INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT STIMULATION PROGRAM	15
TELIDON FIELD TRIALS PROGRAM	16
PUBLIC INITIATIVES ORGANIZATION PROGRAM	16
CBC BROADCAST TELIDON SERVICES (TELETEXT) PROJECT	17
SYMPHONIE SATELLITE PROGRAM	17
ANIK-B COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (PHASE II)	18
ANIK-B PROGRAM DELIVERY PILOT PROJECT	18
A SPECIAL PROGRAM OF CULTURAL INITIATIVES	19
FILM FESTIVALS GRANTS PROGRAM	19
BOOK PUBLISHING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	19
CAPITAL COST ALLOWANCE PROGRAM FOR CANADIAN FILMS AND VIDEO PRODUCTIONS	21

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
The program was established to support the Department of Communications' in-house research programs, to promote competence in various areas of communications in Canadian universities or groups of universities, and to help develop individuals who can later make substantial contributions to the field of communications in industry, government or the universities.

Authority:
As approved by Cabinet (MC 703-70-RD June 18, 1970), the Department of Communications supports a University Research Program. Based upon the recommendation of the Research Advisory Committee, Canadian universities are asked to submit research contract proposals on specific subjects determined in advance by the department.

Time Frame:
Each November, the department reviews its university research requirements. Canadian universities are then asked to submit research proposals on specific subjects determined by DOC.

Financing and Operation:
This is a research contract program and not a research grant program. Therefore, work statements are negotiated and payments are made on the basis of the progress. The resulting contracts are subject to government procurement regulations.

Payments:
The program started modestly in fiscal year 1971-1972 with a budget of $375,000. The budget was increased later to $875,000 a year.

For Further Information:

Mr. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Director of Research Program Management
Department of Communications
300 Slater Street
Journal Tower North
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
To develop a comprehensive understanding of the behavior of electromagnetic waves particularly in the Canadian environment. Such information is essential to the planning and design of reliable and efficient communications systems and networks, and to the management of the radio-frequency spectrum.

Authority:
The program is a part of the department's on-going research activities at the Communications Research Centre. Specific projects are approved jointly by the department and the telephone company and/or university involved in the work.

Time Frame:
Specific projects normally involve a joint agreement covering a one or two-year period.

Financing and Operation:
In most projects, the work and costs are divided among the participants so that no exchange of funds is required. If a university is involved in the project, the cost of their participation is covered by the Department of Communications and/or the other participating agencies.

For Further Information:

Director, Propagation Research Laboratory
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT STIMULATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
Telidon is the Canadian videotex system designed by the Department of Communications. The purpose of this program is to favor the development of a national videotex infrastructure based on appropriate standards, regulations and technology. Furthermore, the program is designed to encourage the development of a viable Telidon industry capable of producing equipment, software, systems and services through industrial research carried out jointly by the public and private sectors.

The objectives of the IISP are to facilitate the establishment of a central data base and user groups, to reduce the cost of terminals, to improve Telidon's competitiveness on foreign markets, to generate investments in the private sector estimated at more than $100 million by the end of the first year and to encourage the establishment in Canada of videotex services that take Canadian needs into account.

Authority:
On the recommendation of the Canadian Videotex Consultative Committee (CVCC), made on behalf of industry, the government granted additional funds to the Telidon Program, $10.5 million of which will be used to finance IISP activities during the 1981 and 1982 fiscal years. Following a DOC invitation to tender, candidates will submit their bids which, after evaluation, will be either accepted, rejected or returned for modifications. DOC and the candidates selected will negotiate and sign an agreement.

Time Frame:
Projects which can start within a short period of time will stand the best chance. Priorities recommended by CVCC for accepting bids are as follows: projects which will be undertaken in 1981; projects implemented in the first quarter of 1982; second quarter of 1982; and the rest of 1982.

Financing and Operation:
Government objectives will be attained through financing which could, if necessary, amount to 50 per cent of the purchase price of terminals after approval of bids to maximum of $10.5 million set by IISP. The government's support of approved bids will consist of the supply or loan of Telidon terminals acquired by the government. All proposals for the use of terminals will be assessed on the basis of four main factors: economic, data base/page creation, socio-behavioral, chronological.

For Further Information:

Mr. Roy Marsh
Application Developments and the IISP
Journal Tower North
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

TELIDON FIELD TRIALS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Telidon Program, Research Sector

Purpose:
The program was established to foster and promote the wide-spread application of Telidon videotex services, to gain practical experience and results for standards, regulation and technology development, and to help create a viable, domestic Telidon industry.

Authority:
The field trials program is part of and in direct support of the Telidon Program.

Time Frame:
Field trials of Telidon technology started on a limited scale in 1979. Through a successful promotion of the technology at national and international fora, the number of field trial systems has been steadily increasing. By late 1981, a variety of Telidon field trial systems were operating across the country, with four systems operating or planned overseas. Field trials are expected to continue until 1983-1984.

Financing and Operation:
Organizations wishing to conduct a Telidon field with support or assistance from the Department of Communications should contact the Telidon Program Field Trials Office. The department has provided terminals, equipment and other assistance to carry out trials. Trial sponsors include common carriers, broadcasters and cable TV operators.

Payments:
The budget for field trials in the 1981-1982 fiscal year is approximately $1.6 million.

For Further Information:

Dr. Keith Y. Chang
Director
Field Trials
Informatics Applications Management
Department of Communications
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

PUBLIC INITIATIVES ORGANIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
This program was designed to create data bases to meet the needs of five selected target groups: the disabled, women, consumers, Indians and Inuit. The program is also intended to show the capabilities and new uses available for Telidon. Geographical location and language are factors considered in the awarding of projects.

Authority:
The program is part of current activities related to the Telidon program. DOC will identify and meet with potential participants, will examine their proposals and negotiate all aspects of the projects with them. A report and evaluation will be made at the completion of each project.

Time Frame:
The pilot projects will be spread out over several months as indicated in table 1.

TABLE 1

Object (target group)	*Term*
Disabled	November 1981 to October 1982
Women	January 1982 to December 1982
Consumers	February 1982 to January 1983
Indians	April 1982 to March 1983
Inuit	April 1982 to March 1983

Financing and Operation:
Initiating groups that submit projects of national interest which can also be implemented on a local level must be able to continue the projects once DOC funding is discontinued. DOC funding will be provided through contracts and quarterly deadlines will be set. The initiating groups will be responsible for providing personnel to manage the project and to provide liaison.

For Further Information:

Mrs. Betty Weinstein
Telidon Program Office
17th Floor
Journal Tower North
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OC8

Tel: (613) 996-4351

CBC BROADCAST TELIDON SERVICES (TELETEXT) PROJECT

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
To enable the Department of Communications and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to introduce broadcast Telidon services to certain categories of television viewers in Canada. This project will make use of an excellent opportunity to stimulate the sales of Telidon teletext systems by Canadian industry on the international market and to provide an essential base for the future expansion of these services on a national scale to all television viewers.

Authority:
As approved by Cabinet (MC-292-81-RDC, dated July 22, 1981), the Minister of Communications will establish the conditions for the implementation of the project and the payment of funds to the Department of Communications and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Time Frame:
Over a three-year period, the project will cover the design of two complete operational systems (one in English in Toronto and Calgary, one in French in Montreal), the development, manufacture and purchase of components and their installation, operation and evaluation.

Financing and Operation:
DOC will commit $1 million, $2.8 million and $1.2 million under the Economic Development envelope during 1981-1982, 1982-1983 and 1983-1984 respectively. Some 750 Telidon terminals will be installed in stages to obtain the reaction of approximately 1,400 households to this service and to provide the public with access to the systems at all regional CBC offices. Up to 300 pages of constantly updated information will be transmitted. DOC and the CBC will share responsibility for this project.

For Further Information:

Mr. Francois Perrier
Telidon Program Office
17th floor
Journal Tower North
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel: (613) 996-4351

SYMPHONIE SATELLITE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Space Program Sector

Purpose:
To provide facilities for Canadian experimenters, including provincial governments, to carry out transatlantic communications experiments of a technical or social nature, using the Franco-German satellite Symphonie.

Authority:
The Canadian co-ordinator has been appointed by DOC following an exchange of letters with the French and German executive secretaries of the Symphonie program office.

Time Frame:
1975-1982 (date of completion depending on satellite life).

Financing and Operation:
Supply, transportation and operation of a suitable earth station has been undertaken by DOC with Teleglobe Canada.

Payments:
No direct payments involved

For Further Information:

Director General, Space Programs
Department of Communications
300 Slater Street
Journal Tower North
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

ANIK-B COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (PHASE II)

Administered By:
Space Program Sector

Purpose:
To examine the viability of new telecommunications services and to further explore the potential of 14/12 GHz satellite technology and to make users aware of that potential for delivery of new services to meet identified requirements.

Authority:
As directed by several Orders-in-Council, the department is providing use of the satellite service and earth stations for experimental purposes. Based on the recommendations of an experiment selection committee which initially gave approval in principle for 17 pilot projects, arrangements are being made between DOC and the sponsors of these projects, as well as some individual experimenters, for their participations in the program.

Time Frame:
Pilot projects began in April 1979. The Department of Communications initially leased the satellite service for two years. This lease has now been extended for a further 19 months until September 1982. A further lease extension is under consideration.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of Communications is leasing the satellite service from Telesat Canada and providing a system of earth terminals. The department is co-operating with sponsors of projects in the planning, conduct and conclusion of these to their mutual benefit. The program already consists of more than 17 separate projects sponsored by a variety of external agencies, provincial government departments and agencies, telecommunications carriers and native communications associations.

Payments:
No charges are normally made for feasibility trials or projects designed for new service development. However, cost-sharing is required where the sponsor stands to make commercial gain, or where a quasi-operational service is provided.

For Further Information:

Anik-B Communications Program Manager
Department of Communications
Journal Tower North
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel: (613) 593-7471

ANIK-B PROGRAM DELIVERY PILOT PROJECT

Administered By:
Space Program Sector

Purpose:
The overall purpose of the project is to test direct-to-home and small community satellite broadcasting services. Specific objectives are:

a) To demonstrate, evaluate and gain field experience with a direct-to-home and small community program delivery service using the 14/12 GHz transponders of the Anik-B satellite.

b) To provide a prototype testing ground and a small initial market to help stimulate the industrial sector to develop a line of internationally competitive products for this service.

c) To provide information to the government which will contribute to policy development and plans respecting the future operational use of broadcasting satellites.

d) To provide information to the various agencies, institutions and corporations interested in satellite broadcasting to help them to formulate plans for their future activities in this field.

Authority:
As directed by several Orders-in-Council, the department is providing use of the satellite and earth stations for experimental purposes.

The project is made up of two components, one in Ontario and British Columbia, and one in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Although it is presently part of the Anik-B Communications Program, the project is being reported separately because of its relative importance and probable impact.

Time Frame:
The two components of the Program Delivery Pilot Project began operations in September 1979, and are expected to continue until Telesat's Anik-C satellite system becomes operational.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of Communications is leasing the satellite service from Telesat Canada and providing a system of earth stations. The costs of transportation of the earth stations from agreed staging areas and of installation are shared by participants and users according to resources available at any particular site.

Payments:
The broadcasters who are participants in this project are contributing to the cost of satellite service. Since October 1981, commercial uplinks are being used and the cost of these will be borne by the broadcasters.

For Further Information:

DBS Program Manager
Department of Communications
300 Slater Street
Journal Tower North
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel: (613) 996-9957

A SPECIAL PROGRAM OF CULTURAL INITIATIVES

Administered By:
Arts and Culture Sector

Purpose:
The Special Program of Cultural Initiatives provides financial assistance to Canadian artistic and cultural organizations from funds accrued from the federal portion of the Loto Canada revenues under the federal-provincial agreement on the dissolution of Loto Canada.

Payments:
For the 1980-1981 program, the provincial breakdown of expenditures is indicated in table 2.

TABLE 2

The 1980-1981 Special Program of Cultural Initiatives

Province	($)
Newfoundland	33,790
Prince Edward Island	8,500
Nova Scotia	10,000
New Brunswick	22,447
Quebec	822,143
Ontario	7,093,812
Manitoba	342,642
Saskatchewan	82,783
Alberta	90,000
British Columbia	5,248,479
Yukon	—
Northwest Territories	—
Total	13,754,596

FILM FESTIVALS GRANTS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Arts and Culture Sector

Purpose:
The purpose of the Film Festivals Grants Program is to:

1. offer national or international services for the development (cultural or market oriented) of the Professional Canadian Film Industry members;
2. to sensitize the Canadian film-going public to Canadian cinema and to quality international film productions;
3. to enrich the national cultural life and thereby to develop a market both at home and abroad for Canadian films.

Payments:
For the 1980-1981 program, the provincial breakdown of expenditures is indicated in table 3.

TABLE 3

Film Festivals Grants Program

Province	*($)*
Quebec	159,000
Ontario	322,000
Saskatchewan	25,000
Alberta	45,000
British Columbia	50,000

BOOK PUBLISHING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Arts and Culture Sector

Purpose:
The Book Publishing Development Program was established in 1979-1980 as a three-year program to deliver federal-provincial support to the Canadian book publishing industry. This program, now in its third year, will be reviewed in the fall of 1981.

Payments:
The provincial breakdown of expenditures for this program for 1980-1981 is as follows:

I Sales and Marketing Incentive/Textbook and Related Materials Assistance

Province	*Contributions ($)*	*Recipients (Units)*
Newfoundland	12,187	1
Nova Scotia	8,671	1
Quebec	2,454,345	29
Ontario	2,624,164	25
Manitoba	14,812	2
Saskatchewan	56,345	1
Alberta	183,106	2
British Columbia	390,694	8
Total	5,744,324	69

II Feasibility Project and Implementation Assistance

Province	*Contributions ($)*	*Recipients (Units)*
Quebec	87,693	1 (2 projects)
Ontario	192,289	3 (7 projects)
British Columbia	21,894	2
Total	301,876	6

III Company Analysis and Implementation Assistance

Province	*Contributions ($)*	*Recipients (Units)*
Quebec	63,705	2
Ontario	179,672	7
Alberta	7,597	1
British Columbia	39,893	2 (4 projects)
Total	290,867	12

Travel and per diem assistance was provided for the following fairs:

IV Foreign Rights Marketing Assistance

Province	*Contributions ($)*	*Number of Publishers and Associations*
a) American Booksellers' *Association Trade Fair*		
Newfoundland	1,010.30	1
Quebec	3,427.68	6
Ontario	16,000.00	27
Saskatchewan	994.30	1
British Columbia	2,597.80	4
Sub-total	24,000.00	39
b) London and Frankfurt		
Newfoundland	998.00	1
Prince Edward Island	734.77	1
Quebec	39,617.75	23
Ontario	51,123.98	27
Manitoba	1,110.50	1
British Columbia	7,012.00	4
Sub-total	100,587.00	57
Total	124,587.00	96

V Professional Development Assistance

Province	*Contributions ($)*	*Number of Associations*
Quebec	16,850	1
Ontario	69,147	2
Total	85,997	3

VI Research and Documentation Assistance

Province	*Contributions ($)*	*Number of Associations*
Quebec	62,500	1
Ontario	48,173	2 (5 projects)
Total	110,673	3

CAPITAL COST ALLOWANCE PROGRAM FOR CANADIAN FILMS AND VIDEO PRODUCTIONS

Administered By:
Arts and Culture Sector

Purpose:
The program is designed to encourage Canadian taxpayers to invest in the Canadian film and video tape industries.

A taxpayer who invests in an eligible Canadian film or tape may deduct 100 per cent of his investment from his taxable income in one year, usually the year in which the film or tape is made.

Department of Employment and Immigration

In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration, the Minister of Employment and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board. Within the CEIC only the Employment and Immigration components have programs which involve payments to provinces or municipalities, although the administration of the Benefit Program does require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission was created under the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act of 1977 and was given responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources in Canada, for employment services, for unemployment services and immigration. In general, the programs of the Commission are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs are also directed to provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs. A Department of Employment and Immigration was also established by the same legislation.

Employment

Federal-provincial consultations on labour market policies and programs are primarily conducted through the Manpower Needs Committees or similar mechanisms which have been established in the provinces under the authority of Section 13 of the Adult Occupational Training Act. The Committees are composed of senior officials of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the provincial departments concerned. In some provinces the Committee includes representatives from the private sector and other federal departments concerned with the labour market and the economy.

Financial assistance is provided to the provincial governments under the federal-provincial agricultural manpower agreements. The provinces are also reimbursed for expenses they incur in providing training, including administrative services and other facilities for the Canada Manpower Training Program. Other programs aimed at relieving particular facets of the unemployment problem include the Local Employment Assistance Program and the Outreach Program.

Immigration

The federal government may provide payments to the provinces for indigent immigrants including refugees. On the other hand, the Province of Quebec reimburses the federal government for the additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in federal immigration offices abroad.

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission	**Page**
CANADA MANPOWER INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM	23
CRITICAL TRADE SKILLS TRAINING (CTST)	24
CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM	26
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS/ FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER AGREEMENTS	27
LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LEAP)	28
CANADA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (CCDP)	29
CANADA COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECTS (CCSP)	30
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (LEDA)	31
NEW TECHNOLOGY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	32
SUMMER CANADA: STUDENT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	33
OUTREACH PROGRAM	34
HANDICAPPED REFUGEE SCHEME	36
HOSPITAL AGREEMENTS FOR INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS	36
QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)	37
JOINT SETTLEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	38
SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES AGREEMENT	38

CANADA MANPOWER INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM
(A component of the Canada Manpower Training Program)

Administered By:
Industrial Training Directorate, Training Branch

Purpose:
To meet the skill needs of employers and to improve the employability and earning capacity of workers through the expansion and improvement of employer-provided training.

Authority:
Adult Occupational Training Act, Sections 6 and 9
Adult Occupational Training Regulations
Training Agreements signed with each province and territory

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program under which individual projects may be supported for a maximum of 52 weeks.

Financing and Operation:
This program is funded and administered by the federal government. There is no municipal involvement; the provinces, however, are responsible for the provision of pedagogical services. Provinces are reimbursed for these services on a fee for service basis.

Direct training costs may be reimbursed to the employer for the off-the-job elements of training. These may include all or part of:

1. instructor's wages;
2. instructor's travelling and living expenses;
3. training aids such as textbooks and expendable tools;
4. rental of premises and training equipment from third parties;
5. course fees where part of the training takes place in an institution.

For each approved training program, the Commission may also reimburse up to 40% of the earnings of an employed trainee; up to 60% of the earnings of a trainee recruited from among the unemployed or about to be laid off; and up to 85% of the earnings of a trainee with special needs and 25% of earnings for women in non-traditional occupations. The maximum reimbursable for weekly wages under this program is stipulated in the Adult Occupational Training Act.

Because the provinces are responsible for the pedagogical side of all training plans submitted by the employers, their approval of the training plan is a requisite to CEIC authorization of the training contract.

Payments:
Payments to the provinces under the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program are included in the payments under the Adult Occupational Training Act.

For Further Information:
General:

E.M. Hutchinson
Director
Industrial Training Directorate
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-2332

In the regions:

B.B. Pugh
Industrial Training Consultant
Newfoundland Region
167 Kenmount Place
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Tel: (709) 737-5340

D.V. Hines
Manager, Manpower Training
Nova Scotia Region
1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

Tel: (902) 426-7896

D.D. Steeves
Manager, Employment Training
Prince Edward Island Region
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

Tel: (902) 892-0211

G. Fleming
Industrial Training Consultant
New Brunswick Region
P.O. Box 2600
565 Priestman Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Tel: (506) 452-3733

R. Moreau
Chief, Industrial Training
Quebec Region
550 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1B9

Tel: (514) 283-3369

F. Aquanno
Chief, Industrial Training
Ontario Region
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Tel: (416) 224-4731

H.E. Playle
Head, Industrial Training
Manitoba Region
Grain Exchange Building
167 Lombard Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B OT6

Tel: (204) 949-6381

T. Cox
Manager, Industrial Training
Saskatchewan Region
Room 800, Financial Building
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel: (306) 369-6252

J.T. Lloyd
Chief, Industrial Training
Alberta-Northwest Territories Region
5th Floor
9925 — 109th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Tel: (403) 420-2425

D.C. Power
Manager, Industrial Training
British Columbia-Yukon Territory Region
P.O. Box 11145
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Tel: (604) 666-3661

W.J. Carr
Industrial Training Consultant
Northwest Territories
2nd Floor, Northway Building
P.O. Box 1950
4916 — 49th Street
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X0E 1H0

Tel: (403) 873-2761

CRITICAL TRADE SKILLS TRAINING (CTST)
(A commitment of the Canada Manpower Training Program)

Administered By:
Program Development and Implementation
Directorate, Training Branch

Purpose:
To provide incentives to employers to initiate and/or expand training activities in selected highly skilled trades/occupations which experience major chronic shortages in supply, in which Canadian training capacity is substantially underdeveloped, and for which demand is mostly filled from foreign sources.

Authority:
Adult Occupational Training Act, Sections 6 and 9
Adult Occupational Training Regulations
Training Agreements signed with each province and territory.

Time Frame:
This is an initiative under which individual projects may be supported for a maximum of 104 weeks.

Financing and Operation:
CTST is funded and administered by the federal government.

CTST is funded and operated under the same provisions as the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program. The provinces are responsible and reimbursed for the provisions of pedagogical services.

Direct training costs and trainee wage cost reimbursements are subject to negotiations between Commission officials and training employers and/or employer associations.

Maximum reimbursement rates are stipulated in the Adult Occupational Training Act. All training plans submitted by employers are subject to approval by the provinces before CEIC can authorize training contracts.

For Further Information:

H.J. Meyer
Director
Program Development and Implementation Directorate
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-2141

In the regions:

B.B. Pugh
Industrial Training Consultant
Newfoundland Region
167 Kenmount Place
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Tel: (709) 737-5340

D.V. Hines
Manager, Manpower Training
Nova Scotia Region
1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

Tel: (902) 426-7896

D.D. Steeves
Manager, Employment Training
Prince Edward Island Region
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

Tel: (902) 892-0211

G. Fleming
Industrial Training Consultant
New Brunswick Region
P.O. Box 2600
565 Priestman Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Tel: (506) 452-3733

R. Moreau
Chief, Industrial Training
Quebec Region
550 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1B9

Tel: (514) 283-3369

N. Enwright
Chief, Critical Trade Skills
Ontario Region
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Tel: (416) 224-4734

H.E. Playle
Head, Industrial Training
Manitoba Region
Grain Exchange Building
167 Lombard Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T6

Tel: (204) 949-6381

T. Cox
Manager, Industrial Training
Saskatchewan Region
Room 800, Financial Building
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel: (306) 569-6252

J.T. Lloyd
Chief, Industrial Training
Alberta-Northwest Territories Region
5th Floor
9925 — 109th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Tel: (403)420-2425

D.C. Power
Manager, Industrial Training
British Columbia/Yukon Territory Region
P.O. Box 11145
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Tel: (604) 666-3661

W.J. Carr
Industrial Training Consultant
Northwest Territories
2nd Floor, Northway Building
P.O. Box 1950
4916 — 49th Street
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X0E 1H0

Tel: (403) 873-2761

CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Institutional Training Directorate, Training Branch
Labour Market Development

Purpose:
This program is designed to provide occupational training that will increase an adult's earning capacity or opportunity for employment. The institutional training portion of the program is composed of the following elements:

Occupational Skill Training
Apprentice Training
Language Training
Basic Training for Skill Development
Work Adjustment Training
Job Readiness Training

In addition, allowances may be paid to individuals enrolled in full-time training courses and not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. Supplementary allowances may also be paid to trainees who are receiving unemployment insurance benefits or training allowances.

Authority:
Adult Occupational Training Act, Section 5 and Section 7
Adult Occupational Training Regulations
Canada-Provincial Training Agreements, signed with each province and territory.

Time Frame:
This program is continuing indefinitely.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays for the provincial facilities and staff used in order to provide job-related in-school training for persons referred for such training by Canada Employment Centres. The federal payments also cover administrative overhead costs incurred by the province in providing this training.

General policy for the program is set by the Training Branch at National Headquarters. The program is administered by the regions in cooperation with the provincial governments. The provinces provide Canada with curriculum outlines, courses of study, training schedules, information on proposed changes and other materials relevant to evaluating training courses. Trainees are selected by local Canada Employment Centres and attend courses given in provincial and municipal training institutions.

Each month, installment payments are made by the federal government on the basis of the volume of training planned for that month. The Agreements provide for regular consultation and revision of the program to suit it to current conditions.

Payments:
See table 1

TABLE 1

Payments to Provinces Under the Adult Occupational Training Act (AOT)
($ Millions)

Province	*1977-78 Expenditures*	*1978-79 Expenditures*	*1979-80 Expenditures*	*1980-81 Expenditures*	*1981-82 Estimates*
Newfoundland	13.2	13.4	14.5	15.2	17.4
Prince Edward Island	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.1
Nova Scotia	13.4	13.4	13.7	15.2	16.7
New Brunswick	11.5	11.5	12.6	13.7	14.9
Quebec	99.7	102.5	110.1	125.0	134.6
Ontario	85.0	96.3	106.1	119.9	123.7
Manitoba	11.6	12.5	12.9	15.9	16.7
Saskatchewan	9.8	12.0	11.7	14.2	14.5
Alberta	24.0	29.7	29.9	34.2	35.2
British Columbia	28.9	34.1	33.6	40.7	43.6
Northwest Territories	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.2
Yukon	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
Total	302.5	331.7	351.4	401.4	425.2

Payments of Training Allowances or U.I. Benefits are, of course, additional to the above figures. These amounted to $209.7 million for 1977-78, $219.7 million for 1978-79, $221.5 million for 1979-80 and $261.3 million for 1980-81; the estimated expenditures for 1981-82 are $276 million. Expenditures include provincial administration costs for both CMTP and CMITP.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. G. Hubley
Director
Institutional Training Directorate
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-2141

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS/ FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER AGREEMENTS
(Part of the Canada Agricultural Manpower Program)

Administered By:
Labour Market Planning and Adjustment Branch
Labour Market Development Group

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to enable Canada and the provinces to carry out a joint agricultural employment program in respect of the recruitment and movement of agricultural workers, research and promotion of improvement in working and living conditions and other measures related to the development and utilization of agricultural workers. All provinces, except Alberta and Newfoundland, participate in this program.

Authority:
With the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council, Agreements are signed by the Minister of Employment and Immigration for periods up to five years.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, negotiated between the Minister of Employment and Immigration for the Government of Canada and the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture and, in some cases, of Labour or Intergovernmental Affairs. Terms and conditions are discussed at the annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Conference. The last series of agreements expired on March 31, 1981 and they are currently being renegotiated.

Financing and Operation:
Provinces are required to submit annually detailed budget forecasts and program plans for approval by the Minister of Employment and Immigration. Costs incurred by the provinces for activities carried out under the Agreements in line with approved budgets are shared equally between Canada and the provinces.

The provinces submit statements of claim upon completion of program activities, usually on a quarterly basis. Upon receipt and verification of an expenditure claim, a cheque payable to the province is requisitioned from the Department of Supply and Services to cover the federal share of costs incurred by the province under the terms of the Agreement.

The cost-sharing provisions of the Agreements address the particular needs of the respective provinces, including the following cost categories:

1. Expenditures for construction of new housing and renovation of existing buildings built to house seasonal agricultural workers. Canada and the province together will share up to fifty per cent (50%) of the total cost of such housing or a lesser amount as may be determined by the eligibility criteria established in each province. All other remaining costs are the responsibility of the farmer-employer.
2. Advertising, publicity and related promotional expenditures undertaken by the province for the recruitment of agricultural workers.
3. Expenditures for research and development involved in surveys of recruitment, training needs, and promotion of improvements in working and living conditions and other matters relating to agricultural employment.
4. Administrative services provided by the provinces in support of programs operated or administered under the Agreements, including expenses related to the operation of the Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Committees established under the Agreements.
5. Mobility assistance for workers who in the absence of public transportation facilities must be transported by special arrangements daily to the work site.

Payments:
See table 2

TABLE 2

Federal Payments to Provinces under Agricultural Agreements

Participating Provinces	*1976-77 ($000)*	*1977-78 ($000)*	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*Preliminary 1980-81 ($000)*
Prince Edward Island	1.0	2.0	—	4.3	5.0
Nova Scotia	16.0	17.6	18.8	14.4	20.0
New Brunswick	8.0	11.5	0.9	1.0	1.0
Quebec	—	279.0	330.3	506.9	418.0
Ontario	330.0	225.9	296.8	—	—
Manitoba	6.0	53.3	27.1	42.0	46.0
Saskatchewan	29.0	17.9	4.1	15.0	13.0
Alberta	—	88.2	—	—	—
British Columbia	2.0	4.7	4.5	40.0	5.0
Total	392.0	700.1	682.5	623.6	508.0

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. A.L. Cobb
Senior Director
Labour Market Planning and Adjustment Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-3713

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LEAP)

Administered By:
Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Authority:
Authorized by Order-in-Council in June, 1971.

Purpose:
LEAP is designed to increase the self-sufficiency of workers who are unable to compete for regular employment and are chronically unemployed due to personal disadvantage or to structural deficiencies in the labour market. Funds are provided to sponsors to administer "retention" projects which create long term jobs by establishing continuing businesses, or "preparation" projects which provide the chronically unemployed with the work and skills needed to find and hold jobs in the regular labour market.

Sponsorship:
Sponsors may only be non-profit organizations or community groups; they can be profit seeking companies providing that they are owned by the workers or the community, volunteer agencies, co-operatives or community development groups. Individuals may sponsor a project during its first year of operational funding; after that sponsorship must be changed to one of the foregoing organizations.

Financing and Operation:
Funding may be provided for up to 48 months, including a developmental phase (up to 12 months). This may be for such activities as community organization, research and development or commercial feasibility studies in preparation for an actual project (maximum $100,000).

All projects in the operational stage operate as businesses and follow standard business procedures; however only retention projects are expected to become self-sufficient. This exposure to real work situations and pay at the "going rate" assists disadvantaged workers to gain skills and experience and makes it easier for them to become productive members of the labour force. LEAP projects are located in all regions of Canada from Spence Bay in the Northwest Territories to downtown Toronto. Activities in the projects vary widely, from community stores to sawmill operations to manufacturing and repair services. Whatever the activities, all projects are designed to meet the specific employment needs of a particular group of disadvantaged workers and to assist them in becoming self-sufficient. Operational phases may be funded up to a maximum of $275,000 each year for three years. In exceptional cases, projects may be funded for an additional period, subject to approval of the National Assessment Board.

LEAP is administered on a regional basis and project proposals are generally developed by a potential sponsor in consultation with a local LEAP Project Officer. Target groups are determined by the Regions and iclude natives, for whom a portion of LEAP funds is specifically set aside, women, youth, ex-inmates, alcohol and drug abusers, and residents in isolated communities.

During 1981-82 LEAP will provide 6,615 work years of continuing employment in 650 projects and will involve 9,278 individuals.

Payments:

Payments were first made under the LEAP program in 1973-74 and totalled approximately $10 million. Table 3 shows the growth of the program since that time. In 1981-82 the native allocation and the regular allocation is $32.6 million each to make a total national allocation of $65.2 million. In 1981-82 $3,597 million has been set aside for special situations.

TABLE 3

Approximate LEAP Allocations by Province

Province	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*
Newfoundland	1,599	2,089	1,884	2,588
Prince Edward Island	1,002	1,336	1,151	1,098
Nova Scotia	1,786	1,772	1,758	2,044
New Brunswick	1,477	2,039	1,779	2,303
Quebec	5,776	10,482	10,501	11,796
Ontario	5,026	9,924	12,500	11,744
Manitoba	2,327	5,484	6,742	7,492
Saskatchewan	1,343	4,428	9,021	6,721
Alberta	1,770	3,531	2,702	5,418
British Columbia and Yukon	2,337	6,054	8,483	7,906
Northwest Territories	619	1,904	1,524	2,493
				3,597 (reserve)
Total	25,062	49,043	58,045	65,200

For Further Information:

Mr. T. Dent
Director
Local Employment Assistance Program
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-2396

Further information on this program may be obtained from the provincial offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

CANADA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (CCDP)

Administered By:

Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group

Purpose:

Communities in Canada experience high unemployment at various times of the year. Canada Community Development Projects, introduced in 1980, is one of the options that the federal government has developed to create jobs which enable unemployed persons to use their skills, but only in work that has continuing and genuine value to the individual and the community.

The Canada Community Development Projects Program supports local organizations in the development and management of activities that will meet those goals. Proposals for this program must demonstrate that new jobs will be created at the time of highest unemployment in the area in which they will operate, and that they will be of real and lasting value to the community.

The proposals should require skills which are readily available among or can easily be acquired by unemployed persons. Where possible, the activities should contribute to maintaining or increasing the number of ongoing employment opportunities in the area.

The activities undertaken must provide employment in specific, identified types of activity generally supportive of broader national and regional priorities. During the assessment and approval stages of the program, proposals which are consistent with national and regional priorities receive special consideration. The use of job creation funds in this way enables the derivation of "double values" — the attainment of basic social and economic goals and the provision of badly needed jobs for the unemployed.

Authority:

Funding levels and authority for Canada Community Development Projects are approved annually and are displayed in the main estimates.

Time Frame:

Canada Community Development Projects is a component of the Canada Employment Program. Projects may ordinarily operate for up to 12 months. Applications are accepted for each round of Canada Community Development Projects up until a publicly announced deadline date and are available at local CEC's. The deadline date for the 1981-82 program was October 9, 1981.

Financing and Operation:

Canada Community Development Projects supplied federal contributions to support key community projects particularly in areas suffering from continuing high unemployment as a result of slow economic growth and generally low levels of business activity.

Any existing organization, partnership or corporation may submit an application. Projects are approved by the Minister after consideration by Employment Development Branch staff, the Member of Parliament and, where established, a Local Advisory Board.

The maximum federal contribution to a project is $396,000. The contribution may not ordinarily exceed an average of $20,000 per month and projects ordinarily operate as long as 52 weeks.

Wages paid to project managers and employees must neither be below the provincial minimum wage rate nor exceed the prevailing wage rate for each occupation as determined by the CEC.

The federal contribution towards wages for the projects as a whole, excluding the wage of the project manager may not exceed an average of 20% above the provincial minimum wage rate. The federal contribution towards wages paid to a project manager may not exceed the provincial minimum wage rate by more than 50%. The maximum federal contribution to other costs is $40 per work-week, and applicants may apply for an additional contribution towards extraordinary material costs up to a maximum of $40 per work-week if their proposal is construction-related.

Table 4A shows the allocation of funds by province for the 1980-81 CCDP and Table 4B shows the allocation of funds for the 1981-82 CCDP.

TABLE 4

Province	*TABLE A CCDP — 1980-81 Allocation Revised ($000)*	*TABLE B CCDP — 1981-82 Allocation ($000)*
Newfoundland	17,626	15,283
Prince Edward Island	3,045	3,172
Nova Scotia	8,493	8,977
New Brunswick	12,788	11,978
Quebec	38,781	38,725
Ontario	12,103	13,659
Manitoba	3,346	2,376
Saskatchewan	3,153	2,519
Alberta	3,178	2,868
British Columbia	4,582	3,924
Northwest Territories	712	698
Yukon	251	221
Western Provision	—	6,000
Contingency Reserve	2,000	3,000
Total	110,058	113,400

For Further Information:

Mr. Dennis MacDonald
Director
Canada Community Development Projects
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-3044

Further information on this program may be obtained from the provincial offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

CANADA COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECTS (CCSP)

Administered By:

Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development

Purpose:

The CCSP objective is to create jobs for unemployed persons through long-term projects developed by existing non-profit organizations in the field of community services, particularly in activities dealing with serious problems faced by women, native people and immigrants.

Authority:

Treasury Board approved CCSP expenditures for $11 million in 1980-81, $12 million in 1981-82, and $11 million in 1982-83.

Time Frame:

CCSP is a new CEIC initiative with projects which started in the fall of 1980. Projects may operate for a minimum of 8 consecutive weeks and a maximum of 3 years. Projects are reviewed at the end of each operational year before signing new contracts with the sponsors.

Financing and Operation:

CCSP assists non-profit organizations to meet a variety of social needs during times of significant and continuing expenditure restraints.

Any existing non-profit organization is eligible to submit proposals if it has been operating for a sufficient period of time to demonstrate it has not been created solely for the purpose of applying for CCSP funds.

Projects are approved by the Minister after being recommended by CEIC regional offices.

Maximum CCSP contribution is $120,000 per operational year.

For project employees, the maximum federal contribution to wages is the minimum wage plus 20%. Project managers receive the minimum wage plus 50%. Maximum federal contribution to direct overhead expenses is $40 per work-week and there is a CCSP contribution of up to $40 per work-week for special costs.

Payments:
See table 5

TABLE 5

Program Allocation

Province/Territory	*Fiscal Year 1980-81 ($)*	*Fiscal Year 1981-82 ($)*
Newfoundland	213,000	440,000
Prince Edward Island	123,000	254,000
Nova Scotia	240,000	495,000
New Brunswick	221,000	456,000
Quebec	1,106,000	2,283,000
Ontario	1,340,000	2,765,000
Manitoba	330,000	682,000
Saskatchewan	311,000	642,000
Alberta	385,000	794,000
British Columbia	564,000	1,164,000
Northwest Territories	151,000	312,000
Yukon	116,000	241,000
Total	5,100,000	10,528,000

For Further Information:

Mr. Jules Oliver
A/Director
Canada Community Services Projects
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 4th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-2522

Further information on this program may be obtained from the provincial offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (LEDA)

Administered By:
The Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group
Employment and Immigration Commission in conjunction with Department of Regional Economic Expansion

Purpose:
LEDA is a pilot program designed to stimulate private sector permanent employment in designated slow growth areas through local economic development corporations. The LEDA corporations are controlled by a board of directors of local people with a wide range of business expertise and intimate knowledge of the local economy and business people of the area. Corporations, therefore, are in a good position to identify business ideas, individual entrepreneurs and companies which are capable of establishing new businesses and creating new jobs. LEDA corporations provide counselling and financial assistance to such businesses as the board of directors decides.

Authority and Program Budget:
The authority for LEDA was received from Treasury Board in September 1980. The budget for 1980/81, 81/82, 82/83 is $3 million per year. At present this has limited the number of LEDA corporations to 13, distributed as follows:

Newfoundland:	Exploits Valley
Prince Edward Island:	West Prince
Nova Scotia:	Richmond County
New Brunswick:	Kent County
Quebec:	Îles-de-la-Madeleine Matapédia Haute-Gatineau
Ontario:	Kirkland Lake Fort Frances
Manitoba:	Indian Business Development Group (Winnipeg) Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council (Brandon)
Saskatchewan:	North Battleford
British Columbia:	Nicola Valley

Types of Assistance:
An entrepreneur may be in need of counselling assistance such as help in preparing a comprehensive business plan, pro forma financial statements, loan applications, or getting information on sources of government grants, loans and subsidies or information on regulations and technical requirements of the business proposed. The LEDA corporation provides this sort of support and guidance to get the business going and to help with problems once established. The Corporation can also provide financial assistance up to $25,000 per business per year in the form of: (a) loans at prevailing rates, (b) share purchases in business, (c) loan guarantees.

LEDA is not designed to provide all the financial needs of businesses which it assists, indeed the terms of the program

do not allow the corporations to invest in an enterprise unless there is reasonable financial participation by both the owner and at least one other lender. Although LEDA's investment may be relatively small (because of the $25,000 per business per year limit), the corporation's financial and counselling commitment has the valuable effect of inspiring confidence in new enterprises and thereby encouraging other lenders to provide the remainder of the necessary financing. By means of this leverage, federal government funding has the potential to far exceed the dollar value of its funding.

Funding to Corporations:
A community designated by LEDA receives up to $50,000 for a one year planning stage contract during which time it defines its geographic boundaries, establishes an action plan for economic development of the area, incorporates it's LEDA corporation and articulates policies for the provision of assistance to business. All of this constitutes the community's application for operational stage funding. Operational stage funds are provided for up to 3 years; with up to $100,000 per year for administration of the LEDA corporation and provision of counselling assistance and up to $150,000 per year for the economic development fund from which financial assistance is provided.

For Further Information:

Mr. T. Dent
Director
Local Employment Assistance Program
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-2396

Further information on this program may be obtained from the provincial offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

NEW TECHNOLOGY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group

Purpose:
The New Technology Employment Program is designed to create jobs for highly educated graduates in scientific and technical fields who are unable to find employment in their disciplines. The program has assisted small-scale organizations through wage subsidies for new jobs in research and development and its application in a number of priority areas. The program supports activities in the development and application of technological innovations in manufacturing, product and process development and in the development and application of small-scale energy conservation programs and alternate energy technologies.

Authority:
Treasury Board Minute 773073, August 28, 1980.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program under which new activities may be funded each fiscal year. The program application period is at the discretion of the Minister. The effective date of the program — September 22, 1980.

Financing and Operation:
A federal contribution of up to 75% of wages for each eligible employee may be paid to a maximum contribution of $290 a week for a maximum of 12 months. The maximum for each employer is $150,000.

Proposals will be assessed by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission for adherence to program criteria and for employment impacts and by either the National Research Council or the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources for technical merit.

Each approved proposal will be subject to a formal contribution agreement between the Commission and the employer.

Funds are limited and tend to be exhausted early in this high demand program.

Payments:
The total dollar value of NTEP contracted activities was approximately $8.1 million as of July 10, 1981. Table 6 shows the allocation of funds to activities by province for 1980-81 and 1981-82 fiscal years.

TABLE 6

NTEP Allocations by Province

Province	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*
Newfoundland	203	236
Prince Edward Island	122	82
Nova Scotia	284	365
New Brunswick	225	120
Quebec	1,541	2,150
Ontario	2,110	1,967
Manitoba	328	401
Saskatchewan	279	115
Alberta	615	421
British Columbia/Yukon	812	976
Northwest Territories	100	39
Total	6,619	6,872

For Further Information:

Mr. R.A. Bartlett
Director
Program Development and Planning Services
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-3242

Further information on this program may be obtained from the provincial offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

SUMMER CANADA: STUDENT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development

Purpose:
The SUMMER CANADA: Student Employment Program is designed to create employment for students during the summer months by utilizing the expertise of local organizations and Federal Departments/Agencies in the development of employment generating projects in areas of community need and to create temporary employment for students in Federal Departments/Agencies in areas of specialist training and/or experience requirements. Jobs should also be designed to facilitate students' future access to the labour market by enabling them to test possible career interests and to obtain practical experience in a variety of occupational fields.

Authority:
The authority for SUMMER CANADA 1981 expenditures is the Appropriations Act approving the main estimates for 1980-81.

Time Frame:
Projects may operate for a maximum of eighteen weeks between May and September.

Financing and Operation:
SUMMER CANADA is financed entirely by the federal government although many projects receive financial assistance or support services from other sources as well.

SUMMER CANADA consists of two project sponsorship streams and a Public Service Employment Component.

Under the Community Projects Stream, proposals originate from community organizations and, if the provincial government raises no barrier, municipalities. Under the Federal Projects Stream, proposals originate from Federal Departments/Agencies who must identify an individual or an organization to act as the employer. Once approved, projects submitted under the Federal Projects Stream are administered by the sponsoring Department/Agency.

Program funds are used primarily for wages and employee benefits. The Program contribution to administrative costs (including employee benefits) may not exceed thirty-five dollars per work-week worked. Projects may not receive a Program contribution of more than $50,000 and must provide employment for a minimum of three students. Projects may not operate for less than six weeks.

A formal agreement is entered into by the Commission or the sponsoring Department/Agency and the project employer which calls for periodic and scheduled payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the agreement.

Under the Public Service Employment Component, SUMMER CANADA provides funding to Federal Departments/Agencies to hire students directly under the Career-oriented Student Employment Program (COSEP).

Payments:
See table 7

TABLE 7

SUMMER CANADA: Student Employment Program
Breakdown of Funds by Province/Territory and by Sector
1981 Program Allocation
($000)

Province	*Community Projects Stream*	*Federal Projects Stream*	*Public Service Employment Component*	*Total*
Newfoundland	1,918	729	313	2,960
Prince Edward Island	325	122	52	499
Nova Scotia	2,277	836	358	3,471
New Brunswick	2,085	790	338	3,213
Quebec	13,303	5,321	1,774	20,398
Ontario	13,790	3,646	1,562	18,998
Manitoba	2,493	836	358	3,687
Saskatchewan	2,128	814	271	3,213
Alberta	1,845	486	208	2,539
British Columbia	5,297	1,777	762	7,836
Northwest Territories	415	152	65	632
Yukon	291	91	39	421
CANADA	46,167	15,600	6,100	67,867

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

L. Fraikin
Director
SUMMER CANADA: Student Employment Program
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-2495

Further information on this program may be obtained from the provincial offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

OUTREACH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Special Client Needs Branch, Employment and Insurance

Purpose:
The objective of the Outreach Program is to improve, with the help of community-based agencies, the employability and access to employment of persons who experience special difficulty competing in the labour market and who are not able to benefit effectively from the services offered by their CEC.

The target population is divided into the following groups:

i) isolated or remote communities;

ii) Native people;

iii) chronically unemployed, usually welfare recipients;

iv) mentally and physically handicapped;

v) inmates and ex-inmates;

vi) persons experiencing great difficulty in labour force entry or re-entry;

vii) youth and women who fall within the above groups.

Authority:
The Outreach Program was created in 1972 by Cabinet decision under the Canada Manpower Opportunity Progam and receives funding approval through the Appropriation Acts. Its current terms and conditions were approved by Treasury Board Minutes 750484 of June 30, 1977 and 757220 of May 12, 1978.

Time Frame:
Agreements between the Commission and various community-based agencies may be signed for any period up to twelve months. Subsequent agreements for further twelve-month periods may also be signed.

Financing and Operation:
Outreach is a program funded wholly by the federal government: community organizations, groups and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. The federal contribution to any one project is limited to $250,000 annually, unless further approval is sought from

Treasury Board on an individual basis. Where it is determined that the employment needs of a particular group within the population are not being met, the Commission may initiate the development of an agreement with community organizations, groups, agencies or individuals. A formal agreement is entered into between the Commission and the project sponsor and calls for periodic payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the agreement. Agreements may be renegotiated at any time and are generally of a one-year duration. Project activity is managed by the sponsoring group, with the Commission monitoring the operational and financial activities.

Payments:

Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future expenditures necessary to successful project operation. For the fiscal year 1975-76, total payments to all projects was $6.7 million; in 1976-77 this figure increased to $7.4 million. For the fiscal year 1977-78 total expenditures were $8.8 million and in 1978-79, this figure increased to $9.8 million. The 1979-80 expenditures were $8.2 million. The 1980-81 budget was $10.2 million. The 1981-82 budget is $11,073 million which is administered through regional offices of the Commission.

For Further Information:

General:

Chief
Outreach Services Division
Special Client Needs Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-6500

Officer Responsible:

Mr. H.B. Lind
Chief
Outreach Services Division

In each region:

Newfoundland

Director, Employment and Insurance
Newfoundland Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Tel: (709) 737-5266

Nova Scotia

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Nova Scotia Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

Tel: (902) 426-2901

Prince Edward Island

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Prince Edward Island Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

Tel: (902) 892-0211

New Brunswick

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
New Brunswick Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
565 Priestman Street
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Tel: (506) 452-3883

Quebec

Director General, Programs
Quebec Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
1441 St. Urbain Street
Montreal, Quebec
H2X 2M8

Tel: (514) 283-2181

Ontario

Director General, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Ontario Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Tel: (416) 224-4507

Manitoba

Director, Employment and Insurance
Manitoba Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Grain Exchange Building
167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T6

Tel: (204) 949-2261

Saskatchewan

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Saskatchewan Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Financial Building, Room 800
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel: (306) 569-6581

Alberta/Northwest Territories

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Alberta/Northwest Territories Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
9925 — 109th Street, 5th Floor
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Tel: (403) 420-2390

British Columbia/Yukon Territory

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
British Columbia/Yukon Territory Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Tel: (604) 666-6561

HANDICAPPED REFUGEE SCHEME
(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Settlement Branch, Immigration and Demographic Policy Group

Purpose:
This scheme was established to admit and establish in Canada each year up to 50 physically handicapped adult individuals, or family units having one or more handicapped members, who can eventually become self-sustaining following a period of any necessary treatment. These persons would, for the most part, have been bypassed in the ordinary immigration selection process, and they warrant special consideration.

Authority:
Agreements with the provinces at ministerial level. All provinces except Prince Edward Island participate.

Time Frame:
This continuing program was begun in June of 1967.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for the handicapped immigrant, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self-sustaining. The participating provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the scheme. The agreement with New Brunswick provides for the province and Canada to share treatment costs equally.

Payments:
No provinces have submitted claims under this program during this year.

For Further Information:
See list under "Hospital Agreements for Indigent Immigrants"

HOSPITAL AGREEMENTS FOR INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS
(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Immigration and Demographic Policy Group

Purpose:
To provide for the federal government to share with the provinces in the costs of hospitalization for immigrants who:

1. have resided in Canada for less than one year;
2. are indigent because of accident or illness; and
3. are not covered under provincial health insurance and medical care programs.

Authority:
Agreements between the federal and provincial Ministers concerned in all provinces except New Brunswick.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program begun in 1948.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government reimburses the province involved for 50 per cent of the costs of hospitalizing persons eligible under this program. Hospitals within each province submit claims to the provincial government for services provided to indigent landed immigrants. The province submits an annual claim for the federal share of all the individual claims. These Agreements have tended to fall into disuse, since in most provinces and the territories, immigrants are eligible for medical and hospitalization coverage immediately upon taking up residence in the province.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Settlement Branch
Immigration and Demographic Policy Group
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

In each region:

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Title for correspondence is: Regional Director, Immigration

Sir Humphrey Gilbert Building
175 East — 177 Duckworth Street
P.O. Box 5817
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X3

Mrs. Florence E. MacKay
Memorial Building
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

565 Priestman Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

1441 St. Urbain Street, 9th Floor
Montreal, Quebec
H2X 2M9

1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

4900 Yonge Street, Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Grain Exchange Building, Room 190
167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T6

Royal Centre
P.O. Box 11145
1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Financial Building, Room 800
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Manulife House, Room 610
10055 — 106th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2Y2

QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)
(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Immigration and Demographic Policy Group and Department of External Affairs.

Purpose:
The new accord, which replaces the 1975 Andras-Bienvenue Agreement, outlines the framework for overall coordination of the immigration program and allows the two governments to establish parallel sets of selection criteria. The Agreement gives Quebec the power to select foreign nationals who wish to settle permanently or temporarily in Quebec, while respecting federal responsibilities for the admission of foreign nationals to Canada. In addition the Agreement establishes consultative mechanisms necessary for the implementation and for other areas of common interest related to immigration and demography.

Authority:
General agreement signed by federal and Quebec Ministers, February 20, 1978.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was concluded for a period of three years, renewable on expiry by tacit understanding. In February 1981, the initial expiry date, it was felt by both parties that the Agreement was a satisfactory document and its continuation was thus agreed to. The Agreement may still be terminated at any time by written notice of six months.

Financing and Operation:
The Agreement provides for the presence of Quebec Immigration officers in Canadian diplomatic missions when

accommodation within the mission is possible and is requested by Quebec. Quebec officers may also be established in separate premises or in a "Maison du Québec".

The cost of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of the space occupied by Quebec is recovered on a pro-rated basis by the federal government. The use of the services of office staff is charged for in a similar way. The Quebec Government is also responsible for the cost of its officers' telegraph and telephone communications.

Payments:
The federal government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above. The exact rates of payment are the subject of the individual "leases of tenancy" and depend on the location and extent of facilities provided to Quebec.

For Further Information:
General:

Executive Director
Immigration and Demographic Policy
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-3403

Federal-Provincial Co-ordinator
Recruitment and Selection Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-1627

Director
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Branch
Department of External Affairs
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Tel: (613) 992-7917

JOINT SETTLEMENT ARRANGEMENTS
(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)
Letter of Agreement, Saskatchewan — Canada

Administered By:
Settlement Branch of the Immigration and Demographic Policy Group and the Saskatchewan Region, together with provincial government representatives.

Purpose:
The Letter of Agreement with Saskatchewan provides for the establishment of a consultative committee to ensure that immigration to Saskatchewan remains responsive to the province's needs. Specific federal and provincial responsibilities with respect to the settlement of newly-arrived immigrants are included in the Letter of Agreement.

Authority:
The Letter of Agreement signed by federal and Saskatchewan Ministers, February 23, 1978.

Time Frame:
Either party may re-open the Agreement for the purpose of re-negotiation, revision or termination by notice in writing.

Financing and Operation:
The Letter of Agreement commits the federal government to provide employment services, emergency financial assistance and emergency medical assistance to newly-arrived immigrants. It commits the provincial government to providing hospital and health care, and financial assistance for indigent immigrants once they have been employed. In addition both parties jointly fund voluntary agencies involved in immigrant settlement work.

For Further Information:

Director
Settlement Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-4182

Director of Immigration
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Saskatchewan Region
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel: (306) 569-6512

SPECIAL NEED REFUGEES AGREEMENT
(Part of the Recruitment and Selection and of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)
Letter of Understanding, Canada — Manitoba

Administered By:
Recruitment and Selection and Settlement Branches of the Immigration and Demographic Policy Group and the Manitoba Region, together with provincial government representatives.

Purpose:
The Letter of Understanding with Manitoba aims to facilitate the admission of handicapped, tubercular or unaccompanied minor refugees by consolidating all the activities that had been conducted separately or jointly by the federal and provincial governments on their behalf.

Authority:
Letter of Understanding signed by federal and Manitoba Ministers, September, 1981.

Time Frame:
Effective five years from date of signature, but may be terminated by either party at any time by giving one year's written notice.

Financing and Operation:
The province will make a formal commitment for the admission of a specific number of special needs refugees each year, and both governments, as well as any private groups who may be acting as sponsors in any individual case, will contribute the necessary resources and services.

For Further Information:

Director General
Recruitment and Selection Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-3495

Director
Settlement Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-4182

Director of Immigration
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Manitoba Region
167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T6

Tel: (204) 949-3754

Provincial — Offices

Newfoundland

K.E. Singleton
Manager
Employment Development Branch
CEIC
P.O. Box 8970, Postal Station "A"
Building No. 223, Pleasantville
St. John's, Newfoundland

Tel: (709) 737-4710

Nova Scotia

P.M. Oldfield
Manager
Employment Development Branch
CEIC
P.O. Box 160
1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2M4

Tel: (902) 426-5950

Prince Edward Island

W.J. Power
Manager
CEIC
Employment Development Branch
P.O. Box 8000
199 Grafton Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

Tel: (902) 892-0211

New Brunswick

G. Thibodeau
Manager
CEIC
Employment Development Branch
565 Priestman Street
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Tel: (506) 452-3254

Quebec

A. Gladu
Director
Employment Development Branch
CEIC
105, rue McGill
8th Floor
Montreal, Quebec
H2Y 2E7

Tel: (514) 283-2850

Ontario

N. Button
Director
Employment Development Branch
CEIC
4900 Yonge Street Suite 700
North York, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Tel: (416) 224-4795

Manitoba

C.L. Heinrichs
A/Manager
Employment Development Branch
CEIC
169 Pioneer Avenue 2nd Floor
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C OH2

Tel: (204) 949-2405

Saskatchewan

D. Robertson
Manager
Employment Development Branch
CEIC
2101 Scarth Street
4th Floor
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel: (306) 359-5925

Alberta

A. Widows
Manager
Employment Development Branch
CEIC
6th Floor
9925 — 109th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Tel: (403) 420-2346

British Columbia and Yukon

J. Watson
Manager
Employment Development Branch
CEIC
P.O. Box 9300
1055 West Georgia
11th Floor
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 4G3

Tel: (604) 666-6318

Northwest Territories

C. Pilon
Manager
Employment Development Branch
CEIC
Tundra Building
Box 1300
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X0E 1H0

Tel: (403) 873-5808

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

The objectives of the department's programs are to ensure that the energy and mineral resources available to Canada are effectively managed and used for the present and future benefit of the nation, and that geographic and geoscientific information about the landmass and its resources are available as needed by the government and community at large. To achieve these objectives the department's activities range through surveying, mapping, geology, geophysics, remote sensing, research and development of mining and mineralogical technology, economic analyses, and policy analysis and development.

The Earth Sciences Sector is responsible for providing the earth science information needed for effective use and demarcation of the country's landmass.

The Research and Technology Sector is responsible for the development and management of Research and Development programs in energy and mineral technology and in remote sensing.

The Mineral Policy Sector carries out broad economic and mineral commodity studies and gathers comprehensive domestic and world data on non-renewable resources, for the use of government and industry. Based on these studies, the Sector develops policies for the development, processing, and use of minerals and provides advice to industry and to governments.

The Energy Sector is responsible for formulating and implementing energy policies and programs, and monitoring energy activities, to insure the availability and to promote the effective use of energy resources in Canada in terms of energy resource potential, supply, use conversation, economic and social impact, and international energy trends.

Energy policy analysis in support of national objectives involves supply/demand/price projections, energy project appraisals, financial and corporate analysis, and assessments of the costs and benefits of energy policy alternatives having regard to domestic and international circumstances and to provincial government objectives.

In addition to the specific federal-provincial activities described in the following, a number of cooperative activities particularly within the Earth Sciences Sector are underway as follows:

— The activities of the Earth Physics Branch are at times assisted by provincial governments or their agencies to accelerate the work within a certain region. Provincial assistance is provided in the form of technical support or the provision of data, or other assistance. Five such projects are active at present which relate to improved seismic coverage near the La Grande reservoir in James Bay (James Bay Energy Corporation), improved seismic coverage for the Manicouagan hydro-electric development and the Gentilly nuclear power plant complex (Hydro-Quebec), improved seismic coverage in the vicinity of a potential nuclear power plant site near Fitzroy Harbour (Ontario Hydro), and improved seismic coverage near McNaughton Lake behind the Mica Dam in Southeast British Columbia (B.C. Hydro and Power Authority). The Branch also cooperates with the Ontario Geological Survey and the Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy in the provision and reduction of gravity data.

The Geological Survey of Canada conducts a variety of projects to map, describe, and explain the geology of the whole of Canada including offshore areas. Provincial governments are consulted regarding those activities that are of interest to them. In the case of projects that bear upon or contribute to local or regional matters such as mineral or energy resource development or transportation, engineering construction projects, or environmental concerns, the provincial governments commonly cooperate or work jointly with the Geological Survey. Provincial participation may include cost-sharing of projects, exchange of information, or conducting certain aspects of the work directly.

The Geological Survey of Canada participates with all the provincial governments in the National Geological Surveys Committee. This Committee was established in 1979 for coordination of the work of geological surveys across Canada. Subcommittees, involving the GSC, are investigating opportunities for federal-provincial cooperative activities directed to:

— research in economic geology

— mineral exploration technology

— national geoscience standards.

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources	Page
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS	43
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM	43
CANADA-MANITOBA NON RENEWABLE RESOURCE EVALUATION PROGRAM	43
ALBERTA RANGELAND MONITORING PROJECT	44
ALBERTA/CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND	44
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERALS PROGRAMS	44
CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION	45
CANADA/MANITOBA-NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966)	45
CANADA/MANITOBA-NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977)	46
CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA LOW-HEAD HYDRO DEMONSTRATION	46
CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDERWATER CABLE AGREEMENT	47
COLESON COVE COMPENSATION AGREEMENT	47
COLESON COVE STUDY AGREEMENT	47
HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE	48
LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	48
NOVA SCOTIA-NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION	49
POINT LEPREAU ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT	49
CANADA-ONTARIO SPENT FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	50
NATIONAL ENERGY AUDIT PROGRAM	50
DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGIES	51
CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA HOME INSULATION LOAN AGREEMENT	51
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA RELATING TO THE RESOLUTION OF ISSUES OUTSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING OIL AND GAS PRICING AND RELATED FISCAL MATTERS	51
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION	52

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	
NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	52

Earth Sciences Sector

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries for which there are joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

Authority:
The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Act and Section 4 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Federal and provincial orders in council creating the respective commissions.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

Financing and Operation:
The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative and of a representative of each province involved. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays fifty per cent of the costs of provincial/territorial boundary commissions and the relevant province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the relevant provinces share the costs equally. The following boundary commissions exist at the present time:

Alberta	— Northwest Territories
Saskatchewan	— Northwest Territories
British Columbia	— Northwest Territories/ Yukon Territory
Manitoba	— Saskatchewan
Alberta	— British Columbia

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.V. Blackie
Surveyor General
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE9

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
To provide aeromagnetic map coverage of Canada as an aid to geological mapping, and to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector.

Authority:
Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame:
The program was started in 1960. Since that time 8.0 million kilometres of surveying have been completed. Systematic surveys needed to complete coverage of British Columbia will not be essentially completed until 1989-90. In addition to the standard surveys, more detailed magnetic gradiometer surveys are being flown in selected areas, in conjunction with work being conducted under Mineral Development Agreements and the Radioactive Waste Disposal Program.

Financing and Operation:
The program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey of Canada in cooperation with provincial agencies, with the survey work being done under contract with private companies.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE8

CANADA-MANITOBA NON RENEWABLE RESOURCE EVALUATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
To assess known and estimated non-fuel mineral resources of Manitoba as a basis for exploration and mineral-based economic development.

Authority:
This program originated from the Western Economic Opportunities Conference in 1973 and is set out in a federal-provincial agreement signed on June 3, 1975.

Time Frame:
The original agreement extended from June 3, 1975 to March 31, 1979. A one year extension to March 31, 1980 was granted and work was completed by March 31. Final reports were published by Manitoba Department of Energy and Mines during 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The total funding of about $1.6 million was shared equally by the federal and Manitoba government. The Geological Survey was the coordinating agency and provided geological and metallogenic expertise for the program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE8

Research and Technology Sector

ALBERTA RANGELAND MONITORING PROJECT

Administered By:
Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To conduct a joint study to determine the utility of using remote sensing to monitor rangelands and to provide for funding, management and conduct of the study.

Authority:
This federal-provincial agreement signed in May 1980.

Time Frame:
No time limit was defined in the agreement.

Financing and Operation:
Expenditures for the fiscal year 1980-81 were about $62 thousand by CCRS and $25 thousand by Alberta. Forecast expenditures for 1981-82 are $73 thousand by CCRS and $25 thousand by Alberta.

For Further Information:

Dr. W.M. Strome
Chief Applications Division
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
2464 Sheffield Road
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

ALBERTA/CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND

Administered By:
Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To provide funds to support research on energy-related projects proposed by or acceptable to Alberta. The objective is the development or improvement of recovery, production, utilization and conservation technologies with respect to Alberta's fossil fuels excluding oil sands and heavy oil; the development and utilization of renewable energy resources; and the strengthening of scientific and engineering expertise in Alberta's institutional, university and private sector energy related research and development.

Authority:
Exchange of letters between Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Lougheed in October and November 1976.

Time Frame:
Funding is to be spread over a six year period — fiscal year 1976-77 to fiscal year 1981-82.

Financing and Operation:
The total funding will be $96 million, transferred as follows: $4 million in 1976-77; $10 million each in 1977-78 and 1978-79; and $24 million each for 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

The projects to be funded and their levels of funding are approved by a committee consisting of three senior officials from each of the Alberta and federal governments. The projects are reviewed by the committee each year.

For Further Information:

Dr. K. Whitham
Research and Technology Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERALS PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose:
To provide the means for carrying out surveys and studies for the improvement of the geoscientific data base of a region, and thus for the promotion of mineral exploration, and various activities designed to encourage exploitation of identified mineral development opportunities. The ultimate goal is the strengthening of the mineral sector with maximum benefit to the regional and national economies.

Authority:
Section 7, Sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to cooperate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame:
The period of each program is specified in the agreement covering that program.

Financing and Operation:
Since 1970, these programs have been carried out under agreements subsidiary to the General Development Agreements between Canada and the provinces, with the close involvement of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the relevant provincial departments. The provincial department responsible for minerals implemented the program. In 1981, a new generation of federal-provincial minerals programs began, still in cooperation with the particular province but not necessarily including DREE, and with EMR as the major implementer.

In fiscal year 1981-82, mineral-related subsidiary agreements are in place with Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Quebec. The agreement with Newfoundland will terminate in 1981-82. Those with New Brunswick and Quebec are in one-year extensions that will also terminate in 1981-82. EMR shares the federal portion of the funding with DREE in the agreement with Newfoundland. DREE is the sole federal funding agency in the agreements with the New Brunswick and Quebec. The Mineral Policy Sector represents EMR on the management committees of these agreements. Specialists from the Mineral Policy Sector, the GSC and CANMET provide technical advice and assistance, in some cases by way of formal sub-committees.

Three regional subsidiary agreements with mineral-related components are in place with Ontario. DREE is the sole source of federal funds. The Mineral Policy Sector and the GSC provide technical advice through appropriate sub-committees.

The new generation of programs and agreements that began to take form in mid-1981 is predicated on a higher federal visibility made possible by federal implementation of a substantial part of the work done with federal funding. The forerunner with respect to minerals is an agreement with Nova Scotia to carry out coordinated federal and provincial programs with common objectives. In the wings are possible other minerals programs, of uncertain form and with or without formal agreements, to be considered for Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

For Further Information:

J.E. Reeves
Mineral Policy Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

Energy Sector

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To diminish Nova Scotia's dependency on imported oil for electrical energy generation by:

(1) the increased use of coal as a fuel for the generation of electrical energy,

(2) the increased use of renewable resources,

(3) improving efficiency in existing energy generation and distribution systems to conserve energy usage and reduce energy losses,

(4) upgrading transmission systems to facilitate availability of electrical energy generated outside the province, and

(5) undertaking other research and demonstration projects designed to reduce consumption of oil or conserve energy usage.

Authority:
Order-in-Council and a federal-provincial agreement signed March 31, 1977.

Time Frame:
The agreement is in effect from March 31, 1977 to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Canada established a fund of $9.2 million which may be used by the province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of this program.

Payments:
The program is being managed by a management committee comprised of representatives of the two governments.

For Further Information:

Mr. P.J. Read
Energy Policy Sub-Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

CANADA/MANITOBA-NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966)

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To provide funds for construction of a transmission line to assist Manitoba in developing the hydroelectric power resources in the northern part of the province.

Authority:
Agreement entered into February, 1966 and amended March, 1978.

Time Frame:
The project in-operation date was December 31, 1973. Payments began in April, 1974, and will terminate in April, 2019.

Financing and Operation:
The transmission line was constructed for, and is owned by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. Manitoba is purchasing it over a 45 year period from the in-operation date. Administration of the Agreement was transferred from AECL to EMR in 1979. The Nelson River Review Board, consisting of the three federal and three provincial members, meets as necessary to review operation of the Agreement. The Board issues an annual report.

Payments:
The capital cost of the line was $245 million. Payments are made annually on a fixed schedule.

For Further Information:

C.E. Zwicker
Energy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

CANADA/MANITOBA-NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977)

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
Loans to assist in the installation of additional high voltage AC-DC converter equipment to increase to its design limit the capacity of the Nelson River DC transmission system that extends from hydro generating sites on the Nelson River in northern Manitoba to a terminal station near Winnipeg.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates. Agreement entered into March, 1977 and amended February 1978.

Time Frame:
The work has started and is scheduled for completion in 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the project is estimated to be $525 million; Cabinet has approved loans to a maximum of $193.2 million representing 50% of the total cost of the new installations excluding the installed cost of equipment being supplied under a contract relating to the supply and installation of certain specialized converters and related auxiliary equipment. Total federal loans are currently estimated at $189.3 million.

Payments:
The first installment of $59.6 million was paid to Manitoba in March, 1977. Further installments of $43.2 million, $11.8 million, $2.0 million and $1.3 million were paid in fiscal 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively.

For Further Information:

C.E. Zwicker
Energy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA LOW-HEAD HYDRO DEMONSTRATION

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To improve prospects for reducing dependence on oil for electricity generation and for harnessing undeveloped hydraulic and tidal power, and to demonstrate an improved design of water turbine and generator in low-head applications in Canada and abroad, through provision of grants toward the costs of a demonstration project.

Authority:
Order-in-Council of July 25, 1980.
Agreement signed with Tidal Power Corporation on January 28, 1980.

Time Frame:
The project is expected to be in-service in July 1983. Grants paid in fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the project was estimated at $46 million of which up to $25 million is to be provided in the form of grants by the federal government. The balance represents the estimated energy benefits to Nova Scotia. A Technical Advisory Committee with membership from four provincial electric utilities and three federal departments with E.M. Warnes of EMR as chairman is to provide advice to Tidal Power Corporation and to disseminate information gained from the demonstrations.

Payments:
A grant of $12.5 million was paid in fiscal year 1980-81. To date some $5.3 million has been paid in fiscal year 1981-82.

For Further Information:

E.M. Warnes
Energy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

CANADA/P.E.I. UNDERWATER CABLE AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To reduce oil consumption and costs for electric generation in Prince Edward Island by providing a grant and loans for constructing transmission cables from mainland to enable delivery of lower cost non oil-fired electrical energy.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional interconnections. Order-in-Council dated October 6, 1977. Agreement with Prince Edward Island dated October 6, 1977.

Time Frame:
Project in-operation date and loan consolidation date was December 31, 1978. Loans at Crown Corporation rates were advanced in fiscal years 1977-78 and 1978-79 and are due to be repayed in equal annual installments over a 30-year period ending 2008.

Financing and Operation:
Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at 50% of estimated capital cost. However, in view of Prince Edward Island's limited financial capability, a DREE grant of 50% of the project cost of $36 million was made available in addition to an EMR loan of 50% of the remaining cost. Beginning April, 1977, the province is to provide audited statements of capital costs and of grants every six months. Each year it will also provide relevant financial and operational information and statistics regarding the interconnection and describing actions taken to comply with Section 10 of the Agreement on regional co-operation.

Payments:
DREE grant of $18 million was paid to Prince Edward Island. EMR loans of $8 million and $1 million were advanced in fiscal years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

For Further Information:

A.R. Scott
Energy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

COLESON COVE COMPENSATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To provide contributions to compensate the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for losses which it incurs under a contract to supply electricity to Maine electric utilities, as a result of changes made by Canada for compensation paid on imported oil used for electricity generation.

Authority:
Order-in-Council P.C. 1980-349 of December 18, 1980.

Time Frame:
Payments will be made to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission (NBEPC) as necessary, up to a maximum of $25 million in any one year, from January, 1981 to December, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
Payments are made monthly based on NBEPC estimate of the losses which they incur at the Coleson Cove Generation Station as a result of action by Canada in changing eligibility of compensation payments on imported oil used for electricity generation.

Payments:
The maximum amount of contributions made under this arrangement in any one year is $25 million.

For Further Information:

C.E. Zwicker
Energy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

COLESON COVE STUDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
Under the National Energy Program a "Utility Off-Oil Fund" was established to provide grants to meet a proportion of the cost of environmentally acceptable conversions of oil-fired electricity plants to coal. The purpose of the

current Agreement is to assist New Brunswick to meet the cost of a study to assess the economic, financial and environmental possibilities of converting the 1,000 MW Coleson Cove plant, by providing a grant to meet part of the study costs.

Authority:
Treasury Board approval in principle of $2 million for the Fund and immediate release of $910,000 for the study in fiscal year 1981-82 was received on June 4, 1981. Order-in-Council dated May 28, 1981. Agreement with New Brunswick Electric Power Commission dated July 31, 1981.

Time Frame:
The Study has been on-going since January 1981 and it is expected that a final report on feasibility of the conversion will be made available March 1982.

Financing and Operation:
Federal payments of 75% of eligible study costs estimated at $1.2 million as defined in the agreement are to be made available after receipt of invoices submitted by the Commission. Currently no federal funds have been advanced. Apart from the final report on the study, a report is to be made to the Treasury Board on the economic implication of the Fund and its relationship to overall energy strategy for Atlantic Canada, prior to consideration of funding specific projects to be undertaken from the Fund, including the Coleson Cove Project.

Payments:
It is expected that federal funds amounting to some $910,000 will be disbursed during fiscal year 1981-82.

For Further Information:

E.M. Warnes
Energy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA OE4

HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To assist the Institute through the provision of capital loans and operating grants to meet as effectively as possible the needs of the Canadian electrical industry, including electrical utilities, electrical and government bodies, by providing access to the research and testing equipment and skilled personnel capable of conducting investigations into equipment performance, materials and techniques required for the most effective, economic and reliable methods of generating, distributing and utilizing electrical energy, and to ensure effective dissemination of research results.

Authority:
Order-in-Council of July 3, 1970.
Agreement signed with Quebec and Hydro-Quebec on July 6, 1970.

Time Frame:
Loans at Crown Corporation rates were provided in fiscal yars 1970-71 through 1973-74, were consolidated in 1974 and are being repaid in 25 equal annual installments in years 1975 through 1999. Ten annual grants were made in years 1972 through 1981. The Agreement provides for review in 1985.

Financing and Operation:
The program is administered by a Review Board consisting of 3 members appointed by the federal government and 3 members appointed by Quebec on the recommendation of Hydro-Quebec. In addition, there is a Technical Advisory Committee composed of 19 members.

— 4 appointed by Canada
— 4 appointed by Quebec
— 4 appointed by Hydro-Quebec
— 4 nominated by the Canadian Electrical Association
— 3 nominated by the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association

A.R. Scott is EMR's representative on the Review Board and E.M. Warnes is EMR's representative on the Technical Advisory Committee. The Review Board is to report annually.

Payments:
Loans totalling $17.5 million were advanced over a four-year period. Annual grants of $325,000 were paid over a ten-year period.

For Further Information:

A.R. Scott
Energy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA OE4

LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To establish a basis for the development of all or part of the hydroelectric potential of the Lower Churchill River Basin in Labrador.

Authority:
Cabinet decision No. 543-78RD of November 24, 1978 gave approval for Canada to enter into an agreement with Newfoundland to establish the corporation. An agreement to establish the corporation was signed with Newfoundland on the same day.

Time Frame:
During the period 1979 to June 1980, LCDC performed a project feasibility study. In July 1980 the Board recommended to its shareholders proceeding with the Muskrat Falls project. The shareholders have not yet decided on whether to proceed with a project.

Financing and Operation:
LCDC is a Provincial-Federal Crown Corporation, owned 51% by Newfoundland and 49% by Canada. To August, 1981, Canada has provided equity of $14.85 million, while Newfoundland has provided equity of $15.5 million. LCDC prepares forecasts of the monthly cash floor requirements, and publishes an annual report.

Payments:
It is expected that Canada will receive no payments on the funds which it has provided for LCDC until a project has been in operation for some time, or until Canada sells its shares in the corporation.

For Further Information:

C.E. Zwicker
Energy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To provide loans to assist in capital costs for the reinforcement of an electrical transmission interconnection between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional interconnections. Agreements were signed with New Brunswick on February 10, 1978 and Nova Scotia on March 31, 1978.

Time Frame:
The project was placed in service in June 1980.

Expiry dates are:
New Brunswick — annual loan repayments until 2011
Nova Scotia — annual loan repayments until 2009

Financing and Operation:
Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at Crown Corporation rates of 50% of estimated capital costs. Since New Brunswick expected no benefit from the interconnection until 1981 special provision was made to lend 100% of the cost, 50% of which was repaid with interest late in 1980. The Nova Scotia loans are on a normal 50% basis.

Payments:
Total loans to New Brunswick was $10 million of which $7.2 million was advanced in 1977-78; the balance in 1978-79. As indicated above, New Brunswick repaid $5 million plus interest on April 1, 1981. Total loans to Nova Scotia were $2.6 million of which $0.6 million was advanced in 1977-78; $1.3 million in 1978-79, $0.9 million in 1979-80 and 0.2 million in 1980-81.

For Further Information:

E.M. Warnes
Energy Policy Sub-Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

POINT LEPREAU ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
Under the terms of the 1975 Agreement between AECL, New Brunswick and New Brunswick Power, loans of $350 million at Crown Corporation rates were advanced to N.B. Power to cover 50% of the then estimated cost of $684 million of the 630 MW Point Lepreau No. 1 nuclear generating unit. Since the original cost estimates were made, the expected completion date of the project has been delayed from 1980 to 1982 and the project cost has escalated to $1.25 billion. In keeping with the goal of reducing oil dependence in the Maritimes and in view of the limited financial base of New Brunswick Power it was decided to provide additional federal financial assistance for the construction and operation of the unit.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on assistance to first nuclear unit in each province and on additional assistance for Point Lepreau.
Treasury Board decision of May 23, 1981.
Orders-in-Council of May 28, 1981.
Agreement Canada/New Brunswick/New Brunswick Power dated May 28, 1981.

Time Frame:
The earlier of the project in-service date (expected to be April 1982) of the firm date of April 1, 1983 will trigger repayment of the $350 million loan in 25 annual install-

ments, each of some $38 million and will also trigger the commencement of N.B. Power's eligibility for loans at Crown Corporation rates based on the unit's performance during the first 10 years of operation, with loans to be repaid with accrued interest during the subsequent 10 years.

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of the arrangements concluded with New Brunswick and N.B. Power on May 28, 1981, interest already paid on the $350 million AECL loan by N.B. Power in 1980 was forgiven and the terms and conditions of the original loan were amended to provide that interest on the loan would not accrue or be payable until the earlier of the in-service date or October 8, 1982, subject to adjustment for any net output produced by the unit during this period. In addition, the 1981 Agreement provided for loans of up to $48.75 million per year with a maximum draw down $130 million to be made available to N.B. Power depending upon the availability of the unit, during its first ten years of operation. Then loans would be based on increments of $650,000 for each percent that unit availability falls below 75%. Repayment would be on the same terms in years when availability exceeded 75%. The balance of loans and accumulated interest would be repayable in the 11th through 20th year of operation. Loan amounts would be adjusted proportionally for exports from the units exceeding 200 MW.

Payments:
The original AECL loans were advanced during the period February 9, 1976 to August 9, 1979. The loan plus accrued interest was deemed to reach its maximum of $350 million on October 9, 1979. An amount of some $33 million, representing forgiveness of already paid by N.B. Power in 1980 was paid to N.B. Power on May 28, 1981.

For Further Information:

E.M. Warnes
Energy Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

CANADA/ONTARIO SPENT FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Date of Agreement:

A June 5, 1978 by Press Release. (Agreed to by all Ministers at the time — Gillespie signed for EMR)

B August 4, 1981 by Press Release. This continues the cooperation under the organization set up in 1978 and defines the process for evaluation of the deep geological disposal concept. Signed by Mr. Lalonde for EMR and Mr. Welch for Ontario.

Financing and Operation:
AECL funding — $16 million in 1980-81 ($2 million for GSC) $25.4 million for 1981-82 has been approved and a ten year program at approximately $30M/year approved in principle.

Responsible Officer:

J. Howieson

Member of the Management Committee:
Two committees monitor this work.

(1) Coordinating Committee — J. Howieson (member)

(2) Policy Committee — Dr. A.E. Collin — Mr. Malcolm Rowan

Annual Report:
AECL — Second Annual Report, December 1980

Expiry Dates:
A — June, 1980 (Work is continuing under similar terms)
B — Until a disposal concept is accepted (expected by 1990)

NATIONAL ENERGY AUDIT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
In cooperation with the provinces, to assist companies to identify areas of energy waste and implement projects to improve energy efficiency.

Authority:
Treasury Board Submission No. 775215. Approved Feb. 5, 1981.

Time Frame:
The agreements will be in effect until March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
To qualify, a firm must have an annual energy bill above a specified amount. The joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee for each province must decide on the lower limits depending on industrial structure in the province.

The program provides, through contributions to the provinces, energy bus audits, grants for consultant advice and technical-seminars. It is intended to extend the support provided under the National Energy Bus Program under which all provinces had signed agreements.

Payments:
The federal government will provide funds over a three year period applied on the basis of an 80/20 sharing ratio with the Atlantic provinces. Specific sharing ratios are yet to be determined with the other provinces.

For Further Information:

C. Luckman
Director, Industrial Energy Division
Conservation and Renewable Energy Branch
Energy Sector

DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGIES

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
In cooperation with the provincial governments of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories and Yukon, to demontrate new conservation and renewable energy technologies and to accelerate their widespread development.

Authority:
Treasury Board Submission No. 764747 Approved May 2, 1979 B.C.
Treasury Board Submission No. 767417 Approved Nov. 8, 1979 Sask.
Treasury Board Submission No. 770203 Approved Apr. 11, 1980 Man.
Treasury Board Submission No. 764320 Approved Apr. 11, 1979 Ont.
Treasury Board Submission No. 767910 Approved Nov. 29, 1979 N.B.
Treasury Board Submission No. 763931 Approved Mar. 29, 1979 Nfld.
Treasury Board Submission No. 769358 Approved Feb. 7, 1980 Yukon
Treasury Board Submission No. 769357 Approved Feb. 7, 1980 N.W.T.

Time Frame:
All Agreements are in effect until March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
Treasury Board approved expenditures of $113 million over 5 years, to be supplemented by provincial contributions. The federal share will be matched on a 50-50 basis in Ontario (for a total of $58 million) British Columbia ($27 million), Saskatchewan and Manitoba (each total $18 million). In Newfoundland and New Brunswick the federal share of $9 million will be 80% ($11.25 million in total for each). The Northwest Territories will have a federal contribution of $2.5 million which is 75% of each Agreement.

The Agreements provide for the review of plans and budgets and the selection of projects, by a Management Committee consisting of two representatives from Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and two from the province.

Payments:
Quarterly itemized accounts of all expenditures incurred are submitted by the provinces to Canada for reimbursement.

For Further Information:

Peter Lumb
Director, Technology Division
Conservation and Renewable Energy Branch
Energy Sector

CANADA/NOVA SCOTIA HOME INSULATION LOAN AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To provide the province of Nova Scotia with financial assistance to improve the energy efficiency of dwellings through insulation.

Authority:
Cabinet Decision 618-76RD for the province of Nova Scotia

Time Frame:
Agreement entered into on March 31, 1977 with no termination date.

Financing and Operation:
A total of $15 million was provided to the province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of administering the Loan Program.

A Monitoring Committee consisting of two members from each government (with one Chairman from each) administers and monitors the program to ensure that the fund is being managed in accordance with the purpose of the Agreement.

Payments:
The province of Nova Scotia operates and administers the program on a day-to-day basis.

Since 1977, the Agreement has had three amendments: to change the maximum loan from $1,500 to $2,500 for insulation (1977); to extend eligible items to include exterior siding as a consequential work of exterior insulation (1978); and to allow more than one loan per unit up to the maximum dollar value (1979).

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA RELATING TO THE RESOLUTION OF ISSUES OUTSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING OIL AND GAS PRICING AND RELATED FISCAL MATTERS

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the achievement of greater energy security for all Canadian.

Authority:
Joint Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of British Columbia, September 24, 1981. Correspondence between Mr. Lalonde and Mr. McClelland, September 24, 1981.

Time Frame:
October 1, 1981 to December 1, 1986, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The revenue-sharing estimates for the Government of Canada, the Government of Alberta and the petroleum industry are set out in the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

G.W. Tough
Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Policy Analysis
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the pricing and taxation of crude oil, natural gas and synthetic crude oil and natural gas liquids produced in Alberta.

Authority:
Memorandum of Agreement signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Alberta, September 1, 1981.

Time Frame:
The term of the Agreement commences September 1, 1981 and expires on December 1, 1986, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The revenue-sharing estimates for the Government of Canada, the Government of Alberta and the petroleum industry are set out in the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

G.W. Tough
Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Policy Analysis
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
(Atomic Energy of Canada Limited)

NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Prototype and Commercial Power Stations — Atomic Energy of Canada Engineering Company — c/o Executive Vice-President

Heavy Water Plants — Atomic Energy of Canada Chemical Company — c/o Executive Vice-President

Purpose:
In cooperation with the provinces, to construct and operate nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

Authority:
Atomic Energy Control Act
Atomic Energy Control Regulations

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to four nuclear power plants and one heavy water plant.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Each agreement has a specified time frame.

Financing and Operation:
The four agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided or are providing for the construction and operation of:

— one prototype nuclear power station (Gentilly-1)

— three commercial size nuclear power stations (Pickering, Gentilly-II and Point Lepreau).

The arrangements for the financing and operation of the stations are different in each case.

Prototype Nuclear Power Station:

The 250 megawatt Gentilly-I Prototype Station was constructed and is operated under an agreement with Hydro-Quebec. The station was built to demonstrate the suitability of the CANDU system for large-scale power production. AECL owns the station which is operated by the

provincial utility on behalf on AECL. Hydro-Quebec is committed, under contract, to offer to purchase the station at a price that is economically viable to the utility. Loans from Canada for the capital cost of the Gentilly-I station ($87.5 million) were forgiven in fiscal year 1977-78 since this station is primarily a Research, Development and Demonstration facility.

Commercial Size Nuclear Power Stations:

The Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the province of Ontario. In order to share in the risk of establishing such a station, the province of Ontario and the federal government agreed to proportionately finance capital costs above those for a similar sized fossil fuel-fired station.

The three parties are to be reimbursed over a period not exceeding thirty years by means of "payback" represented by the diffference between the operating and maintenance costs of the two Pickering units and the total cost, including capital charges, that would have been involved if the power generated by the Pickering units had been produced by two coal-fired units. This "payback" is shared in the ratio of each party's contribution to the capital costs of the first two Pickering units. Ontario Hydro, the province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be $395 million of which the federal portion (i.e. amount loaned) including interest is $141 million or about 36 per cent. Prior to March 1977, all payback received from Ontario Hydro was sent directly to the Government Consolidated Revenue Fund. Effective April 1, 1977, outstanding loans and accrued interest thereon were converted to equity. The payback, which represents in a broad sense the net operational advantage of having the power generated by nuclear as compared to coal-fired units, accrues to the credit of AECL.

The Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station is under construction and will be operated by Hydro-Quebec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Quebec and AECL, engineering consulting services are provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. The federal government has agreed to provide long-term interest bearing loans to assist the construction of the station. Repayment of the federal loan will be by annual payments over a twenty-five year term commencing from the in-service date. AECL will administer this loan and its repayment. The federal portion (i.e. amount loaned) is fifty per cent of capital costs to a maximum of $151 million.

The Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station is under construction and will be operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Under an agreement between the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and AECL, engineering consulting services are provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. To assist the construction of the station, the federal government agreed to provide long-term interest bearing loans to an amount of approximately fifty per cent of the capital costs. The federal portion (including amounts loaned and accrued interest thereon) has a maximum of $350 million with repayment provision over a twenty-five year term from the in-service date. In fiscal year 1981-82, the interest on the federal loan for a period up to three years from October 9, 1979 or to the in-service date was forgiven. The federal government agreed to provide performance loans to N.B.E.P.C. for the first ten years of operation of Unit 1, based on annual availability with maximum yearly payments of $48.75 million and a maximum total of $130 million. Repayment of the loan will take place in years when availability exceeds 75%. Any loan balance at year 10 will be repaid during years 11 through 20.

Heavy Water Plants

The Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant was rehabilitated by AECL, under agreement with Deuterium of Canada Limited and the province of Nova Scotia at a cost of $211.2 million. On February 9, 1978, AECL agreed to purchase the Glace Bay plant. The purchase agreement provides for payment of $66 million over a twenty-year period.

In fiscal year 1980-81, all federal loans to AECL for the purchase and rehabilitation of the Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant in Nova Scotia were forgiven as part of a general restructuring of AECL to place the corporation on a sounder financial and commercial base.

Payments:

AECL makes monthly payments to Hydro-Québec for the Gentilly-I Prototype Station. Quarterly installments of $825,000 were made to Deuterium of Canada Limited for the purchase of the Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant.

Long-term loans have been made to Hydro-Québec for the construction of the Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station and to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for the construction of the Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station.

Monthly payments are made to AECL by Ontario Hydro relative to AECL's investment in the Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2).

For Further Information:

General:

Corporate Head Office
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Veilleux
Corporate Secretary
Corporate Head Office
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
275 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OS4

Tel: (613) 237-3270

Department of the Environment

The Government Organization Act, 1979, divided the Department of Fisheries and the Environment into a Department of Fisheries and Oceans and a Department of the Environment. The Minister of the Environment was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

(i) the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;

(ii) renewable resources, including the forest resources of Canada, migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;

(iii) water;

(iv) meteorology;

(v) the enforcement of rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States and Canada, so far as they relate to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment; and

(vi) the co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

In addition, on June 5, 1979, responsibility for Parks Canada was transferred from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to the Minister of the Environment. Parks Canada is an agency of the Canadian government entrusted with the responsibility of protecting nationally significant heritage places on behalf of Canadians. It identifies places which are representative of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, protects these areas for future generations and encourages an awareness of their values through use and enjoyment. These places may take the form of National Parks, National Landmarks, National Historic Parks and sites, Heritage Canals or Cooperative Heritage Areas and Heritage Rivers.

The Department has undertaken to develop an effective federal/provincial partnership, involving cooperation and collaboration, in which the Department of the Environment promotes joint activities with the provinces where there is concurrent jurisdiction, using cost or work-shared agreements wherever practicable. A further step in promoting effective federal/provincial cooperation was taken on April 1, 1979 with the appointment of Regional Directors General in each region of the Department. There are five designated regions comprised as follows: Atlantic (New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island); Ontario; Pacific and Yukon; Quebec; and the Western and Northern Region (Alberta, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan). The Regional Director General serves as the principal representative and spokesman of the Department in the region, with the exception of Parks Canada activities. He is responsible for the general conduct of relations with the provinces.

The Department of the Environment enters into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with the provinces under two of its major programs: the Environmental Services Program (carried out by the Atmospheric Environment Service, Environmental Conservation Service, Canadian Forestry Service, and Environmental Protection Service) and the Parks Canada Program (carried out by Parks Canada).

The Atmospheric Environment Service is Canada's national weather service, responding to the needs of Canadians through its knowledge and study of meteorology, that branch of science that deals with atmospheric phenomena. It is also concerned with many of the direct effects of the atmosphere upon the earth's surface, the oceans, the formation and movement of ice and life in general. Its aims are to reduce the adverse effects of weather and to increase the benefits to be derived therefrom, while seeking to minimize the harmful effects of man's activities on the atmosphere.

The Environmental Conservation Service contributes to the preservation and enhancement of environmental quality and better renewable resource management through programs within the mandate of the Department for inland waters, wildlife and lands.

The Canadian Forestry Service provides scientific and technological leadership nationally in forestry and encourages economic development of forestry resources for all purposes, provided that such development is based on sound environmental principles.

The Environmental Protection Service was formed to ensure that the federal government's responsibilities respecting the protection of the environment are carried out in a manner consistent with national policy and where neces-

sary enforced under appropriate legislation and circumstances. It is the focal point for contact and liaison on environmental protection matters with corresponding agencies of the provincial governments.

The Parks Canada Program has three major aspects: the development, protection and operation of national parks; the restoration or reconstruction, operation and maintenance of historic sites and parks; and the development of cooperative heritage areas which includes the maintenance and operation of canals of recreational and historic significance.

The Minister of the Environment is also responsible for the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council, Canadian Forestry Advisory Council, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and the National Battlefields Commission.

The Canadian Environmental Advisory Council provides the Minister with independent, informed advice on policies and programs respecting the Canadian environment. Members of the Council are normally from outside the federal public service and represent a broad range of individual viewpoints from academic, industrial, and private sectors of Canadian life. One of the objectives of the Council is to advise the Minister on priorities for action by the federal government or the federal government jointly with the provinces. Liaison is maintained with provincial environmental advisory councils.

The Canadian Forestry Advisory Council provides the Minister with independent advice on forestry matters from a representative cross-section of the forestry community. The Council includes members from the provincial governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and as a Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on commemoration of persons, places and events of national historic significance.

The National Battlefields Commission, established by Act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the National Battlefields at Quebec City and is funded by annual appropriations provided by the Department. Of the nine commissioners, the Act provides for one to be appointed by each of the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario.

Department of the Environment **Page**

Environmental Services Program
ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE 58

Environmental Conservation Service
CANADA/QUEBEC AGREEMENT FOR ECOLOGICAL STUDIES PROGRAM IN BASSE CÔTE NORD REGION 59

Inland Waters Directorate
AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT 59
IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENTS 61
STUDY AGREEMENTS 62
FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AGREEMENTS 63
OTHER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS 65
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL WATER QUANTITY SURVEY AGREEMENTS PROGRAM 65
LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD 67
WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM 67

Canadian Wildlife Service
CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY 69
CANADA/BRITISH COLUMBIA STURGEON BANK MANAGEMENT 69
CANADA/NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WILDLIFE RESEARCH 70
CANADA/NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION 70

Canadian Forestry Service 71
FORESTRY PROGRAMS

Environmental Protection Service
NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS) 72
NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK 76
NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEMS (NATES) 77
NATIONAL SURVEY OF ABANDONED WASTE DISPOSAL SITES 77
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM 78

Parks Canada Program
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHEMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS 78
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF THE FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION 79
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR HISTORIC SITES 80
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE AREAS 82
REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION 83

Environmental Services Program

ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE
(Part of the Atmospheric Environment Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES)

Purpose:
To participate with provincial authorities in a variety of meteorological activities, including: acquisition and processing of data; application of meteorological knowledge and data to assist in solving economic and environmental problems; research studies; impact assessments and technical training.

Authority:
There are three formal agreements with the provinces, one on climatological networks in Quebec between the AES and the Quebec government, another on climatological programs between AES and the Alberta government and the third on air monitoring in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan between AES and the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments. AES often participates in ad hoc cooperative projects with provincial authorities, although there are some formal arrangements for support of water programs such as the Hydrometric Agreements which have been signed by all ten provinces, and Flood Damage Reduction Agreements which have been signed by seven provinces.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity, though specific projects or assessments may have a set termination date.

Financing and Operation:
The AES, by arrangement with the appropriate provincial authorities, provides a wide range of meteorological services, both directly to provincial agencies, e.g. weather reports for winter road conditions, and to various groups within the provinces, e.g. frost forecasts for orchardists, fire hazard forecasts for forestry interests, heavy precipitation forecasts for water resource management, weather forecasts for spraying operations, dispersion models, etc.

The AES is presently participating with provincial authorities in the following cooperative projects and activities:

Provincial Climatological Program:
The Quebec Meteorological Service (QMS) operates a climatological network of more than 500 stations in the province of Quebec. AES provides the QMS with instruments, data forms, and tapes of processed data. The QMS had developed its own computerized system for processing the data from its network of climatological stations. The system conforms to specifications established by the AES and the QMS is providing data tapes to the AES on a monthly basis.

Research studies:
AES participates with provincial authorities in numerous studies such as:

Quebec

1. Selection of optimum locations for wind energy generation sites

New Brunswick

1. Saint John regional modelling
2. Effects of air pollutants on vegetation
3. Providing meteorological advice and assistance in spruce budworm spray operations.

Ontario

1. Detroit oxidants study
2. Nanticoke air quality studies
3. Comparison of acid rain monitoring systems

British Columbia

1. Hat Creek studies in air quality assessment

All provinces

1. Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants — earlier emphasis on Eastern Canadian acid rain has been broadened to include monitoring, modelling and joint studies involving all provinces.
2. Preparation of criteria documents as required.

Climatological Studies:
AES provides consultation, undertakes special studies and participates in committees with provincial representatives dealing with the application of climatology and meteorology to such land-based activities as energy development, industry, transportation, agriculture and forestry, recreation and tourism and environmental impact assessment and to such water-oriented areas as hydrologic design, flood and stream-flow forecasting, and the effects of weather on the marine environment. Examples of recent activities include:

a) the publication of "Flood Hydrology Guide of Canada: Hydrometeorological Design Techniques";

b) a study of Prairie snow cover using remote sensing in cooperation with Saskatchewan and Manitoba;

c) a study of the meteorological aspects associated with the spread of the spruce budworm moth in New Brunswick;

d) the application of meteorology to operational hydrology of the Saint John River Basin;

e) the Okanagan Lake Evaporation Project;

f) a joint project with the Alberta Research Council and the government of the Northwest Territories to evaluate wind power potential in the Northwest Territories;

g) a study of drought in western Canada;

h) a study of damage to the white bean by ozone in southwestern Ontario;

i) a study of environmental and economic effects on weather modification.

Training:
AES provides technical training to provincial forestry personnel in meteorology and the application of meteorology to forestry operations. Training courses generally of a one-week duration, are given on request at provincial forestry establishments. Costs are recovered on a student/week basis. In addition, an AES Air Pollution Meteorology Course is given once or twice a year to federal and provincial environmental agency personnel as well as to industrial personnel, in support of the training program in the Environmental Protection Service.

For Further Information:
General:

Program Development and Evaluation Branch
Atmospheric Environment Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Denis Webster
Chief, Program Development and Integration Division
Program Development and Evaluation Branch
Atmospheric Environment Service
4905 Dufferin Street
Downsview, Ontario
M3H 5T4

Tel: (406) 667-4723

Environmental Conservation Service

CANADA/QUEBEC AGREEMENT FOR ECOLOGICAL STUDIES PROGRAM IN BASSE CÔTE NORD REGION

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Committee

Purpose:
The purpose of this agreement is the execution of a program of ecological inventories of the region in order to facilitate the eventual ecological impact assessment of major developments.

The method of ecological inventory developed by the Regional Ecological Studies Group of the Department of the Environment within the framework of the Canada Land Inventory Program is being used. The studies and biophysical inventories are identical in nature to those carried out at James Bay by the Group under the James Bay Development/Environment Canada Agreement.

Time Frame:
April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1982

Financing and Operation:
Costs are shared equally between Canada and Quebec with Canada's share not exceeding $305,000 annually for a period of four years. A Committee on the Ecological Inventory of the Côte Nord consisting of two federal representatives and two provincial representatives has been established to administer the Agreement. The Chairman of the Committee is designated by the Minister of the Environment for Quebec.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. P. Dionne
Regional Director General
Quebec Region
Department of the Environment
2700 Laurier Boulevard
P.O. Box 10100
Ste. Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5

Tel: (418) 694-4077

Inland Waters Directorate

AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Planning and Management Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
Federal-provincial agreements have been signed or are under negotiation on several aspects of inland waters study and management. These include agreements for the provision of federal contributions to works and structures to

assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements for joint study of various aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lake systems; agreements for joint studies for the planning and development of water resources in various drainage basins; agreements for implementing joint water resource development; and agreements for undertaking various measures for flood damage reduction.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

The following federal-provincial agreements for water planning and management were in operation as of October 1981.

Implementation Agreements:
Canada—Ontario: Great Lakes Water Quality
Canada—Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle Implementation
Canada—Saskatchewan: Souris Implementation
Canada—British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control
Canada—British Columbia: Okanagan Implementation

Study Agreements:
Canada—British Columbia: Fraser River Estuary
Canada—British Columbia—Alberta—Saskatchewan: Mackenzie River Basin
Canada—British Columbia—Yukon Territory: Yukon River Basin

Flood Damage Reduction:

Canada—Nova Scotia:
A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

Canada—New Brunswick:
A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction
An Agreement on Flood Forecasting for the Saint John River Basin
An Agreement on Flood Damage Reduction for Marsh Creek Watershed

Canada—Newfoundland:
A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping

Canada—Quebec:
An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Applied to Flood Damage Reduction
An Agreement Respecting the Study and Implementation of Flood Damage Reduction Works and Dyking in the Montreal Region

Canada—Ontario:
An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and other Flood Damage Reduction Measures

Canada—Manitoba:
A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction
An Agreement on Flood Forecasting

Canada—Saskatchewan:
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction Through Flood Area Management
An Agreement Respecting Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies

Canada—Northwest Territories:
An Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping

Other Cooperative Arrangements:

Canada—Alberta—Manitoba—Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Master Agreement on Apportionment
Canada—Alberta—British Columbia—Saskatchewan: Mackenzie Basin Intergovernmental Liaison Committee

Time Frame:
Water planning and management is a continuing activity. The expiry dates of the various agreements are included on the following pages.

Financing and Operation:
In terms of the financing of these agreements, two types of agreements can be distinguished. The first type includes agreements under which the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, i.e. such things as dams, reservoirs or channel improvements, constructed by the provincial government for the conservation and control of water resources. Under the Fraser River Flood Control Agreement the federal government makes payments to the province of British Columbia. Under such agreements the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Usually, these agreements provide for the establishment of federal-provincial boards for their administration.

Study type agreements are concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Joint boards or committees are invariably used to administer this type of agreement as well as implementation agreements. These boards or committees are charged with the responsibility of conducting the particular study or implementation program involved. Using the information collected, the boards draw up development and management plans for water resources. New administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside DOE, are created and charged with the implementation of these plans when Canada and the province involved reach agreement on implementation measures. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a shared-cost basis, with money provided by both the federal and provincial governments. Limits are necessarily placed on these contributions and administrative arrangements and expiry dates are also specified in these agreements. Financial information on current agreements is contained on the following pages.

In the third group of agreements, the two levels of government define general flood damage reduction policies which will aim to reduce development in hazardous areas. With general agreement on such policies, Canada will then consider further subsidiary agreements on specific flood damage reduction measures. These are also cost-shared on an equal basis between Canada and the respective province. Joint steering and technical committees are established to define and carry out the appropriate measures and maintain co-ordination between the agencies involved. The mapping programs provide the basis for the designation of flood risk areas. Following designation, neither the federal or provincial governments will support or give flood disaster assistance to any new flood vulnerable developments in the designated areas. Where existing developments warrant it, however, specific programs can be developed, such as flood warning systems, flood forecasting, studies of flood problem areas, land acquisition and flood control works.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. N.H. James
Director General
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Tel: (819) 997-2019

IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENTS

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Ontario: Great Lakes Water Quality

Time Frame:
April 1971 — July 1981

Purpose:
To provide a basis for implementing the Canada-U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality in the Great Lakes basin by reaching agreement on water quality objectives, acceleration of investment in sewage treatment facilities and research into treatment technology.

Financing and Operation:
Under the original agreement, Canada and Ontario provided some $3 million for feasibility studies and joint sewage treatment technology research, and CMHC provided loans for sewage treatment facilities. During 1976, additional funding and a time extension were formalized in a new agreement between Canada and Ontario. Although the agreement will terminate in 1981, an extension and revised Agreement is currently being negotiated to back up the revised Canada-U.S. Agreement (1978).

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle Implementation

Time Frame:
October 1975 — March 31, 1984

Purpose:
To implement recommendations arising from the Qu'Appelle Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act.

Financing and Operation:
The Implementation Agreement was signed in October 1975 as a subsidiary Agreement under the Canada–Saskatchewan–DREE General Development Agreement. The Department of the Environment is to provide almost half of the $18 million federal share of the $33.7 million program. The Department of Regional Economic Expansion provides coordination for the project.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Saskatchewan: Souris Basin Subsidiary Agreement on Water (under the DREE General Development Agreement)

Time Frame:
1979 — 1982

Purpose:
To implement recommendations arising from the 1974-1978 Souris Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act.

Financing and Operation:
An Advisory Committee on Implementation, established after the release of the Souris River Basin Study Board Report in 1978, has suggested that the majority of the recommendations can be undertaken under existing federal programs, provincial programs, federal-provincial agreements and proposed federal-provincial agreements. In this regard, a Subsidiary Agreement on Water, under the DREE General Development Agreement, was signed on May 17, 1979, authorizing $500,000 of Canada Water Act funds to implement selected flood control measures in Saskatchewan, as recommended in the Souris River Basin Study.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Program

Time Frame:
May 1968 — March 1984

Purpose:
To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River Valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.

Financing and Operation:
In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total contributions to the Flood Control Program and related studies to $60,000,000. The expiry date of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—British Columbia: Okanagan Implementation

Time Frame:
February 1976 — 1982

Purpose:
To implement recommendations arising from the 1969-74 Okanagan Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act. Total cost of the implementation program is $5 million.

Financing and Operation:
A comprehensive basin study has been completed and an implementation agreement was signed in 1976. Total cost of the implementation agreement is $5 million to be shared equally by Canada and British Columbia.

STUDY AGREEMENTS

Name of Agreement:
Canada—British Columbia—Yukon Territory:

An Agreement Respecting Studies and Planning of the Water Resources in the Yukon River Basin.

Time Frame:
November 1980 — December 1983

Purpose:
To undertake jointly studies leading to the formulation of a planning framework under which potential development alternatives of the Yukon River Basin may be evaluated.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of the Environment and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are funding the program subject to partial reimbursement from British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. Total funding is $2,200,000 of which the federal share is $1,980,000.

Name of Agreement:
Canada — British Columbia — Alberta — Saskatchewan: Mackenzie River Basin

Time Frame:
April 1978 — March 1982

Purpose:
To carry out studies of Mackenzie water resources and of the downstream effects of development projects. The studies are a result of the information exchange carried out by the Mackenzie Basin Intergovernmental Liaison Committee.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of the Environment and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are funding the program subject to reimbursement by the provinces. The provinces pay a share which is in proportion to their respective share of the basin. Total funding is $1.6 million.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—British Columbia: Fraser River Estuary Study

Time Frame:
October 1979 — 1982

Purpose:
To develop a management plan and recommend implementation measures for the estuary that would ensure a balance between economic and environmental interests.

Financing and Operation:
A joint Canada—British Columbia Preplanning Study of the Lower Fraser River and its estuary was completed in 1978. This new agreement calls for the expenditure of $580,000 to be shared equally by Canada and British Columbia.

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AGREEMENTS

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Nova Scotia

1. A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
3. An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

Time Frame:

1. General — June 22, 1978 to June 22, 1988
2. Mapping — June 22, 1978 to June 22, 1983
3. Studies — June 22, 1978 to June 22, 1983

Purpose:
The General Agreement outlines the basic approach and policies of the Flood Damage Reduction Program while the mapping agreement provides for mapping and designation of 12 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply. The studies agreement provides for examination of means to deal with flood problems in specified areas.

Financing and Operation:
Costs are shared equally by Canada and Nova Scotia, with Canada's share not exceeding $300,000 for mapping and $150,000 for studies. A Steering Committee and a Technical Committee, with equal federal-provincial membership, have been appointed to administer the Agreements.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—New Brunswick

1. A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
3. An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction
4. An Agreement on Flood Forecasting for the Saint John River Basin
5. An Agreement on Flood Damage Reduction for Marsh Creek Watershed

Time Frame:

1. General — March 31, 1976 to March 31, 1986
2. Mapping — March 31, 1976 to March 31, 1986
3. Studies — March 31, 1976 to March 31, 1986
4. Forecasting — August 30, 1977 to March 31, 1987
5. Marsh Creek — September 15, 1977 to March 31, 1982

Purpose:
The general agreement outlines the basic approach and policies of the Flood Damage Reduction Program while the mapping agreement provides for mapping and designation of 24 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply. The studies agreement provides for the examination of means to deal with flood problems in three areas. The flood forecasting agreement is providing a flood forecasting centre for the Saint John River. The Marsh Creek Agreement involves flood control works and land acquisition to reduce flood damages for the Marsh Creek area.

Financing and Operation:
The mapping studies and forecasting agreements are funded equally by Canada and New Brunswick, with Canada's share being not more than $500,000 for mapping, $100,000 for studies and $300,000 for forecasting. As a result of damage to dykes in the Petitcodiac estuary in January 1978, however, a further $80,000 was authorized by Treasury Board to meet half the cost of dyke repairs. The Marsh Creek agreement is cost shared equally between Canada, New Brunswick and the City of Saint John, with Canada's third being not more than $670,000. A Steering Committee and several Technical Committees have been appointed to administer the Agreements.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Quebec

1. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Applied to Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting the Study and Implementation of Flood Damage Reduction Works and Dykes in the Montreal Region

Time Frame:

1. Basic approach to Flood Damage Reduction — September 30, 1976 to September 30, 1986
2. Mapping — September 30, 1976 to September 30, 1982
3. Montreal Dyking — October 4, 1976 to March 31, 1984

Purpose:
The first agreement is a combined general and mapping agreement. The general portion outlines the basic ap-

proach and arrangements for flood damage reduction policy. Provision is made for mapping 183 flood prone areas and the resulting maps will serve as a basis for designation of flood risk areas and application of agreed policies. The Montreal dyking program provides for studies and works with a view to solving flood problems in the Montreal Region.

Financing and Operation:
The cost of the combined general and mapping agreement will be shared equally between Canada and Quebec, the federal share being not more than $2,500,000. The latest Montreal Dyking Agreement signed in 1981, will be shared 45% Canada and 55% Quebec, the federal share being not more than $2 million (in addition to the $5.2 million spent under the 1976 Montreal Dyking Agreement, as amended). Two committees have been appointed to control implementation with equal federal-provincial membership.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Ontario

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and Other Flood Damage Reduction Measures in the province of Ontario.

Time Frame:

1. Basic approach to Flood Damage Reduction — March 31, 1978 to March 31, 1988
2. Mapping — March 31, 1978 to March 31, 1983

Purpose:
Objectives of this agreement are similar to other FDR agreements with the exception that provision is made for all flood damage reduction measures in one agreement. Measures which are included are mapping, studies, land acquisition, flood control works, flood forecasting, flood warning, flood proofing and watershed planning.

Financing and Operation:
Costs are shared equally between Canada and Ontario with Canada's share being $4 million for mapping and $600,000 for other measures. A Steering Committee and Technical Committee have been appointed with equal federal-provincial membership to administer the Agreement. In October 1979, the Steering Committee authorized a major study of Lake Nipissing flooding.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Manitoba:

1. A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
3. An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction
4. An Agreement on Flood Forecasting

Time Frame:

1. General — December 20, 1976 to December 31, 1990
2. Mapping — December 20, 1976 to December 31, 1984
3. Studies — December 20, 1976 to December 31, 1985
4. Forecasting — March 31, 1981 to March 31, 1985

Purpose:
The general agreement outlines the basic approach and defines policies for flood damage reduction and the mapping agreement provides for the mapping and designation of 45 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply. The studies agreement provides for the examination of means to reduce the flooding problem in 14 areas. The flood forecasting agreement provides for the development of flood forecasting capability on the Red, Assiniboine and Souris Rivers.

Financing and Operation:
Costs of these agreements are shared equally with Canada's share not exceeding $1,095,000 in mapping, $155,000 in studies, and $300,000 in forecasting.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Saskatchewan

1. General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction through Flood Area Management
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies

Time Frame:

1. General — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1986
2. Mapping and Studies — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1981

Purpose:
The general agreement outlines the basic approach and policies for flood damage reduction. The mapping and studies agreement provides for the mapping and designation of 30 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply and the study of 14 areas with special flooding problems.

Financing and Operation:
Costs will be shared equally between Canada and Saskatchewan with Canada's share being $650,000 for mapping and $240,000 for studies. A federal-provincial Steering Committee and Technical Committee are administering the Agreements.

Name of Agreement:
Canada (DOE and DINA) — Northwest Territories

A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping

Time Frame:

1. General — 10 years (from 1979)
2. Mapping — 5 years (from 1979)

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are similar to other general and mapping agreements. Six flood prone areas are proposed for mapping.

Financing and Operation:
Approximately $400,000 funding will be contributed by Canada, and will be shared equally by DOE and DINA. This was formalized in a Memorandum of Understanding between DOE and DINA in May 1979.

OTHER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Alberta—Manitoba—Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Master Agreement on Apportionment

Time Frame:
1969 — continuous

Purpose:
The equitable apportionment of interprovincial Prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one-half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba.

Financing and Operation:
The Prairie Provinces Water Board is composed of intergovernmental personnel. The Board studies and manages the apportionment of eastward flowing water on the Prairies. The Board prepares an annual budget and five-year forecast.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces. In 1977 the annual cost ceiling of $200,000 was raised to $500,000 and subsequently to $625,000 to cover costs of operation, monitoring and a Prairie Provinces Water Demand Study. This study of the present levels of demand for water is now underway.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL WATER QUANTITY SURVEY AGREEMENTS PROGRAM
(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Survey of Canada, Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To gather, compile and analyse water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

Formal agreements effective 1975 have been signed with each province. Letter exchanges between the Ministers of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Department of the Environment provide for water quantity surveys in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program of surveys started by the federal government in 1908. The present agreements provide for termination on 18 months' written notice by either party.

Financing and Operation:
This is a cost-shared program, with the federal government carrying out the operation of the total network and invoicing the provincial governments quarterly for their share. Quebec operates its provincial network, except for the part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices the federal government quarterly for its share. Capital and operating costs are recovered in accordance with the federal-provincial agreements. The gross budget of the Department of the Environment includes contributed funds to cover the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs' share of capital and operating costs in the Territories.

Program and financial arrangements are planned by Federal-Provincial Coordinating Committees.

The Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys, but are wholly financed by the federal government. The data from these other federal activities are also provided to the provinces as required for their programs.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments by Provinces for Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program

Province/Territory	*Fiscal 1979-80 (actual) ($)*	*Fiscal 1980-81 (estimates) ($)*
Newfoundland/Labrador	95,000	86,114
Prince Edward Island	3,411	5,190
Nova Scotia	63,046	57,080
New Brunswick	37,869	46,827
Ontario	519,010	651,450
Manitoba	321,244	388,000
Saskatchewan	294,258	312,000
Alberta	370,000	390,000
British Columbia	606,533	672,130
Payment to Quebec	734,285	833,500
Transfer from DINA to Environment		
— Yukon	125,210	125,120
— N.W.T.	460,000	485,000

For Further Information:

OTTAWA

General:

Mr. J.E. Slater
Director
Water Resources Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Tel: (819) 997-1508

Officer Responsible:

Mr. P.I. Campbell
Chief
Water Survey of Canada
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Tel: (819) 997-1474

REGIONAL

Pacific

Mr. E.M. Clark
Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Room 502
1001 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2M9

Tel: (604) 544-3357

Western and Northern

Mr. D.A. Davis
Regional Director, Western and Northern
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Motherwell Building
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Tel: (306) 569-5319

Ontario

Mr. E.T. Wagner
Regional Director, Ontario
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
867 Lakeshore Road
P.O. Box 5050
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6

Tel: (416) 637-4531

Quebec

Mr. C. Triquet
Regional Director, Quebec
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 10100
Ste. Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5

Tel: (418) 694-3921

Atlantic

Mr. D. Egar
Regional Director, Atlantic
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 365
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2P8

Tel: (902) 426-6050

LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD
(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
The regulation and control of the Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, Winnipeg and English Rivers and the Lake St. Joseph Diversion. This regulation and control is necessary to fulfill Canada's obligations under the Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol with respect to International commitments on Lake of the Woods as a boundary water and domestic obligations under concurrent federal, Ontario, Manitoba legislative enactments with respect to the regulation and control of the Winnipeg River watershed.

Authority:
Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol, signed by Canada and the United States at Washington, February 24, 1925

The Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 and the Lake of the Woods Control Board Amendment Act, 1958

The Tripartite Agreement signed by Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, November 15, 1922

The Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928

Time Frame:
Canada's obligations under the above authorities are of a continuing nature.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board is responsible for the regulation and control of water levels of both the Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul storage reservoirs, in addition to the English and Winnipeg Rivers levels and flows to the Ontario/Manitoba boundary. In the case of regulation of Lake of the Woods, the federal government pays one-third of the operating costs, with the provinces of Ontario (one-ninth) and Manitoba (five-ninths) sharing the remaining two-thirds based proportionately on the developable powerhead on both the Winnipeg and English River systems. This sharing of costs including the provision of a Secretariat in Ottawa reflects the complexity and the federal government interest in navigation, the potential for hydroelectric power generation, wild rice production, fishing and recreational uses in the two provinces. For recovery of costs related to regulation and control operations, the federal government bills each of the two provinces on an annual basis for their share of the costs.

In the case of the regulation of Lac Seul, the province of Ontario pays two-fifths of the capital and operation costs and the province of Manitoba pays the remaining three-fifths, in addition to interest on Ontario's initial capital investment in the Lac Seul Dam. Ontario operates this facility and storage reservoir and bills the federal government for Manitoba's share. The federal government recovers this amount from the province of Manitoba.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Operating Costs for Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul in 1980

	Canada ($000)	*Ontario ($000)*	*Manitoba ($000)*
Lake of the Woods	35.1	12.1	58.1
Lac Seul	—	2.9	16.4
Total	35.1	15.0	74.5

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. R.F. Walden, Executive Engineer
Lake of the Woods Control Board Secretariat
Water Resources Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE7

Tel: (819) 997-2529

WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Waters Quality Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To assess the natural quality of inland waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and

to determine pollution levels including contaminants and toxic substances for federal and provincial governments and the private sector by providing water quality data and interpretive information in summary, detailed and special reports.

Authority:
Canada Water Act. Arrangements are made with the provinces as required. Also supports programs under the Environmental Contaminants Act, Fisheries Act, Boundary Waters Treaty Act, the Northern Inland Waters Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, the Canada Shipping Act, the Navigable Waters Protection Act, and others.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of new pollution problems and users' needs.

Financing and Operation:
Water Quality programs are completely financed by the federal government. Data on inland waters are also received from provincial governments as required.

A special arrangement with the Prairie Provinces Water Board provides for coordination of federal and provincial water quality monitoring in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Payments:
There are no intergovernmental payments involved. It is estimated that approximately $5,000,000.00 may be of economic benefit to the provinces through the production of water quality data reports and special computer printouts.

For Further Information:

OTTAWA

Chief
Monitoring and Surveys Division
Water Quality Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Tel: (819) 997-3422

REGIONAL

Atlantic

Mr. D.H. Cullen, Chief
Water Quality Branch, Atlantic Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 861
Moncton, New Brunswick

Tel: (506) 858-2003

Quebec

Mr. D. McGirr, Chief
Water Quality Branch, Quebec Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
1001 Pierre Dupuis
Longueuil, Quebec
J4K 1A1

Tel: (514) 283-3916

Ontario

Mr. F.J. Philbert, Acting Chief
Water Quality Branch, Ontario Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
867 Lakeshore Drive
P.O. Box 5050
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6

Tel: (416) 637-4663

Western and Northern

Mr. W.D. Gummer, Chief
Water Quality Branch, Western and Northern Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Motherwell Building
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Tel: (306) 569-5322

Pacific and Yukon

Dr. W.E. Erlebach, Chief
Water Quality Branch, Pacific and Yukon Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
1001 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2M9

Tel: (604) 666-6038

Canadian Wildlife Service

CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

Financing and Operation:
The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has three managing Directors. They are the Director of the British Columbia Fish and Wildlife Branch, the Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region, Canadian Wildlife Service, and a member of the public is appointed Director by the B.C. Minister of Recreation and Travel Industry. All Directors have equal status in the management of the Authority. In addition to an annual grant to the Authority the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the Authority through a Technical Advisory Committee and assists in all management plans.

Payments:
An annual grant of $75,000 is paid directly to the Authority.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE7

Officer Responsible:
Mr. D.K. Pollock, Director
Management and Administration
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Tel: (819) 997-1245

CANADA/BRITISH COLUMBIA STURGEON BANK MANAGEMENT
(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To provide a staging and wintering area for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds. It is also critical habitat for rearing juvenile Fraser River salmon and other species of fish.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced April 1, 1978 and will continue until March 31, 1983.

Governor General Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-2/1685
Lieutenant-Governor Order-in-Council 1811-29/6/78

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement a Management Committee has been established consisting of regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region of the Canadian Wildlife Service; and the Director, Land Management Branch, Provincial Ministry of the Environment to be responsible for all phases of the joint program. Included among its responsibilities shall be the following:

1. To develop and implement wildlife research, conservation and interpretation programs;
2. The review, approval and revision of management program proposals, procedures and personnel requirements;
3. The appointment of federal and provincial representatives comprising the Working Groups.

Payments:
Payment is made to the province: $500,000 in 1978-79 and $200,000 in each of the four succeeding years.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officer Responsible:

Director, Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3

For Provincial Information:

The Honourable Stephen Rogers
Minister of the Environment
Province of British Columbia
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

CANADA/NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WILDLIFE RESEARCH

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To undertake a wildlife research program

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced July 26, 1979 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than three members on behalf of each of Canada and the Northwest Territories is to recommend projects for each fiscal year. Projects must be approved by the Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service; the Director, Northwest Territories Region, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; and the Superintendent, Fish and Wildlife Service, Northwest Territories.

Payments:
Canada's contribution will not exceed $800,000 in each year, and the Territories' will not exceed $400,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. M.R. Robertson
Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Department of the Environment
1000, 9942 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel: (403) 425-5887

Director
Northwest Territories Region
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
Bellanca Building
P.O. Box 1500
Yellownife, Northwest Territories

For Territorial Information:

Mr. H.J. Monaghan
Chief
Wildlife Service
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

CANADA/NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To undertake wildlife conservation programs in areas of national interest in Newfoundland.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced July 31, 1981 and will continue until March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than two members on behalf of each of Canada and Newfoundland to review and approve cooperative projects in

wildlife conservation. One member for Canada shall be Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, and one member from Newfoundland shall be the Director of the Wildlife Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth.

Payments:
Canada's and Newfoundland's contributions shall not exceed $200,000 each in each year.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. J. Inder
Regional Director
Atlantic Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
EOA 3CO

Tel: (506) 536-3025

For Newfoundland:

Mr. D.G. Pike
Director of Wildlife
Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth
810 Pleasantville Avenue
P.O. Box 4750
St. John's, Newfoundland
AIC 5T7

Tel: (709) 737-2817

Canadian Forestry Service

FORESTRY PROGRAMS

Administered By:
A management committee for each agreement, normally with the appropriate regional director of the Canadian Forestry Service, a representative of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, and two provincial representatives.

NOTE: From 1967 to 1974, forest sector funding was carried out under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act, the Fund for Rural Economic Development, and by other arrangements. In 1969 the Department of Regional Economic Expansion began to coordinate a variety of federal assistance programs, but the forestry subagreements did not begin until 1974.

Purpose:
To increase the intensity of forest management to levels which will sustain and improve yields of Canada's most important renewable resource and to improve the competitive position of all parts of the forestry sector, thereby creating employment in regions where jobs are urgently needed. The forestry sector provides employment for one million people, or one in ten Canadian workers. Productive forest land accounts for approximately 35% of the nation's total land, exports of forest products total $12.8 billion per year or 17% of our total, and more than 300 one-industry communities are directly dependent on the resource and its management.

Authority:
Under the Forestry Development and Research Act, the Canadian Forestry Service of the Department of the Environment provides leadership and coordination of federal forestry efforts. The Ministers of the Environment and Regional Economic Expansion normally co-sign forestry-related subsidiary agreements under the existing General Development Agreements between Canada and the provinces. Forestry Subsidiary Agreements are now in effect in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. Other forestry-related agreements are included in the accompanying tables.

The Department of the Environment participates with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion in the negotiation and management of pulp mill modernization subsidiary agreements. The Environmental Protection Service and the Canadian Forestry Service jointly discharge this responsibility on behalf of the Department for Quebec and Ontario agreements shown in the tables.

Time Frame:
In general, the agreements are for five-year terms, although this varies. The term of each is shown in the accompanying tables. Many have been extended beyond five years.

Financing and Operation:
All federal funding is provided through the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. A regional Director of the Canadian Forestry Service serves on the management committee of each forest management agreement. The Environmental Protection Service and the Canadian Forestry Service in particular play an important consultative role in the management of the Mill Modernization Agreements with Quebec and Ontario.

Since 1979 the mill modernization program has been jointly funded with the provinces and industry. The federal commitment is currently $279 million, while provincial grants have been $300 million thus far, and private sector investment amounts to about $3 billion.

A number of other federal departments are normally consulted during the development of each agreement, such as, for example, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, the Department of Finance, and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Payments:
See tables 3 and 4.

For Further Information:

Mr. W.K. Fullerton
Director General
Forestry Relations, Economics and Policy
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G5

Tel: (613) 997-1454

Environmental Protection Service

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS)
(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service

Purpose:
To monitor all locally significant air pollution levels in the major centres of population. The Network provides urban air pollution data and is a ready means of auditing progress in air pollution control across the country.

Authority:
Clean Air Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The development and operation of the Network is a joint project based on the cooperative efforts of both the federal and provincial governments. Network costs are shared approximately equally by both. Provincial costs are primarily operational. The federal government bears most of the cost of equipment acquisition and processes, publishes and disseminates the data. The equipment in the two territorial capitals is operated by regional personnel of the Environmental Protection Service. Personnel of the Montreal Urban Community and of the Greater Vancouver Regional District operate the equipment in their respective regions. The Federal-Provincial Committee on Air Pollution was responsible for creating the program. Presently, consultation on operational aspects and revision are conducted on a bilateral basis between the federal government and individual provinces. As of July 31, 1981, the network comprised 495 monitoring instruments located at 159 stations in 54 cities across Canada.

For Further Information:
Regional: Program Implementation

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

Mr. J.A. Dalziel
Regional Director (Atlantic)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
5th Floor, Queen's Square
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel: (902) 426-3593

Quebec

Mr. G. Mezzetta
Regional Director (Quebec)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
1550 Maisonneuve Blvd. W.
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel: (514) 283-7377

Ontario

Mr. K. Shikaze
Regional Director (Ontario)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Arthur Meighen Building
7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel: (416) 966-5840

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwest Territories

Mr. J. Parkinson
Regional Director (Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
8th Floor, 9942 — 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel: (403) 420-2572

British Columbia and Yukon

Mr. B.A. Heskin
Regional Director (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Kapilano 100, Park Royal
Vancouver West, British Columbia
V7T 1A2

Tel: (604) 666-1064

Headquarters: National Coordination

Mr. M.E. Rivers
Director General
Air Pollution Control Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel: (613) 997-1649

Mr. D. Williams
Chief
Pollution Measurement Division
Air Pollution Control Directorate
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel: (416) 998-4130

TABLE 3

DREE Cost-Shared Forestry Programs Signed Subsidiary Agreements

Province and Agreements	*Term*		*Max. Expenditures ($000,000)*				*Main Thrusts (as % of total)*
	Entered	*Expiry*	*Fed.*	*Prov.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	
Newfoundland Forestry II	Jan./81	Jan./86	46.9	5.2	see Footnote (1)	52.1	Silviculture (42%), Access roads (34%), Protection (7%), Resource inventory and planning (8%), Forest utilization and industry development (9%).
Forestry economic stimulation (amendment to DREE I Forestry Agreement. DREE I expired March 1980)	June/79	Mar./83	10.4	1.15	see Footnote (2)	11.55	Provide employment in economically depressed areas through silvicultural activities. Site rehabilitation (salvage harvesting budworm-killed stands and reforestation) (69%), Stand improvement (19%), Cable logging training (3%), Company projects (gov't contribu. only) (8%), evaluation (1%).
Stephenville Mill	June/79	Mar./81	13.5	1.5	45.0	60.0	Conversion of Labrador Linerboard to newsprint mill (Abitibi-Price)
Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization	July/81	Mar./87	30.0	3.0	—	33.0	
Total 1979-1986			100.8	10.85	45.0	156.65	

(1) Newfoundland Forestry II:
Industry has no direct involvement. Province and industry to work out cost-shared formula for projects undertaken on leased or licensed land.

(2) Newfoundland Forestry Economic Stimulation Program:
There is provision for industry involvement but no maximum amount specified in agreement. Industry expenditures are additional to those of federal and provincial governments.

TABLE 3 — Continued

DREE Cost-Shared Forestry Programs Signed Subsidiary Agreements

Province and Agreements	*Term*		*Max. Expenditures ($000,000)*				*Main Thrusts (as % of total)*
	Entered	*Expiry*	*Fed.*	*Prov.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	
Prince Edward Island							
Comprehensive	Apr./69	Mar./84					
	(Phase II)		4.236	.471	—	4.71	
	(Apr./75	Mar./80)					
	(+ 1 yr. extension)						
	Total 1975-1981		4.236	.471	—	4.71	
Nova Scotia							
Forest Subsidiary Agreement	Apr./77	Mar./82	36.142	21.634	—	57.776	Forest management (38%), Wood salvage and storage (58%), Support services (1%), Public information, education and evaluation (1%), New uses of hardwoods and sawmill improvement (2%)
Canada—Nova Scotia Pulp and Paper Modernization Subsidiary Agreement	May/81	Mar./84	17.0	4.25	—	21.25	Mill modernization
	Total 1977-1984		53.142	25.884	—	79.026	
New Brunswick							
Forestry Development Subsidiary Agreement	Apr./80	Mar./84	30.0	7.50	—	37.50	Silviculture (80.3%), Forest management (9.5%), Private woodlots (5.0%), Harvesting and transportation (5.0%), Evaluation and information (0.2%)
Forestry Subsidiary Agreements	Feb./75	Mar./82	58.9	15.3	—	74.2	Forest management (65.5%), Resource utilization (6.2%), Manpower development (3.6%), Administration (6.2%), Pilot project (2.2%), Resource development and accelerated employment (16.3%)
Canada—New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Modernization Subsidiary Agreement	Oct./80	Mar./84	33.8	8.45	—	42.25	Mill modernization
Canada—New Brunswick Subsidiary Agreement Northeast New Brunswick	June/77	Mar./82	1.92	.21	—	2.13	Create employment
	Total 1977-1984		124.62	31.46	—	156.08	
Ontario							
Community and Rural Resource Development	Dec./77	Mar./83	2.5	2.4	—	4.9	Hybrid poplar (60%), Hardwood forest renewal(15%), Inventory (10%), Miscellaneous (15%)
Forest Management	Dec./78	Mar./84	41.1	41.1	—	82.2	Forest access (80%), Nursery expansion (12%), Assessment (5%), Silvicultural camps (2%), Soil survey (1%)
Pulp and Paper Industry Facilities Improvement	May/79	Mar./84	60.0	120.0	540.0	720.0	Pollution abatement and mill modernization
Eastern Ontario Forest Improvement[1]	Dec./79	Mar./84	4.5	4.5	—	9.0	

TABLE 3 — Concluded

DREE Cost-Shared Forestry Programs Signed Subsidiary Agreements

Province and Agreements	*Term* *Entered*	*Expiry*	*Max. Expenditures ($000,000)* *Fed.*	*Prov.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	*Main Thrusts (as % of total)*
Northern Ontario Rural Development (Forestry Sub-program)(1)	Mar./81	Mar./84	2.0	2.0	—	4.0	
	Total 1977-1984		110.1	170.0	540.0	820.1	
Quebec							Forest roads (54%), Silviculture and reforestation (45%), Studies (1%)
Canada—Quebec Auxiliary Agreement on Forest Development	Mar./75	Mar./84	193.4	128.9	—	322.3	
Pulp Mill Modernization (amended)	May/80	Mar./84	135.0	105.0	960.0	1200.0	Pollution abatement and mill modernization
	Total 1979-1984		328.4	233.9	960.0	1,522.3	
Manitoba							Harvesting and milling
Survey Wood Using Industries	May/80	Mar./81	.039	.006	—	.045	
	Total 1980-1981		.039	.006	—	.045	
Saskatchewan							
Forest Development	May/79	Mar./82	12.00	12.00	—	24.00	Harvesting and milling
Survey Wood Using Industries	Apr./80	Mar./81	.05	.015	—	.065	Harvesting and milling
Directory Wood Using Industries	Apr./81	Mar./82	.032	.006	—	.038	
	Total 1980-1982		12.082	12.021	—	24.103	
Alberta							Forest protection
Early mortality in lodgepole pine reforested areas	Apr./81	Sept./81	.035	.0161	—	.0511	
Western gall rust studies	Apr./80	Sept./81	.002	.005	—	.007	Forest protection
Factors affecting field performance of containers	Apr./81	Mar./82	.015	.0065	—	.0215	Silviculture
Assessment of tree growth along seismic lines and roads	Apr./81	Mar./82	.010	.0112	—	.0212	Growth and yield
	Total 1980-1982		.062	.0388	—	.1008	
British Columbia							Reforestation (23%), Juvenile spacing (60%),Fertilization (10%), Forest protection (2%), Implementation contracts (4.9%), Public information (0.1%)
Intensive Forest Management	May/79	Mar./84	25.0	25.0	—	50.0	
	Total 1979-1984		25.0	25.0	—	50.0	
Northwest Territories							Harvesting and milling
Survey Wood Using Industries	July/80	Nov./81	.0275	.0065	—	.034	
	Total 1979-1981		.0275	.0065	—	.034	

(1) Note that only a portion of the funds for these programs has been assigned to forestry.

TABLE 4

Northern Forest Research Centre — Agreements with Non-Provincial Agencies

Agreements	*Term*		*Max. Expenditures ($000,000)*			*Main Thrusts (as % of total)*
	Entered	*Expiry*	*Fed.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	
Impact of airborne emissions from sour gas on forest systems	May/81	1986	.048	.05 (Gulf/Aquitaine)	.098	Air pollutants
Ecological land classification of Banff	Apr./80	Mar./81	.126*	—	.126	Biophysical inventory
Ecological land classification of Kootenay, Mount Glacier and Revelstoke National Parks	Apr./81	Mar./83	.126*	—	.126	Biophysical inventory
Large-scale photo sampling	Apr./80	Mar./82	.045**	—	.045	Forest inventory
Total 1980-1986			.345	.05	.395	

* includes $100,000 CFS and $26,000 Parks Canada
** includes $30,000 DIAND and $15,000 CFS

NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK
(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service

Purpose:
To monitor all significant spills of oils and other hazardous materials to ensure that appropriate authorities are alerted and, where necessary, take action to mitigate the effects of spills on the environment.

The Network relies on existing federal and provincial facilities that provide a 24 hour per day manned service and is supplemented by telephone intercept and tone-and-voice pager systems for a 24 hour on-call service at key locations across Canada. Lists of contacts in the several federal and provincial response agencies are maintained to ensure that authorities at the local, provincial and federal levels are alerted promptly and kept up-to-date on significant spills.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1970

Record of Cabinet Decision, November 29, 1973

Environmental Emergency Activities

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The Network uses the Trans-Canada Telephone System and the CN/CP Telex System. Generally speaking, participating agencies pay for their own operating costs. Federal agencies accept reverse-charges for telephone calls made to report accidents. In the Atlantic provinces, the Canadian Coast Guard pays the total costs for a common Zenith telephone reporting system. Accident reports are then distributed to appropriate provincial and federal agencies. In Manitoba the provincial Emergency Measures Organization serves as the focal point for accident reports of all kinds. Manitoba EMO accepts reverse-charges and then distributes information to the appropriate response agencies. The province of Manitoba pays for this service. On the west coast, the Canadian Coast Guard accepts collect calls on spill reports and then advises appropriate response agencies.

For Further Information:
Regional: See under "National Air Pollution Surveillance Network"

Headquarters — National Coordination:

Dr. J.D. Kingham
Director
Environmental Emergencies Branch
Environmental Impact Control Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Office (819) 997-2037
Home (613) 746-0494

NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEMS (NATES)
(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To accumulate computerized data on spills of oils and other hazardous materials into the environment anywhere in Canada so as to determine pollution sources and problem areas and take action to prevent or at least reduce the number of accidents. In addition, the system facilitates the analysis of trends in accidental spills and allows contingency planners to prepare or modify their response plans accordingly. Trend analysis also assists research and development personnel in assessing priorities for equipment development and deployment.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Participating federal and provincial agencies incur some incremental expenses in collecting and providing spill information to EPS offices in each province. EPS bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. The data-base is available only to federal or provincial government agencies and they pay their own computer usage costs.

NATES is the only national inventory of spill events affecting the environment and the data-base now contains over 10,000 entries. The Environmental Protection Service publishes annual analyses in its "Spill Technology Newsletter" and upon request, analyzes a variety of problems in provinces, regions, water basins and specific locations.

For Further Information:
Regional: See under "National Air Pollution Surveillance Network"

Headquarters—National Coordination: See under "National Alerting and Reporting Network"

NATIONAL SURVEY OF ABANDONED WASTE DISPOSAL SITES
(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service.

Purpose:
To identify location and number of abandoned waste disposal sites with potential environmental or public health problems in Canada.

Authority:
This project is based on a plan of action for the National Waste Management Program developed in consultation with the provinces through the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on hazardous wastes.

Time Frame:
The survey began in the latter part of 1981 and will continue through until the early part of 1984.

Financing and Operation:
The studies will be funded on a 50-50 basis with the provinces.

Payments:
Nil

For Further Information:
Regional: See under "National Air Pollution Surveillance Network"

Headquarters—National Coordination:

Dr. S. O. Winthrop
Director General
Environmental Impact Control Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel: (613) 997-4292

Mr. V. Niemela
Director
Waste Management Branch
Environmental Impact Control Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel: (613) 997-4424

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region.

Purpose:
The study has the following objectives:

1. develop a long term plan in the surveillance of environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
2. to identify the magnitude and sources of shellfish growing area contamination;
3. to incorporate growing area surveillance results into provincial, municipal and federal solutions to the waste disposal problems (present and future) affecting environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
4. to protect the public health and encourage more effective protection and utilization of estuarine resources.

Authority:
This project is based upon the mandate contained within the 1948 Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish between the United States and Canada. The major objectives of the program are to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish and that the available stocks of shellfish can be effectively and safely utilized. The program is a joint effort to control pollution sources affecting estuarine areas by use of EPS and provincial pollution control mandates. The program was initiated through a work sharing arrangement between the Department of Community Affairs and Environment of Prince Edward Island and the Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region.

Time Frame:
The cooperative program is a continuing activity which began in May of 1975.

Financing and Operation:
The Environmental Protection Service provides manpower support and report preparation while the province provides facilities and on-site advice. Total cost of the project is approximately $15,000 annually, with EPS providing approximately 50% of the total.

Payments:
None

For Further Information:

Mr. Foster Fisher
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 115
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8

Tel: (902) 892-8553

Parks Canada Program

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS
(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the federal government for the establishment of new National Parks.

Authority:
National Parks Act

In recent years, Parks Canada has been active in identifying new areas of potential National Parks interest, and working towards preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of National Parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions and 9 marine regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. The objective is to establish National Parks, as areas representative of each of these regions. Eighteen of the terrestrial and one of the marine regions are now represented.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

New parks recently established by Federal-Provincial Agreement include:

Gros Morne	Newfoundland
Kouchibouguac	New Brunswick
Forillon	Quebec
Pukaskwa	Ontario
Pacific Rim	British Columbia
Grasslands	Saskatchewan

Financing and Operation:
These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to submit claims to the federal government for reimbursement, normally on a cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the federal government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished. However in the latest agreement (Grasslands), the federal government will be acquiring the interests in lands directly.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces towards the Acquisition of Land for new National Parks

Project and Province	Federal Expenditures *1977-78 ($000)*	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*
Newfoundland Gros Morne	434	278	130	170	204
New Brunswick Kouchibouguac	85	33	—	—	—
Saskatchewan Grasslands	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia Pacific Rim	827	82	—	—	2,300
Total	1,346	393	130	170	2,504

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Parks Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Tel: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF THE FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To provide forest or municipal fire protection to National Parks where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency.

Authority:
National Parks Act

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

Four agreements are in force for municipal fire protection for Parks Canada buildings in Gros Morne, Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island and Kootenay National Parks.

A forest fire agreement is in effect with British Columbia (Pacific Rim National Park). An agreement has also been signed with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park (1100 square kilometres). These agreements provide for the payment of an annual per hectare sum to the province by Parks Canada for the provision of pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire activities in the provinces of Alberta and Quebec. Parks Canada has a reciprocal fire fighting agreement with the province of Alberta in which each party is reimbursed "out-of-pocket" expenses for supplying assistance to the other.

For the province of Quebec, there is no specific agreement with the provincial government. However, La Mauricie and

Forillon National Parks are active members in the "SOCIÉTÉS DE CONSERVATION DE LA GASPÉSIE (for Forillon) ET DE QUÉBEC-MAURICIE" (for La Mauricie).

These Societies:

conduct training courses for park personnel in fire fighting and aerial detection of fires;

provide additional help to the park for major fires (obtaining water bombers); and

partially reimburse fire fighting costs which are incurred.

Financing and Operation:
In general the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks

Agency	*Federal Expenditures* 1977-78 ($000)	1978-79 ($000)	1979-80 ($000)	1980-81 ($000)
North Rustico (P.E.I.) (Structural)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Rocky Harbour (Gros Morne) (Structural)	.7	.7	.7	.7
Cheticamp Fire Brigade (Cape Breton Highlands) (Structural)	—	1.3	1.3	1.3
Radium Junction (Kootenay, B.C.) (Structural)	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
British Columbia (Pacific Rim)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3
Alberta (Wood Buffalo)	—	—	—	164.0
Ontario (Pukaskwa)	51.0	51.0	51.0	49.0
Quebec (Sociétés de Conservation de la Gaspésie et de Québec—Mauricie)	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Total	66.9	67.8	67.8	230.1

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Parks Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA 1G2

Tel: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR HISTORIC SITES
(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces, municipalities and private, non-profit organizations to assist in the acquisition, and restoration or recontruction, of structures declared to be of national historic and/or architectural significance by the Minister of the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, his advisory body in such matters.

Authority:
Historic Sites and Monuments Act, 1952-53, C.39, 5.1, Section 3(b)

Treasury Board Minute T.B. 623840. This Minute establishes guidelines for percentage of contribution payments paid by Her Majesty in right of Canada for cost-sharing agreements entered into under the authority of the Historic Sites and Monuments Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the federal government's contribution toward capital costs and the covenants and obligations entered into by both parties. Typical projects take from two to five years to complete.

Financing and Operation:
Agreements are entered into under the authority vested in the office of the Minister by the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. In general, the Department may contribute up to 50% of the cost of acquisition and restoration if title to the property is to be held by the second party; up to 50% of the cost of restoration if the second party already owns the property and up to 75% of the restoration costs if the historic property should happen to be owned by the Crown in right of Canada. The second party to the agreement is responsible for the work to be done and lets any necessary contracts. If required, the Department of the Environment may provide expert advice on restoration engineering and architectural detail. Payments of financial contributions are governed by the type of agreement arranged. If no acquisition costs are involved, normally the initial contribution is a nominal one, and the remaining pre-determined amount paid on the basis of certified expenditures submitted to Parks Canada. The final payment is not made until the project is completed to the satisfaction of the Minister. Once the historic place is restored the second party, under the terms of the agreement, is obligated to maintain and operate it at their own expense over a stated period of time for the benefit of the general public.

Examples of recent cost-sharing agreements, including the total federal contribution for each, are listed below.

1. C.G.S. Acadia, Halifax, Nova Scotia, $115,000 (Agreement with Nova Scotia Museum for the restoration and preservation of vessel).
2. Middlesex County Court House, London, Ontario, $800,000 (Agreement with the County of Middlesex for the restoration of the building).
3. Billings House, Ottawa, Ontario, $180,000 (Agreement with City of Ottawa for restoration of the house).
4. Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Stanley Mission, Saskatchewan, $100,000 (Agreement with province of Saskatchewan toward cost of acquiring, stabilizing and restoring the church).

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces and Municipalities for the Acquisition, Restoration and Reconstruction of Historic Sites

Project and Province	*Federal Expenditures* 1977-78 ($000)	1978-79 ($000)	1979-80 ($000)	1980-81 ($000)	1981-82 ($000)
Nova Scotia					
Halifax Waterfront Buildings	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick					
Fredericton Military Compound	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec					
Île-Perrot (Site de la Pointe-de-Moulin)	500	—	—	—	—
Forges du St-Maurice	—	—	—	—	455
Maison Papineau	—	—	—	—	350
Ontario					
Victoria Hall	215	—	—	—	—
Middlesex Court House	—	—	—	400	400
Hillary House	—	—	—	5*	—
Manitoba					
Grey Nun's Convent	—	—	7	—	—
British Columbia					
Fort St. James	404	380	195	—	—
Total	1,119	380	202	405	1,205

* O & M grants and contributions.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Tel: (819) 994-1808

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE AREAS
(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To protect significant natural and cultural resources within certain heritage areas and to encourage public use, understanding and recreational enjoyment of such areas by acting in conjunction with other governments, organizations and individuals through agreements for recreation and conservation.

Authority:
Agreements for Recreation and Conservation with the provinces are authorized by Cabinet Decisions in respect of each new heritage area established. There are at present three signed agreements including: the Canada-Ontario-Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) Agreement, the Canada-Manitoba Agreement for Recreation and Conservation on the Red River Corridor, and the Canada-Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on the Qu'Appelle Valley (under a Department of Regional and Economic Expansion General Development Agreement).

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which commenced in 1975.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government and the provinces will jointly develop a master development plan and fund projects and activities according to that plan.

Payments:
See table 8.

TABLE 8

ARC Agreements

	Federal Expenditures				
	1977-78 ($000)	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*
Ontario					
CORTS Agreement	120	107	60	232	84
Saskatchewan					
Qu'Appelle Valley Agreement	64	144	198	67	154
Manitoba					
Red River Corridor Agreement	—	380	440	183	1,303

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, Agreements for Recreation and Conservation Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Tel: (819) 994-1760

REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION
(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act

Agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

Time Frame:
Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

Financing and Operation:
A number of projects are carried out each year in which the Department shares the cost of replacing certain canal bridges with the provinces and municipalities concerned. An example of one of these projects is the replacement of a bridge over the Trent-Severn Waterway at Frankford, Ontario. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost of replacement bridge, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost-sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

Payments:
Contributions to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to the municipalities in the two provinces for replacement of canal bridges are listed in table 9.

TABLE 9

Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals

	Expenditures 1977-78 ($)	*Expenditures 1978-79 ($)*	*Expenditures 1979-80 ($)*	*Expenditures 1980-81 ($)*	*Expenditures 1981-82 ($)*
Ontario	600,000	1,524,625	274,086	219,700	215,600
Quebec	—	—	—	—	750,000

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officers Responsible:

Director
Ontario Region
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 1359
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 5V4

Director
Quebec Region
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 10275
Ste. Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5

Department of External Affairs

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian International Development Agency. Both entities are involved in activities that are of interest to, and involve, provincial governments.

The role of the Department of External Affairs is defined in the 1909 Act, as amended, by which the Department was created. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968 white paper entitled *Federalism and International Relations and Federalism and International Conferences on Education.*

In general, the Department of External Affairs is a coordinating department and is not in charge of "program" administration. Because of this, very few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)

In 1960 an Order in Council created the External Aid Office; the duties of its Director General were defined in the following terms: the operation and administration of all assistance programs funded from the credits voted for this purpose to the Department of External Affairs; the study of such programs and the recommendation of any appropriate changes; co-ordination of operations with the other government departments and agencies with international agencies and Canadian non-governmental organizations; co-ordination of all Canadian efforts directed toward obtaining aid for foreign countries affected by disasters; internal administration and other duties related to Canadian aid programs.

The External Aid Office acquired status of a government department through the proclamation of a series of Orders in Council which made it subject to the Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Staff Relations Act.

In 1968 the name of the External Aid Office was changed, by Order in Council, to Canadian International Development Agency and the title of "Director General" was changed to "President".

CIDA's central objective today might, in general terms, be described as follows:

To support the efforts of developing countries in fostering their economic growth and the evolution of their social systems in a way that will produce a wide distribution of the benefits of development among the populations of these countries, enhance the quality of life and improve the capacity of all sectors of their population to participate in national development efforts.

The following passages from *Federalism and International Relations and the Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-80* form the background against which current Federal/Provincial cooperation in international development assistance fields takes place:

"External aid forms an integral part of Canadian foreign policy and ultimate control must rest with the federal authority. At the same time, it is clear that an effective program depends for its realization upon full co-operation from the provinces. In recent years provincial authorities have contributed generously to the Canadian aid effort, especially in the recruitment of teaching and advisory personnel for service abroad and the provision of training facilities in Canada."

"In addition to participation in federal programs a number of provinces have indicated an interest in providing assistance directly to developing countries, particularly in the field of education and other spheres of provincial jurisdiction." *(Federalism and International Relations).*

"Though the official program of development cooperation may be financed and administered by the Government, it will be organized in such a way as to support, strengthen, and intensify the widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community: individuals and voluntary non-profit organizations, the governments of the provinces, the several departments of the federal and provincial governments, universities, and the business sector."

"The Government will encourage the setting up of a special voluntary fund that will facilitate the participation of provinces, of non-governmental organizations, and of individuals in the global Canadian food aid effort."

"Local, provincial and national non-governmental organizations and groups, representing people in all regions and walks of life, are already playing an important part in international cooperation. This has prompted provincial governments to provide direct financial support for various types of international cooperation. Such initiatives are likely to stimulate even greater activity in, and fund-raising

for, international cooperation by Canadians." (Strategy 1975-80).

The existing federal/provincial contact points involve a number of program areas in the Agency. Primarily these are:

— the Policy Branch, which has the responsibility for overall coordination of CIDA activities involving the provinces;

— the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) under the Special Programs Branch;

— the Bilateral Programs Branch, which utilizes provincial government organizations as executing agencies and which draws upon provincial human resources in support of projects abroad;

— the Special Programs Branch which has funding arrangements with certain provincial governments and provincial councils of international cooperation, in support of NGO ventures. Through its Industrial Cooperation Division, this branch also maintains contact with provincial governments in the development and management of programs linking Canadian business and industry with Third World counterparts;

— Resources Branch, which has entered into agreements with individual provinces in order to obtain the services of qualified individuals, consultants and experts in the context of CIDA projects abroad and which arranges for the placement of students and trainees in support of several programs and projects;

Of the foregoing, only the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) provides a formal channel permitting provincial governments to receive federal financial and administrative support for provincial initiatives in providing agricultural development assistance and food aid to developing countries.

	Page
Department of External Affairs	
EDUCATIONAL ADVISER IN ABIDJAN	86
PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD	86
GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC PROPERTIES	86
AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	87
CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES	87
CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)	88
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	
VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA)	88
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)	89

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER IN ABIDJAN

Administered By:
Personnel Operations Division, Department of External Affairs and Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division

Purpose:
To provide expertise to the Governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education.

Authority:
Following a ministerial agreement made on the recommendation of the Government of Quebec, this diplomatic appointment is made by Order of the Governor General in Council (March 2, 1971), and the allocation of funds is authorized following a submission to Treasury Board.

Time Frame:
Two-year term of office (renewable).

Financing and Operation:
An employee of the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs is seconded to the Department of External Affairs to deal with educational matters in Ivory Coast and in the countries of accreditation (Upper Volta and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the Ambassador.

Payments:
Salary paid by the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs. Allowances and moving and housing expenses paid by the Department of External Affairs.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Personnel Operations Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel: (613) 992-5317

Officer responsible:

Director
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel: (613) 992-7917

Quebec:

Director, Africa
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel: (418) 643-3630

PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division, with provinces concerned.

Purpose:
To prepare, in co-operation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial government officials to foreign countries under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian post in the country visited.

Authority:
Under the general responsibility of the Department of External Affairs regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations and with the co-operation of the provinces.

Time Frame:
Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time-limit on these arrangements.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of External Affairs is responsible for liaison between the province concerned and the authorities of the country visited, with the Embassy or Consulate in Canada acting as intermediary. The latter often provides assistance with basic problems such as accommodation, transportation and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

Payments:
The provinces send to the Department of External Affairs an advance to cover costs.

For Further Information:
General:

The Director
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel: (613) 992-7917

GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC PROPERTIES

Administered By:
The Legal Advisory and Financial Services divisions of the Department of External Affairs and the Municipal Grants Division of the Department of Public Works.

Purpose:
To compensate municipalities for the losses in revenue they would incur due to the fact that diplomatic (embassy or high commission and residence of ambassador or high commissioner, including the offices of an International Organization and the residences of its Directors) and consular

(consulate and chief consul's residence) properties are exempt from real estate taxes under international law.

Authority:
Subject to orders of the Governor General in Council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (Vote 10).

Time Frame:
Has been operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

Financing and Operation:
The grant program operates on the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. The diplomatic and consular properties must be used for diplomatic or consular functions in compliance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

The Department of External Affairs receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by municipalities or provinces and determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. The Department of Public Works then appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant, whereupon the Department of External Affairs issues a cheque to the municipality or province.

Payments:
Payment is made directly to the municipality or province by the Department of External Affairs.

For Further Information:
General:

The Director
Legal Advisory Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel: (613) 593-7992

AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs, Francophone Institutions Division.

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.

Authority:
Cabinet decisions on Canadian participation in the Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the purpose of organizing the Agency.

Time Frame:
Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as a member in the Agency's activities.

Financing and Operation:
Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the federal government and participation by the Quebec and New Brunswick governments. Canada, represented by the federal government, is a full member of the Agency, while Quebec and New Brunswick have a status of participating governments in the institutions, programs and activities of the Agency.

Payments:
Canada's share is 35 per cent of the Agency's budget, 31.7 per cent of which is paid by the federal government, 3 per cent by the Quebec government and 0.3 per cent by the New Brunswick government. The total contribution of the federal government for 1980-81 was 19,962,826 French francs ($4,711,873).

For Further Information:
General:

The Director
Francophone Institutions Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel: (613) 996-3906

Quebec:

Mr. Jacques Côté
Responsible for Francophone Affairs
International Organizations Division
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel: (418) 643-2023

New Brunswick:

Mr. Raymond Daigle
Special Advisor
Department of Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Tel: (506) 453-2976

CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Administered By:
The Department of External Affairs, Francophone Institutions Division.

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the activities and pro-

grams of the international French-speaking community by financially supporting the Standing Technical Secretariat of these Ministers' conferences.

Authority:
Canada has been participating in Education Ministers' conferences and Youth and Sports Ministers' conferences for French-speaking countries since 1969.

Time Frame:
Contributions to be paid for as long as Canada continues to participate in these conferences.

Financing and Operation:
The conferences are held yearly. The Canadian delegation comprises representatives from Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba and advisers from the federal government. The chief of the Canadian delegation is usually a provincial Minister.

Payments:
Following the amalgamation of the two secretariats in 1976 and taking into account increased membership in the conferences, Canada assumes 34% of the Permanent Technical Secretariat's (STP) operating budget. The government of Quebec contributes 50% of the Canadian share. Canada's contribution for 1981 is approximately $44,300.

For Further Information:
General:

The Director
Francophone Institutions Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel: (613) 996-3906

Quebec

Mr. Raymond Gauthier
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel: (418) 643-7907

CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs Francophone Institutions Division

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the activities of this body of the international francophonie.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Government to participate in the Cames meeting in 1969 in Kinshasa.

Time Frame:
The Canadian share to CAMES is being paid in terms of the adhesion of Canada to that agency.

Financing and Operation:
The annual meetings of CAMES are held concurrently with the Conference of Ministers of Education of French-speaking countries (CONFEMEN). Representatives of Quebec and of the federal administration participate in these meetings. Canadian experts and specialists participate in the activities sponsored by CAMES, particularly in the area of post-secondary diploma equivalence.

Payments:
The CAMES operating budget is equally shared by member States (African countries) and friendly observer States (France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Canada). Canada pays 35% of the contribution of the friendly States. Fifty per cent of the Canadian contribution is paid by Quebec. In 1979, Canada's share was approximately $24,600.

For Further information:
General:

The Director
Francophone Institutions Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel: (613) 996-3906

Quebec

Mr. Raymond Gauthier
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel: (418) 643-7907

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(Canadian International Development Agency)

VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA)

Administered By:
Administrator, VADA, Special Programs Branch, with provinces concerned.

Purpose:
To facilitate and increase the value of international aid activities of the federal and provincial governments, Canadian non-governmental organizations, companies and private individuals in efforts to alleviate famine and in support of agricultural development in the developing world.

Authority:
Cabinet decision in 1975 to sponsor a Canadian voluntary

food aid and agricultural development scheme directed to the alleviation of famine and agricultural development in the Third World through the establishment of a mechanism to provide for the participation of the federal government, the provinces, Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGO), companies and private individuals.

Time Frame:
VADA is a continuing program which began operations in 1976.

Financing and Operation:
CIDA is responsible for the provision of federal funding in support of program objectives and for co-ordinating individual projects with the donor province(s), organization(s), commercial enterprise(s), NGO(s) or individual(s) and the recipient developing country or countries through the VADA Federal-Provincial Program Committee which meets semi-annually. The Program Committee meetings also afford opportunities for CIDA and officials of other federal departments to discuss other cooperative ventures involving both orders of government as they pertain to the aid program. VADA is a shared-cost program with the provinces supplying foodstuffs, commodities or services in support of agricultural development in Third World countries, with the federal government granting funds through CIDA to meet associated delivery costs. Shipment must have a minimum value of $25,000 and shipping charges must not be of a value greater than 70% of the material worth of its shipment. Federal expenditures in support of VADA to January 1, 1981 amounted to approximately $1.0 million against a total value of goods and services provided to developing countries of over $1.5 million. In 1981-82 federal costs associated with this expanding program are estimated to be in the order of $3,000,000.

Payments:
Invoices for costs associated with the transfer of goods and services provided under VADA are forwarded to CIDA for payment. Payment may also take the form of reimbursement for costs incurred by the donor for delivery to recipients.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robert Elliott
Coordinator, Federal/Provincial Relations
Policy Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A OG4

Tel: (819) 997-7866

Officer responsible:

Mr. Anton Enns
Administrator, VADA Program
Special Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A OG4

Tel: (819) 997-7644

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

Administered By:
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Purpose:
To enable Canada to take part in the multilateral technical assistance programs of the French-speaking Community.

Authority:
Decision made by Canada at the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency held in Mauritius in 1975.

Time Frame:
An annual contribution will be made for as long as Canada continues to participate in SDP activities.

Financing and Operation:
Canadian participation involves two levels of government: the federal government and the provincial governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Payments:
The total contribution of the Canadian government in 1981 was of $1,000,000.

The total contribution of the Canadian government in 1980 was $800,000. The contributions of the Province of Quebec and of the Province of New Brunswick were planned to be at $25,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Nick Hare, Director
United Nations Programs
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A OG4

Tel: (819) 997-7718

Department of Finance

The Department of Finance is the central agency of the federal government primarily responsible for advice on the economic and financial affairs of Canada. It is concerned with all aspects of an improved performance of the Canadian economy. It is concerned with the harmony of various government actions affecting the economy, the external factors that bear on our domestic performance, and the consistency of economic actions by other levels of government.

The Department is comprised of five areas of responsibility: Tax Policy, Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy, Economic Programs and Government Finance, International Trade and Finance, and Fiscal Policy and Economic Analysis.

In addition to its advisory role, the Department administers a number of federal-provincial programs assigned to it by legislation. These programs are administered by the Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

The Federal-Provincial Relations Division administers several major programs and advises on the operation and development of the various federal-provincial fiscal arrangements. These arrangements include those concerned with the joint occupancy of tax fields, conditional and unconditional fiscal transfers to provinces and municipalities, shared-cost programs, "opting out" provisions, intergovernmental taxation, and intergovernmental cooperation in fiscal and economic matters generally. The Division administers most of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, and other fiscal arrangements between the federal government and the provinces. These include the statutory subsidies and the transfer of public utility corporation taxes.

In addition to his responsibility for the Department itself, the Minister of Finance reports to Parliament on the activities of several regulatory, supervisory and other government agencies. These include the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, the Bank of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Department of Insurance and the Tariff Board. While the activities of some of these agencies are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, none of them operates programs under which funds are made available to provincial and municipal governments.

Department of Finance	**Page**
STATUTORY SUBSIDIES	91
FISCAL EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS	91
FISCAL STABILIZATION PAYMENTS	93
TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS	94
PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS	95
TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND	95
ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING	96
CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS	98
RECIPROCAL TAXATION	99
PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER	100
CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND LOANS	101

STATUTORY SUBSIDIES

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were:

1. To provide a source of revenue to the provinces and to compensate for revenues lost on joining the union.
2. To support provincial governments and legislatures.

Authority:
The BNA Act and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes:

Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act;
Provincial Subsidies Acts;
Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

Time Frame:
The first of these subsidies date from 1867. They are payable in perpetuity unless subjected to further constitutional amendments.

Financing and Operation:
These are unconditional payments by the government of Canada to the governments of the provinces. The federal government is wholly responsible for the operation of this program.

The payments fall into four classes:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by the Department of Finance according to statutory formula. The first two classes of payments listed above also provide for escalation with population increase, so payments are automatically increased according to the official census population figures.

Since these are statutory payments there is no need for the provinces to submit claims. Payments are made automatically every six months on July 1 and January 1 of each year except for the Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies which are paid on April 1 and October 1 of each year and the interest on debt allowances paid to Saskatchewan and Alberta on September 1 and March 1.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces
Expenditures
($000)

Province	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*
Newfoundland	9,708	9,708	9,758
Prince Edward Island	659	659	670
Nova Scotia	2,174	2,174	2,259
New Brunswick	1,774	1,774	1,836
Quebec	4,484	4,484	4,677
Ontario	5,504	5,504	6,063
Manitoba	2,175	2,176	2,174
Saskatchewan	2,140	2,137	2,159
Alberta	3,372	3,359	3,497
British Columbia	2,117	2,117	2,494
Total	34,107	34,092	35,587

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 992-1731

FISCAL EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The purpose of equalization is to make it possible for all provinces to provide reasonable standards of public services at reasonable levels of taxation.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part 1 and Regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program which began in 1957. However, the present form of equalization may be said to have been established in 1967-68. The Fiscal Arrangements are reviewed and revised, traditionally at five-year intervals. The present arrangements began on April 1, 1977 and, in so far as equalization is concerned, terminate on March 31, 1982. They were devised following extensive discussions with the provinces — initially between officials, and subsequently between Ministers.

Financing and Operation:

The purpose of the equalization program is to make it possible for all provinces to provide reasonable levels of public services. The federal government makes these payments because Canada is a federation, and the provinces vary in their capacity to raise taxes to finance the services for which they are responsible under the Constitution. In addition, there are differences between provinces in respect of many of the public services which they provide. These differences relate to the costs of, and needs for, such services.

It has not been feasible to quantify, in any satisfactory way, differences among provinces in the cost of providing public services or in the need for such services. However, there appears to be general agreement that, on an over-all basis, these costs and needs are likely to be relatively uniform per capita. It has been possible to make relatively good comparisons between provinces in respect of their capacity to derive revenues from taxation. As a consequence of these considerations, equalization payments in Canada have always been based upon a comparison of the per capita productivity or yields of provincial tax bases.

The comparison of provincial tax yields is done pursuant to what is known as the "equalization formula". In this formula comparisons are made of per capita provincial yields from almost all of the different kinds of taxes that are levied by provinces. The comparisons are not based upon the actual yields of these taxes in the various provinces, but rather upon standardized yields. The standardized yields of a tax are determined by estimating the amount of a uniform base for that tax in each province, and then applying to that base the average rate of tax that is levied in the provinces as a whole.

Examples of tax bases that are used in the equalization formula are taxable income in the case of the income taxes, retail sales (with some adjustments) in the case of the retail sales tax, and the volume of oil production from Crown lands in the case of oil royalties. Since the uniform tax bases vary on a per capita basis from one province to another, the per capita yields of the average rate of tax also vary. Any province which has, for a given tax, a per capita yield that is below the national average per capita, has an equalization entitlement equal to the amount of the per capita shortfall multiplied by its population.

The above procedure is repeated for each kind of tax that is included in the equalization formula, and the total entitlement of each province is derived by summing its entitlements. In this final step, if a province has "negative entitlements" for any taxes where its tax base productivity is above average, these must be deducted from its positive entitlements where its tax base productivity is below average. Accordingly, the total entitlement of a province is a net amount derived by substracting negative entitlements in respect of some kinds of tax from positive entitlements in respect of other kinds of tax. If the net total of a province is negative, its equalization entitlement is zero. Provinces that qualify receive equalization payments free of any conditions as to the use of the money.

In the equalization formula that was established for a five-year period commencing in 1977-78 there were 29 separate categories of tax revenue. These include categories for personal income taxes, corporation income taxes, retail sales taxes, gasoline taxes, diesel fuel taxes, motor vehicle licences, alcoholic beverages, tobacco taxes, succession duties, health insurance premiums, lotteries, payroll taxes, forestry revenues, revenues from metallic and non-metallic minerals, oil royalties, natural gas royalties, oil and gas land sales, water power rentals and property taxes. Revenues from non-renewable natural resources are included to the extent of 50 per cent only. Property taxes are included only if levied by a province or if they are imposed for the purpose of financing costs of local education.

The formula also contains a natural resource ceiling pursuant to which not more than one-third of the total equalization payable to the seven provinces that received equalization under the 1972 equalization program may be paid in respect of natural resource revenues. This ceiling had never applied to any payments.

Two modifications were made to the original formula with the introduction of Bill C-24 which received Royal Assent on February 19, 1981. This Bill provided for: (a) a two-year phase-out of equalization in respect of oil and gas land sales revenues over the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 and (b) an override provision on the formula which excludes any province from equalization that has a personal income per capita that is regularly above the national average.

Payments:

Payments to the provinces commence with the first month of the fiscal year and are made in 24 equal installments payable on the 1st and 3rd working days following the 15th day of each month. Payments during the fiscal year are made on an interim basis. Successive calculations of equalization are made during the course of the year — each incorporating the latest available data, and each resulting in a new level of installment payments for the balance of the year. Successive adjustments are made following the end of the year, culminating in the final calculation of equalization some 24 months after the end of the fiscal year.

Since the representative tax system with a national average standard was introduced in 1967-68, seven provinces have normally qualified for equalization — the four Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. However, Saskatchewan did not qualify for equalization in 1975-76 — which was a year of exceptional prosperity for that province. The following table indicates the amount of equalization payable by province for 1980-81 and 1981-82.

See table 2.

TABLE 2

Estimated Fiscal Equalization Entitlements

Province	Total ($ millions) 1980-81(1)	Total ($ millions) 1981-82(2)	Per capita ($) 1980-81	Per capita ($) 1981-82
Newfoundland	376	434	649	742
Prince Edward Island	88	101	708	816
Nova Scotia	449	504	527	588
New Brunswick	379	396	536	558
Quebec	1,721	1,965	273	310
Manitoba	343	381	333	370
Saskatchewan	40	84	41	86
Total	3,396	3,865	321	364

(1) As per the third official estimate calculated in January 1981.
(2) As per the second official estimate calculated in July 1981.

For Further Information:
General:

The Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.H. Clark, Assistant Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 992-5826

FISCAL STABILIZATION PAYMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To protect each province from a sudden year to year loss in revenue as a result of a severe economic downturn in the national economy or in the province's own economy.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act 1977, Part II and Regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1967 and was renewed in 1972 and again in 1977, in each case with certain modifications. The present program, which was devised following discussions with the provinces, will terminate on March 31, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
Stabilization payments are intended to be unconditional payments to provinces whose total revenues, measured on the basis of constant rates of taxation and constant tax structure, decline from one year to the next. The revenues which are stabilized are the same as those which are subject to equalization (except that natural resource revenues are included in full and school purpose taxes are excluded) plus equalization itself (except that portion of equalization which relates to school purpose taxes). There is however a threshold which a province must meet before it can qualify for stabilization payments in respect of natural resources. This threshold provides that payment may be made only if, and to the extent that, a year to year decline in natural resources exceeds 50%. This provision has been added to prevent the possibility of making stabilization payments to resource-rich provinces whose revenues could fall from present or future high levels as a result of declining volumes

of production or reductions in the prices of resources from peak levels which they achieve from time to time. It is felt that such declines are foreseeable and, therefore, ought not to be covered by the stabilization program.

Payments:
No province has ever applied for a payment under the revenue stabilization program since it began in 1967-68.

For Further Information:
General:

The Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.H. Clark, Assistant Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 992-5826

TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To provide income tax collection services to the provinces by collecting provincial personal and corporate income taxes. The objectives are to prevent unnecessary duplication in the application of income tax systems by the federal and provincial orders of government, to reduce taxpayer confusion and to contribute to the maintenance of a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada. This service is provided by the federal government at no cost to the provinces.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part III and Regulations thereunder.

Agreements with the territories and all provinces except Quebec for personal and corporate income taxes and except Ontario and Alberta for corporate income taxes.

Time Frame:
The tax collection agreements between Canada and the provinces have been in existence since 1962. In addition, a tax collection agreement was entered into with the Northwest Territories for the 1978 and succeeding taxation years and with the Yukon for 1980 and succeeding taxation years.

Agreements generally provide for tax collections to proceed as set down in the agreement until notice is given by either the federal government or the province. The notice required for termination is a full year before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the federal government, and three months before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the provinces.

There are no formal arrangements for renegotiation of these agreements. Negotiations are dealt with as necessary between federal and provincial Ministers of Finance.

Financing and Operation:
Agreements under Part III of the Fiscal Arrangements Act provide for the federal government to provide tax collection services to provinces and territories. The agreements vary slightly from province to province. The federal government collects the personal and corporate income taxes of the territories and all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. For Ontario and Alberta, the federal government collects only personal income taxes.

To maintain a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada, and to simplify administration, provinces are required to adopt income tax legislation and regulations in a form not inconsistent with those of the federal government. The agreements provide flexibility for provinces to vary their income tax systems. For example, provinces have established a variety of tax credits and rebates against provincial income tax which are administered under the agreements. In addition, a number of other provincial tax reductions and surtaxes are also administered by the federal government. A fee, designed to cover administrative costs is charged for the administration of provincial tax credits and rebates.

Payments:
The agreements provide for the collection of provincial income taxes on the basis of assessments, made under provincial law, by the Department of National Revenue. Transfers are then made to the provinces, in respect of these assessments, by the Department of Finance. Payments are made by the federal government only as an intermediary so there is no net transfer of federal funds to the provincial governments. The federal government generally makes payments to the provinces by instalments, throughout the period in respect of which the tax is assessed. These instalments are paid at specified intervals each month and are adjusted during the year as more accurate information on receipts becomes available. Subsequently, further adjusting payments are made when the actual data become available.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 992-1731

PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee is intended to avoid serious disruption to provincial financial planning as a result of federal tax policy changes in the course of the tax year. Its purpose is to encourage maintenance of a common tax system across Canada by removing a provincial problem in the tax collection agreements. Provincial personal income tax rates under the tax collection agreements are applied to federal basic tax. As a result, any policy change that alters federal basic tax, after provincial rates are struck, alters provincial tax collections. This guarantee will pay for provincial revenue losses as a result of federal policy changes that exceed 1% of federal basic tax in the province. The purpose of this threshold is to avoid the necessity of making payments in respect of small tax changes.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part IV.

Time Frame:
This provision of the Act is effective for the five years from April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
The guarantee will apply to all personal income tax changes announced after the beginning of the tax year and effective in that year. The change in revenues will be estimated by province, and where the potential loss exceeds 1% of federal basic tax, a payment will be made. When the tax returns for the year become available (during the fiscal year following the tax year) a sample of those returns will be used to estimate the loss more exactly and adjustments will be made for any difference. While some provinces may not have brought down their budgets at the time federal tax changes are announced and thus may be able to change their tax rates without disruption, the guarantee will be paid unless provincial action to offset the revenue reduction is taken. The province of Quebec collects its own personal income tax, and would not be directly affected; however, to encourage a common system across Canada, if Quebec makes similar tax changes in the same year, a similar payment will be made.

Payments:
Since the introduction of the 1977 revenue guarantee program, there have been no tax changes which made necessary the payment of a revenue guarantee payment.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. John Hodgson
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 996-4873

TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To share with the provinces the proceeds of the special 15 per cent tax on distributions of corporation income surplus built up prior to the January 1, 1972 reform of the Income Tax Act and paid out after that date.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part V

Income Tax Act, Part IX

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations, 1977

Time Frame:
The provisions contained in Part IX of the Income Tax Act for payment of the special 15 per cent tax on undistributed 1971 income on hand were repealed effective December 31, 1978. The taxation year 1978 will, therefore, be the last year in respect of which these transfer payments will be made.

Financing and Operation:
These are unconditional payments from the federal government to the provinces.

Early in March of each year Revenue Canada furnishes the Department of Finance with a statement of total income tax collections under Part IX of the Income Tax Act and the amount of such tax that is shareable in respect of each province for the preceding calendar year. Payment is then made to the provinces along with a statement of how it was calculated. Payments amount to 20 per cent of federal collections.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

Payments in Respect of Taxation Year 1978
Made in 1980-81

Province	*1980-81 ($000)*
Newfoundland	354
Prince Edward Island	9
Nova Scotia	664
New Brunswick	1,351
Quebec	13,407
Ontario	18,483
Manitoba	1,793
Saskatchewan	979
Alberta	3,608
British Columbia	4,927
Total	45,575

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5

Tel: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5

Tel: (613) 992-1731

ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance

Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare

Education Support Branch
Department of the Secretary of State

Purpose:
The purpose of these arrangements is to provide for financial assistance to the provinces in the program areas of Hospital Insurance, Medicare, Post-Secondary Education and Extended Health Care Services.

Authority:
The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part VI and Regulations thereunder.

The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.

The Medical Care Act.

Time Frame:
The Established Programs Financing arrangements have no expiry date but the legislation provides that the federal government may not modify the arrangements in a way which reduces a province's entitlement without that province's consent prior to March 31, 1982. From April 1, 1982, the federal government can modify the arrangements without provincial consent; however, complete termination requires prior notice. Termination takes effect on March 31 of the third year after the year in which the notice is given.

Financing and Operation:

The Established Programs Financing arrangements provide for a method of financing federal contributions to Hospital Insurance, Medicare and Post-Secondary Education. In essence, the previous cost-sharing formulae for these three programs have been replaced by a new formula under which federal contributions are determined independently of program costs in the provinces. Federal contributions are in the form of cash and tax transfers.

The basic cash contribution is equal to 50% of the national average per capita contribution in a base year (1975-76) escalated by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy and multiplied by the population of the province.

The tax transfer consists of 13.5 personal and 1 corporate income tax points. This tax transfer is equalized to the national average, under the general equalization formula, and grows with the yield of the federal basic tax.

Since the value of the tax transfer varies among the provinces, transition payments are made to ensure that the value of the tax transfer is at least equal to the basic cash contribution.

Cash payments are allocated among the "established programs" in the ratios which were obtained for all provinces in the base year: Hospital Insurance accounts for about one-half of the total contribution; Medicare, about one-sixth; and Post-Secondary Education, about one-third.

The provinces also receive a grant of $20 per capita escalated from 1977-78 by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy; this grant is designed to cover certain Extended Health Care services.

Additional information on the four programs covered by these arrangements is included in the material provided by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.

Payments:

The following tables provide a summary of the financial data related to Established Programs Financing for 1980-81 and 1981-82.

TABLE 4

Established Programs Financing, 1980-81
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Transfer*[1]	*Tax Transfer*[3]	*Extended Health Care Services*	*Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	142.4	89.7	15.6	247.7
Prince Edward Island	30.5	19.2	3.3	53.0
Nova Scotia	209.3	131.9	22.9	364.1
New Brunswick	173.6	109.4	19.0	302.0
Quebec[2]	1,078.8	1,443.4	169.2	2,691.4
Ontario	1,987.0	1,442.4	230.1	3,659.5
Manitoba	252.4	159.0	27.6	439.0
Saskatchewan	237.9	149.9	26.0	413.8
Alberta	417.1	425.5	55.8	898.4
British Columbia	574.2	480.8	70.8	1,125.8
Northwest Territories	9.6	7.6	1.1	18.3
Yukon	4.3	5.0	0.6	9.9
Total	5,117.1	4,463.9	642.1	10,223.1

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Interim estimates of entitlements as of July 1981.

(1) The cash transfer is allocated among the three "established" programs in the manner described above and paid to the provinces by the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.

(2) Please refer to the description of contracting out for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

(3) Includes associated equalization paid under the general equalization formula.

TABLE 5

Established Programs Financing, 1981-82
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Transfer*[1]	*Tax Transfer*[3]	*Extended Health Care Services*	*Tota Contribution*
Newfoundland	156.3	101.9	17.3	275.
Prince Edward Island	33.2	21.7	3.7	58
Nova Scotia	229.1	149.4	25.4	403.
New Brunswick	189.7	123.7	21.0	334.
Quebec[2]	1,160.6	1,638.0	187.8	2,986.
Ontario	2,163.5	1,642.2	255.4	4,061.
Manitoba	275.1	179.4	30.5	485.
Saskatchewan	261.4	170.4	29.0	460.
Alberta	475.6	484.4	63.8	1,023.
British Columbia	646.4	547.3	80.1	1,273.
Northwest Territories	10.4	8.7	1.3	20.
Yukon	4.8	5.7	0.6	11.
Total	5,606.1	5,072.7	715.9	11,394.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Interim estimates of entitlements as of July 1981.

(1) The cash transfer is allocated among the three "established" programs in the manner described above and paid to the provinces by the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.

(2) Please refer to the description of contracting out for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

(3) Includes associated equalization paid under the general equalization formula.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5

Tel: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.A. McLarty
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5

Tel: (613) 996-1654

CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:

The original purpose of these arrangements was to permit any province that so desired to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain joint programs. Quebec was the only province to take advantage of the contracting out arrangements when they were proposed to the provinces by the federal government in the mid-1960's.

Authority:

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part VII

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964

Income Tax Act

Time Frame:

The contracting out arrangements have no specified termination date.

Financing and Operation:

Under the contracting out arrangements the federal taxpayer in Quebec has his basic federal tax reduced by a certain number of percentage points. The amount of the federal revenue forgone in Quebec as a result is used to offset cash otherwise payable to the province by the federal government. The Quebec taxpayer now receives a special

abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points. For administrative purposes, these are allocated as follows:

8.5 points for Established Programs Financing;

5 points for Special Welfare; and

3 points for Youth Allowances.

The 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing are used to offset cash otherwise payable for Hospital Insurance, Medicare, and Post-Secondary Education.

The 5 points for Special Welfare are used to offset cash otherwise payable for the Canada Assistance Plan and for three other small programs (Blind Persons Allowances, Disabled Persons Allowances, and Unemployment Assistance).

Authority for the special abatements of 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing and 5 points for Special Welfare and for the making of adjustment payments or recoveries is in Part VII of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

The value of the 3 points for the now defunct Youth Allowances program is recovered from the province by means of a reduction of amounts otherwise payable. The authority for the 3 point abatement is in the Income Tax Act and the authority for the recovery of its value is in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964.

The contracting out arrangements with Quebec constitute an alternative way of financing certain programs in the province. Provincial entitlements are determined in the same way as in the other provinces and Quebec is neither better nor worse off as a result of the special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points.

The following table provides a summary of the financial data relating to contracting-out for 1980-81 and 1981-82.

TABLE 6

Program and Form of Contracting Out Compensation
($ millions)

	1980-81	*1981-82*
Established Programs Financing		
8.5 Tax Point Abatement	468.5	533.5
Special Welfare		
5 Tax Point Abatement	264.5	305.2
Youth Allowances Recovery		
3 Tax Point Abatement	158.7	183.1

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.A. McLarty
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 996-1654

RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM

Administered By:

The Intergovernmental Taxation Centre
Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch.

Purpose:
To rationalize intergovernmental taxation arrangements through federal-provincial agreements providing for reciprocal payment of consumption taxes and fees.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part VIII and Regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
Agreements with the participating provinces of Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces became effective on October 1, 1977 and have recently been renewed through March 1987.

Financing and Operation:
By quoting a provincial sales tax licence, federal departments in the participating provinces purchase goods and services without payment of provincial ad valorem sales taxes. The Department of Finance calculates the tax due on these purchases and makes direct payments to the participating provinces. For this purpose, federal expenditures on goods and services are allocated to provinces by means of a comprehensive set of indices based on criteria applied to various types of expenditure. A further set of indices determines the taxability of each category of goods or services, by department and province.

Some taxes are paid by departments through the suppliers, the major taxable expenditures being made for fuel. Departments also bear provincial sales taxes on meals and accommodation purchased by public servants in travel status, and on building materials purchased by contractors for use in federal construction or maintenance contracts. These taxes were being borne by departments prior to 1977, and are therefore not specific to the Reciprocal Taxation program.

Motor vehicle registration fees are calculated and paid to the participating provinces by the Department of Finance, after deducting certain nominal fees paid by other departments.

Provincial revenues generated by this program are eligible for fiscal equalization payments quite separate from the general equalization payments made under Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

Participating provinces, have undertaken for their part not to claim refunds of federal sales and excise taxes under subsection 44(2) of the Excise Tax Act. Consequently, they bear federal sales and excise taxes on their purchases.

Payments:
Payments in respect of provincial taxes by the Department of Finance to the participating provinces under reciprocal taxation are as follows:

TABLE 7

Estimated Expenditures
Under Reciprocal Taxation Program
($ millions)

	1980-81	*1981-82*
Sales Tax	123.3	124.1
Motor vehicle registrations	3.1	2.9
Additional equalization	7.6	7.3
Total	134.0	134.3

In addition to these payments, it is estimated that federal government departments will pay $8.4 and $9.5 million in provincial fuel taxes in 1980-81 and 1981-82. The costs borne by departments for taxes on public servant travel and, for materials purchased by building contractors, are not included in the above figures.

For Further Information:
General:

General Director
Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel: (613) 996-5083

Officer Responsible:

Mr. F. Stuart Watson, Chief
Intergovernmental Taxation Centre
Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch
Department of Finance
100 Metcalfe Street, 4th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5M1

Tel: (613) 996-5277

PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To turn over to the provinces and territories 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on income which is attributable to the generation and/or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam.

Authority:
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act and Regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, subject to change only by federal legislation. There is no termination date specified in the Act.

Financing and Operation:
This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collections from certain investor-owned utilities to the provinces and territories in which they operate.

The payments are based on 95 per cent of income tax collections that are identified with the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam.

On the basis of information provided by Revenue Canada, the Department of Finance makes the payments to the provinces. Since 1972-73, payments have been made on a current basis with adjustments being made when information as to the actual tax collections becomes available in a subsequent year.

Payments:
See table 8.

TABLE 8

Payments to Provinces under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act
($000)

Province	*1979-80 Expenditures*	*1980-81 Expenditures*	*1981-82 Estimates**
Newfoundland	5,722	11,980	9,200
Prince Edward Island	879	2,111	1,600
Nova Scotia	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—
Quebec	1,062	4,242	3,000
Ontario	22,946	52,440	33,500
Manitoba	2,222	7,551	4,500
Saskatchewan	59	269	200
Alberta	32,466	50,970	75,400
British Columbia	924	5,236	3,600
Northwest Territories	270	721	500
Yukon	377	653	500
Total	66,927	136,173	132,000

* Estimates made in September 1981. Excludes prior year adjustments of $10,500,000 which cannot be allocated by province.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA OG5

Tel: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA OG5

Tel: (613) 992-1731

CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND LOANS

Administered By:
Government Finance — Loans, Investments and Guarantees, Division of the Economic Programs and Government Finance Branch.

Purpose:
To invest monies surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan.

Authority:
Canada Pension Plan Act

Time Frame:
The first loans out of surplus monies were made in 1966. All loans are secured by securities having a 20-year term to maturity. The first securities mature in 1986. There is no termination date on the Canada Pension Plan.

Financing and Operation:
The Canada Pension Plan provides that monies surplus to the operating requirements of the Plan be invested in securities of the provinces, their Crown agencies and Canada.

Every month the Department of Health and Welfare determines the amount of funds in excess of the amount needed to meet the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan. The excess money is available on loan to the provinces according to the proportion of contributions received during the preceding ten years from residents in each province. Loans are available within the first ten days of the following month in exchange for a provincial security, or a security issued by a provincial Crown agent and guaranteed by the province, having a term to maturity of twenty years.

Contributions received from the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada. Also invested in obligations of the Government of Canada are contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada as well as any excess money not taken up by the provinces.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms to maturity of twenty years or more. The market yields are those at the close of trading on the first three business days of the month prior to the month in which the loan is drawn down and are weighted by the amount of each issue outstanding.

TABLE 9

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund Loans
($ millions)

	Total to March 31, 1980	*Fiscal year 1980-81*	*Total to March 31, 1981*
Newfoundland	324.6	42.6	367.2
Prince Edward Island	66.0	9.1	75.2
Nova Scotia	633.7	78.3	712.0
New Brunswick	479.0	53.0	532.0
Quebec	81.1	6.5	87.5
Ontario	8,757.3	1,037.9	9,795.2
Manitoba	935.0	111.5	1,046.4
Saskatchewan	719.6	87.1	806.8
Alberta	1,606.6	229.3	1,835.9
British Columbia	2,377.9	302.1	2,680.0
Canada	113.4	23.0	136.4
Total*	16,094.2	1,980.4	18,074.6
Average Interest Rate	8.40%	12.70%	8.87%

* Figures may not add due to rounding.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Government Finance—Loans, Investments
and Guarantees Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5

Tel: (613) 996-9599

Officer Responsible:

Mr. B.L. Stevens
Government Finance—Loans, Investments
and Guarantees Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5

Tel: (613) 995-7391

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

With the enactment of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act under Part 1 of the Government Organization Act 1979, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department or agency of the Government of Canada relating to: sea coast and inland fisheries; fishing and recreational harbours; hydrography and marine sciences; coordination of policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting oceans; and such other matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction relating to oceans as are by law assigned to the Minister.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has five major activity areas: the Atlantic Fisheries Service, the Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries, Ocean and Aquatic Sciences, and Economic Development and Marketing, each carried out under the direction of an assistant deputy minister; and the Management Services Program carried out under a director-general reporting to the Deputy Minister.

These programs and a number of smaller ones, e.g.Small Craft Harbours Program encompass a broad range of responsibilities and activities related to the aquatic environment and the living resources of ocean and inland waters.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans	**Page**
ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS	104
FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	104
NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM	105
NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE	105
SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA	106

ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS

Administered By:
Small Craft Harbours Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Purpose:
To plan, develop and administer small craft harbours in Canada. This includes:

1. Commercial Fishing Harbours;
2. Recreational boating facilities; including administration of the Marina Assistance Program and the Tourist Wharf Program.

Authority:
Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Marina Assistance Program the Small Craft Harbours Branch will, under approved application, enter into cost-sharing agreements with provincial and municipal governments for the provision of public recreational boating facilities. Under the agreements, the federal government is prepared to fund marine capital works such as dredging, breakwaters, etc. up to a total federal contribution equal to the amount agreed to be spent by the provincial and municipal governments for other marina facilities.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program the federal government provides for the construction of wharves and launching ramps. The facilities are provided on a one-time-only basis with total expenditures not to exceed a maximum of $15,000 for each wharf.

The facilities provided by the federal government are constructed by or under the supervision of the Department of Public Works on behalf of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Small Craft Harbours Branch
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE6

Officer Responsible:

Dr. K.T. Broderson, Director General
Small Craft Harbours Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
240 Sparks Street, 6th Fl. W.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE6

Tel: (613) 995-2003

FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Regional Directors General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Purpose:
To provide fishermen with financial assistance for the construction of new fishing vessels and for the conversion and modification of existing vessels with a view to increasing the productivity and efficiency of the Canadian fishing fleet.

Authority:
Fisheries Development Act

Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations 1976, P.C. 1976-2087 dated August 25, 1976.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program that began in 1942. It has undergone changes since its inception and it now applies to fishing vessels less than 75 feet long and more than 25 feet long in the sea coast fisheries and more than 16 feet long in the inland fisheries.

Financing and Operation:
The current rate of federal subsidy for the construction of eligible new fishing vessels and for conversion and modification of eligible existing vessels is in an amount not exceeding 25% of the approved cost, to a maximum of $125,000 for steel vessels and $100,000 for all others.

Subsidy applications must be submitted for approval to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the applicants must provide assurance that they will be eligible to participate in the fisheries in which the vessel will be engaged.

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce may grant subsidy to a fishing vessel in excess of 75 ft. under the Shipbuilding Assistance Program. This is an amount currently not exceeding 9% of the approved cost. In addition DFO may pay a supplemental amount under the Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations to increase the total federal contribution in respect of any such fishing vessel, to an amount not exceeding 25% of the approved cost.

The ITC contribution is paid to the shipbuilder, the DFO contribution is paid to the vessel owner.

In order to receive assistance fishermen should first make application through the nearest regional office of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and thereafter, if assured of a fishing license, formal subsidy application may be made directly to the DFO regional office.

Payments:
Payments are made only on the basis of approved individual applications for assistance.

For Further Information:

Mr. L.J. Cowley
Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Gulf Region
P.O. Box 270
St. Joseph, Westmorland Co.
New Brunswick
EOA 2Y0

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 550
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2S7

Dr. G.H. Lawler
Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15500
901, Cap Diamant
Quebec, Quebec

Director
Economic Programs
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
240 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
3050 Harvester Road
Burlington, Ontario
L7N 3J1

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoudland
A1C 5X1

NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Inspection and Technology Branch, Fisheries and Oceans

Purpose:
To ensure the production and distribution of safe, wholesome, good quality fish products to consumers and observance of fair trade practices within the industry which prevent fraud and deception.

Authority:
Fish Inspection Act as amended and similar legislation introduced by each of the ten provinces.

Fish Inspection Regulations (C.R.C. 1978, C.802, as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Although formal agreements have not been signed with each of the provinces having Fish Inspection legislation and regulations, there is an arrangement in each instance for federal inspectors to enforce provincial requirements. Such arrangements are made through provincial action where federal officers are either appointed by Order-in-Council as inspectors under provincial Fish Inspection legislation, or by virtue of the provincial Act are declared ex officio officers for the purposes of that Act or the regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all of the ten provinces in the early 1950's.

Financing and Operation:
The National Fish Inspection Program is financed and operated by the federal government.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Inspection and Technology Branch
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.M. Bond
Director
Inspection and Technology Branch
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Tel: (613) 995-2203

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE

Administered By:
Regional Director General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's, Newfoundland

Purpose:
Under the 1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada the federal government undertook continuing responsibility for supplying bait to Newfoundland fishermen.

Authority:
1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
This activity is only federal-provincial in the sense that the Terms of Union represent a federal-provincial agreement. Under the Newfoundland Bait Service, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans operates a number of bait depots and small bait holding units throughout the Province to supply bait to fishermen.

Payments:
No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

For Further Information:
Regional:

Mr. E. Dunne
Regional Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1

Tel: (709) 737-4419

SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By:
Enhancement Services Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Purpose:
To preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural salmonid stocks in order to:

1. augment national and provincial income;
2. create employment opportunities;
3. improve economic opportunities for the native Indian peoples;
4. foster development of economically disadvantaged communities;
5. increase and improve recreational opportunities.

Authority:
Cabinet approval in Spring of 1977.

Time Frame:
Phase I of a two phase program, started in August, 1978 and will last seven years. Cabinet has recently approved the start of Phase II.

Financing and Operation:
A Federal-Provincial agreement was signed March 1, 1979, between the Federal Government and British Columbia, to facilitate cooperation in the planning, financing and implementation of the program. The Agreement covers such matters as: program direction, funding responsibilities, cost-recovery, resource-use interactions and development of sub-agreements. During Phase I, the parties agreed to the following target commitments: Canada, $150 million; and British Columbia, $7.5 million starting in 1979-80.

To facilitate implementation, the agreement also provides for the establishment of a Salmon Enhancement Board, chaired by the federal Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and made up of twelve members, of whom seven are from outside government. The Board offers advice to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on such matters as program priorities and options, budget allocations and evaluations of effectiveness.

The SEP currently includes fourteen community development projects, such as construction and operation of enhancement facilities, with on-the-job training for unskilled native peoples.

Payments:
No payments are made to the Province of British Columbia.

For Further Information:

Mr. J.R. MacLeod
Director General
Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
240 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE6

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has two main areas of responsibility. One of these, in which he is assisted by the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, involves a variety of agreements with provinces. He is supported in the other area of responsibility by the Northern Affairs Program which undertakes financial arrangements with the territorial governments.

In the administration of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, the Department enters into numerous and varied cooperative arrangements with provinces and municipalities.

Much of the intergovernmental cooperation takes place informally and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts for municipalities to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations. Many of the activities in which the Department is involved with other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewerage and electrification. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare, education and economic development; including such activities as Indian business support. There are still other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing regulation and flood protection for Indian communities.

Fourteen programs operate under formal agreements on other provisions governing provincial participation. They are:

1. Canada—Newfoundland—Native Peoples Agreements;
2. Manitoba Northern Flood Agreement;
3. Northern Quebec Transfer Agreement;
4. Forest Fire Agreements;
5. Indian Economic Development Fund;
6. Natural Resources Development Agreement with Ontario;
7. Policing Agreements;
8. Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan;
9. Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc.;
10. Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program Inc.;
11. Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education;
12. Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians;
13. Agreement with Manitoba Respecting Child Welfare Services for Certain Indian Communities;
14. Agreement with Nova Scotia Respecting Child Welfare Services for Indian Communities.

The mandate of the Northern Affairs Program is guided by Canada's national objectives for the North, established in 1972. They included provision for a higher standard of living and quality of life, equality of opportunity for northern residents, for maintenance of the northern environment with due consideration to economic and social development, and for progress toward self-government in the northern territories. The Northern Affairs Program, which deals with economic, social and cultural development in the territories, has no program which directly involves the provinces. However, in carrying out its Northern mandate, the Department has entered into a number of arrangements and agreements with both the Yukon Territorial Government and the Government of the Northwest Territories. They include the following:

1. Canada—Yukon Interim Subsidiary Agreement on Tourism Development
2. Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories
3. Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory
4. Canada—Northwest Territories General Development Agreement
5. Canada—Yukon General Development Agreement
6. Canada—Yukon Subsidiary Agreement on Renewable Resource Development
7. Canada—Northwest Territories Subsidiary Agreement on Community Economic Development
8. Mackenzie River Basin Study
9. Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the Northwest Territories

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development **Page**

Indian and Inuit Affairs
CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND—NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS 109
MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT 109
NORTHERN QUEBEC TRANSFER AGREEMENT 109
FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS 110
INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND 110
NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO 111
POLICING AGREEMENTS 111
ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN 112
SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN AGRICULTURE PROGRAM INC. 112
MANITOBA INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM INC. 113
AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION 113
AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS 114
AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CERTAIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES 115
AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES 115

Northern Affairs
CANADA—YUKON INTERIM SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT 116
FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 116
FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY 117
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 118
CANADA—YUKON GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 118
CANADA—YUKON SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 119
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 120
MACKENZIE RIVER BASIN STUDY 121
FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 122

Indian and Inuit Affairs

CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND—NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Purpose:
To provide for the delivery and cost-sharing of Designated Programs to Eligible Communities in and for Native Peoples of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority:
Orders-in-Council P.C. 1981-44 and P.C. 1981-1845 authorize the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to enter into these Agreements on behalf of Canada.

Time Frame:
These Agreements were signed on July 4, 1981 and remain in force for five years from April 1, 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The province of Newfoundland extends Community, Economic Development, Education, Fisheries, Housing, Northern Development programs to the Native People of Newfoundland and Labrador and Community, Economic Development, Education and Housing programs to the Native People of Conne River.

The federal government and the province respectively share 75 per cent and 25 per cent of costs of programs and services to Native People.

Payments:
The maximum Federal contribution over the term of the agreements relating to Designated Programs in Eligible Communities in Labrador is $38,831,700 to the province's share of $9,696,600.

For Conne River, the maximum federal contribution for the period of the Agreement will be $5,052,000 to the provincial share of $1,187,100.

For Further Information:

Mr. Dan E. Goodleaf
Director General
Program Planning and Policy Coordination
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:

— Headquarters and Manitoba Regional Office, DIAND

— the other signatories: Federal government, province of Manitoba, Manitoba Hydro and the Northern Flood Committee.

Purpose:
The Agreement provides for certain remedial and mitigatory measures to be delivered to the five Indian Bands to mitigate the effects of the hydro electric power project.

Authority:
Order-in-Council P.C. 1977-2276

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed in September 1977, and will continue to be in effect for the lifetime of the project (including any substantial redevelopment).

Financing and Operation:
The terms of the Agreement assign various responsibilities for implementation to the four signatories.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Economic and Social Development
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel: (819) 994-0718

NORTHERN QUEBEC TRANSFER AGREEMENT
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Purpose:
To transfer to the province of Quebec responsibility for the provision of housing, electricity, water, sanitation and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec.

To cede to Quebec the installations, houses, equipment and vehicles required for the provision of the above noted services.

The Agreement was necessary in order to fulfill provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975).

Authority:
Order-in-Council P.C. 1981-4/324

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on February 13, 1981 and has no termination date.

Financing and Operation:
The province of Quebec assumes responsibility for the provision of housing, water, sanitation, and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec living in 13 Inuit communities. All the services, with the exception of electricity, will be delivered through Quebec incorporated municipal corporations and/or the Kativik Regional Government.

Quebec assumes all financial responsibility for the provision of the designated services.

Payments:
Canada is committed under the Agreement to pay Quebec $72 million at the rate of $9 million a year for eight years. Thirty million dollars in capital assets were transferred to Quebec upon signing of the Agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Bob Connelly
Regional Director General
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 8300
Ste. Foy, Quebec
G1V 4C7

Tel: (418) 694-3279

FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
The Regional Directorates concerned

Purpose:
The agreements are for the provision of services connected with the prevention and control of forest fires on Indian Reserves.

Authority:
Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice on or before March 31 of any fiscal year. Upon giving notice the agreement terminates on March 31 of the year in which notice is given.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces do all things necessary to prevent, detect and suppress grass, bush or forest fires occurring on protected Indian Reserve land and assume the full cost of prevention and control of such fires. These services are the same as provided by the provinces for adjacent public land.

The federal government reimburses the provinces on an actual cost or a negotiated cost per acre/hectare basis for the total acreage protected. This per acre cost varies from province to province. In British Columbia there is a set annual administrative charge, and in addition, the federal government is required to pay the average cost of fire suppression on Indian Reserves in the province.

Payments:
Expenditures by the federal government fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately $300,000 annually. This amount will increase next year because of the large number of grass and forest fires this year.

For Further Information:
General:

Senior Resources Adviser
Indian Minerals Directorate
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel: (819) 994-1327

Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.E. Hobbs, Director
Economic and Employment Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel: (819) 994-1520

In each region please contact the Director of Operations, Indian Affairs.

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
The Standards and Systems Division of the Economic and Employment Development Branch

Purpose:
The fund provides a source of capital to Indian people for economic development both on and off reserves; assists Indian people engaged in business to have access to basic

managerial, professional and technical services necessary for the successful operation of their businesses; and helps to achieve progressively greater participation by Indian businessmen in relevant sectors of the Canadian business community in general, in order to help optimize Indian peoples' opportunities for economic development.

Authority:
Indian Economic Development Direct Loan Order (P.C. 1977-3609) and the Economic Development Guarantee Order (P.C. 1977-3608)

Time Frame:
The Orders governing this program were passed on December 22, 1977. The program will continue indefinitely.

Financing and Operation:
The Fund is administered wholly by the federal government, but provincial government agencies sometimes provide joint financing for projects which are established with assistance through the Fund.

Applications for business financing are made through the Indian Affairs field organization. The share of financing provided by federal, provincial or other agencies is negotiated in respect of each project involved. Besides contributions, the federal government provides loan guarantees and loans from the Fund. Such loans usually have a maximum term of fifteen years.

Payments:
No payments are made from the Indian Economic Development Fund to the provinces or to municipalities.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Economic and Employment Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Regional Directorate, Ontario

Purpose:
To assist Indian people in Northern Ontario to plan and develop employment and income opportunities through the more effective utilization of natural resources. The Agreement pertains to all matters relating to the development, management and harvesting of renewable natural resources, including but not restricted to commercial fishing, forestry, wild fur harvesting, tourist outfitting, commercial recreation and related business and employment opportunities.

Authority:
Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-73/1592, and P.C. 1974-78/2040

Time Frame:
The Agreement came into force on April 1, 1962 for a period of ten years and was extended for two years to March 31, 1975, at which time it terminated. A new Agreement came into effect on April 1, 1975 and is to extend until March 31, 1980. A further two year extension of this Agreement is presently being negotiated.

Financing and Operation:
Total annual cost $4,000,000, 50 per cent from Ontario, 50 per cent from Canada. Advisory Committee is composed of nine members, three representing Ontario, one of whom shall be Chairman, two by Canada, and four persons representing Indian organizations.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. E. Harrigan
Regional Director General
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
55 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 2P8

Tel: (416) 966-6201

POLICING AGREEMENTS
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Housing and Band Support Directorate, Headquarters

Purpose:
To provide policing services on Indian Reserves which are comparable to those enjoyed by other Canadians.

Authority:
On June 21, 1973 the Department obtained Cabinet approval and on June 19, 1973 Treasury Board approval to negotiate cost-sharing arrangements for policing services with those provinces where the RCMP act as the provincial police force. On May 2, 1979 Treasury Board approved gradual expansion of the program into the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Additional person-years were also approved bringing the program total to 160. Approval was granted to expand the program in Ontario and Quebec under the aegis respectively of the OPP and Sûreté du Québec. Arrangements with all the provinces, Territorial

Government and Yukon are in place with the exception of New Brunswick. There is also a consolidated contribution arrangement between the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Force, the Department and Attorney General of Manitoba. This program started out as a three year pilot project (78-81) at which time an evaluation review conducted by the Ministry of the Solicitor General will be a major factor for considering the program's future format.

Time Frame:
The first agreement was signed with Saskatchewan in the latter part of 1974. Negotiations are underway to deal with the financing responsibility for this program between the Solicitor General's Department and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Financing and Operation:
Cost-sharing arrangements for 1980-81 with the provinces and two northern territories is 46% federal, 54% provincial. Negotiations with Quebec are being reactivated for sharing financial responsibility for this program in Quebec between federal/provincial governments (current financing is 100% federal).

Payments:
The departmental share of payment for all federal/provincial cost-shared programs in 1980-81 was $3,941,338.

For Further Information:

Director General
Housing and Band Support
Indian and Inuit Affairs
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A. Emery
Band Support
Indian and Inuit Affairs
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Regional Directorate, Saskatchewan

Purpose:
The Agreement consists in cost-sharing of road construction and road maintenance on Indian Reserves.

Authority:
Agreement between Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Department of Municipal Affairs of the government of Saskatchewan

Time Frame:
This Agreement was made June 20, 1974. This is a continuing program but this Agreement may be amended by mutual consent and can also be terminated by either party giving to the other not less than six months prior notice in writing.

Financing and Operation:
New construction, reconstruction or regravelling of roads on Indian Reserves is mutually planned by federal and provincial representatives, and then carried out by the province. For construction costs incurred in the implementation of approved projects, the federal government reimburses the province for 80 per cent of the costs. In cases of road maintenance on Indian Reserves, when carried out to required standards, costs amount to approximately $720 to $750 per kilometre with Saskatchewan's share to be no more than approximately $70 per kilometre annually minus penalties.

Payments:
Under the authority of the Regional Director General, Saskatchewan

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Gregor MacIntosh
Director
Capital Management Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel: (819) 994-1201

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN AGRICULTURE PROGRAM INC.
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc., Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Purpose:
To assist Indian people to develop their agricultural resources potential.

Authority:
T.B. Minute 756549 — March 30, 1978
T.B. Minute 756546 — March 30, 1978

Time Frame:
April 1978 to March 1980

Financing and Operation:
The Corporation provides, in Saskatchewan, agrologist services, grants and loans for training of Indian farmers and the development of Indian agricultural resources. The grant and contribution funds for 1978-79 total $2.6 million. Loan funds are committed from the Indian Business Loan Fund up to $1.5 million in 1978-79 for this purpose.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. E.E. Hobbs
Director
Economic and Employment Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel: (819) 994-1541

Officer Responsible:

Director
Indian and Inuit Economic Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel: (819) 996-1751

MANITOBA INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM INC.
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Regional Directorate General, Manitoba

Purpose:
To assist Indian people to develop their agricultural resources potential.

Authority:
Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-707 dated March 27, 1975

Time Frame:
April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980

Financing and Operation:
The Corporation provides, in Manitoba, agrologist services, grants and loans for training of Indian farmers and the development of Indian agricultural resources. Contribution funds for 1978-79 total $2.1 million. Loan funds are committed from the Indian Economic Development Fund, up to $6 million in 1978-79 for this purpose.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. E.E. Hobbs
Director
Economic and Employment Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel: (819) 994-1541

AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
The Regional Directorates concerned

Purpose:
The Department (Education Branch) negotiates two types of agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education.

1. Tuition Agreement: To provide instructional and other services to Indian students who attend provincially administered schools.
2. Capital Agreement: To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost in respect of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

Authority:
The Indian Act (Section 114)

Treasury Board Authority 601776 — March 9, 1963

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Tuition agreements are normally negotiated to reflect the current provincial or school district net operating cost on which is based the per pupil tuition fee.

Financing and Operation:
Joint school agreements, resulting from negotiations between the Indian Bands, the provincial school authorities and the Department, are entered into in response to the Bands' wishes to have their students educated in provincial schools. These requests for joint school participation are usually communicated in the form of band council resolutions.

The provincial school boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration, control and operation of every public school in which are enrolled Indian students including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and all matters relating to the curriculum and method of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in

school matters and often develop culturally-oriented programs designed basically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The Department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services on the basis of a negotiated per student tuition cost. The federal government contributes toward the provision of education facilities in provincial schools on a pro rata basis.

Payments:
Expenditures by the federal government for joint school construction fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately $12,000,000.

Tuition fee expenditures also fluctuate annually according to the operational costs of the School Boards and the Provincial Departments of Education (See table 1).

TABLE 1

Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education

Year	*Alberta* ($)	*British Columbia* ($)	*Manitoba* ($)	*Ontario* ($)	*New Brunswick* ($)	*Saskatchewan* ($)
1975-76	47,251.00	175,202.00	15,553.80	58,138.00	2,000.00	30,346.00
1976-77	47,251.00	181,848.00	24,489.95	56,185.00	2,000.00	89,958.00
1977-78	47,251.00	143,357.00	—	56,185.00	2,000.00	79,352.00
1978-79	47,251.00	136,850.00(1)	112,691.00	87,213.00	2,000.00(2)	52,512.19
1979-80	47,251.00	127,864.00(1)	11,697.00	95,062.00	2,000.00	13,678.81(2)
1980-81	—	—	—	103,618.00	2,000.00	—
1981-82	—	—	—	112,943.00	2,000.00	—
1982-83	—	—	—	123,180.00	2,000.00	—

(1) Estimates
(2) Rates in effect until notice is given either by the province or federal government.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. P.E. Bisson
Director
Education Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel: (819) 996-3050

AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS

Administered By:
Regional Director, Ontario

Purpose:
To make available to persons living on Indian Reserves the provincial welfare services and programs available to persons living in other communities.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Ontario

Time Frame:
The Agreement became effective as of December 1, 1965. It contains no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12 months after either party has given notice of the desire to terminate to the other party.

Financing and Operation:
With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario some 95 per cent of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by a formula which takes into account the difference between the per capital costs incurred by Ontario in providing assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies and other persons.

With respect to capital costs, Canada pays 90 per cent of costs in respect of capital projects of which Canada has approved prior to their commencement.

Payments are made to Ontario by the Department of National Health and Welfare,which recovers from the Department.

The Agreement requires that Indian Bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are so provided.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Economic and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel: (819) 994-3995

AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CERTAIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Manitoba

Purpose:
To make available to Indian families and children in Indian communities in the area served by Childrens' Aid Societies (about 1/3 of the Indian population of Manitoba), the services of those societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect where this occurs by removing them from their own home and placing them elsewhere.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 655395 dated May 26, 1966

Time Frame:
The Agreement came into effect April 1, 1965 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of 90 days' notice to the other party.

Financing and Operation:
Canada reimburses Manitoba for the cost of services to and maintenance of children in care and for the cost of services to families up to a maximum of $350,000 per year, as negotiated and allowed under the Agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Economic and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Atlantic

Purpose:
To make available to Indian families and children the services of Childrens' Aid Societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect where this occurs by removing them from their own homes and placing them elsewhere.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 624755 dated April 23, 1964

Time Frame:
The Agreement became effective April 1, 1964 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of three months' notice to the other party.

Financing and Operation:
Canada reimburses Nova Scotia the full cost of maintenance of children in care (as determined by the Nova Scotia statutory rate of maintenance) and also the full cost of services to children in care and to families.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Economic and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Northern Affairs

CANADA — YUKON INTERIM SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program, DREE, Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To enable Canada and the Yukon to jointly undertake the implementation of programs aimed at developing the tourism industry while at the same time enhancing income and employment opportunities for residents.

Authority:
Canada — Yukon General Development Agreement, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Vote 11A, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1984

Financing and Operation:
This Agreement is aimed at instituting a process of restructuring and strengthening the tourism industry and providing the basic research and planning required for the development of a long term tourism development strategy.

The Agreement provides for programming related to Tourism Development and Tourism Research and Planning.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the expenditure of $6.0 million ($1.5 million DIAND, $3.6 million DREE, $0.9 million YTG)

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

J.N. Parker, A/Chief
Regional Planning Division
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 602
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel: (819) 997-0660

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:
To make it possible for the territorial government to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Northwest Territories.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program under which agreement is negotiated for each fiscal year.

Financing and Operation:
Annual financial agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories is arranged through an Intergovernmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations (IGC) composed of representatives from DIAND, TBS, Finance and the territorial government. Currently, the IGC employs a "fiscal framework approach" to determine the level of operating grant payable to the Territory. Under this approach, the Committee deals mainly with a list of isolated "factors of change" or "base adjustments" to the previous year's agreed-to operating expenditure level and then applies a percentage increase supplied by TBS to that fiscal framework. The level of operating grant is then established residually by application of estimated revenues, recoveries and transfer payments to the proposed fiscal framework. The level of the capital grant is established through the application of a percentage increase equivalent to the rate of change in the Implicit Price Indices for Non-residential Construction (Government) to the previous year's agreed-to Capital Grant.

Operating and Capital Grants, as agreed to at the IGC are incorporated in a financial agreement between Canada and the Territories, which is signed by the Minister of Finance for Canada and the Commissioner on behalf of the Northwest Territories.

The process for determination of federal grants to the territorial government is currently under review for application in 1982-83 and subsequent years.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories

	1976-77 ($000)	*1977-78 ($000)*	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*
Operating Grant	109,856	106,835	128,292	147,876	156,083
Grant-in-Lieu of Income Taxes*	14,479	27,517	—	—	—
Capital Grant	41,000	49,092	52,378	54,815	59,463

* Effective January 1, 1978 the Northwest Territories began levying its own income taxes. For prior years, a payment was made to the Government of the Northwest Territories levying personal and corporate income taxes.

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. F.B. Fingland
Director
Northern Coordination and Social Development Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.L. Kennedy
Territorial Relations Division
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 919
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel: (819) 997-0230

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY

Administered By:

Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:

To make it possible for the territorial government to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Yukon.

Authority:

Appropriation Act

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program under which agreement is negotiated for each fiscal year.

Financing and Operation:

Annual financial agreement between Canada and the Yukon is arranged through an Intergovernmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations (IGC) composed of representatives from DIAND, TBS, Finance and the territorial government. Currently, the IGC employs a "fiscal framework approach" to determine the level of operating grant payable to the territory. Under this approach, the Committee deals mainly with a list of isolated "factors of change" or "base adjustments" to the previous year's agreed-to operating expenditure level and then applies a percentage increase supplied by TBS to that fiscal framework. The level of operating grant is then established residually by application of estimated revenues, recoveries and transfer payments to the proposed fiscal framework. The level of the capital grant is established through the application of a percentage increase equivalent to the rate of change in the Implicit Price Indices for Non-residential Construction (Government) to the previous year's agreed-to Capital Grant.

Operating and Capital Grants, as agreed to at the IGC are incorporated in a financial agreement between Canada and the Territory, which is signed by the Minister of Finance for Canada and the Commissioner on behalf of the Yukon Territory.

The process for determination of federal grants to the territorial government is currently under review for application in 1982-83 and subsequent years.

Payments:

See table 3.

TABLE 3

Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory

	1976-77 ($000)	*1977-78 ($000)*	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-8 ($000*
Operating Grant	10,924	15,951	17,068	22,893	32,20
Grant-in-Lieu of Income Taxes*	9,241	13,361	15,146	12,877	—
Capital Grant	11,606	11,606	14,420	15,481	20,04

* Effective January 1, 1980 the Yukon started levy its own income taxes. No grant-in-lieu of income taxes is therefore payable for fiscal years commencing with 1980-81.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. F.B. Fingland
Director
Northern Coordination and Social Development Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.L. Kennedy
Territorial Relations Division
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 919
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel: (819) 997-0230

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program, DREE, Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in initiatives undertaken in respect of planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Northwest Territories.

Authority:
Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

Time Frame:
This is a five-year agreement which began in 1979 and will terminate in 1984.

Financing and Operation:
The General Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in economic development. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

Payments:
No payments are made through the General Development Agreements. See subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. D.G. Mackinnon
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.N. Parker, A/Chief
Regional Planning Division
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 602
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel: (819) 997-0660

CANADA—YUKON GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program, DREE, Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in initiatives undertaken in respect of planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Yukon.

Authority:
Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

Time Frame:
This is a five-year agreement which began in 1977 and will terminate in 1982.

Financing and Operation:
The General Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in economic development. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

Payments:
No payments are made through the General Development Agreement. See subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. D.G. Mackinnon
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.N. Parker, A/Chief
Regional Planning Division
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 602
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel: (819) 997-0660

CANADA—YUKON SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program, DREE, Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To jointly undertake the implementation of programs aimed at expansion of the renewable resource information base and the development of recreation and tourism facilities in the Yukon.

Authority:
Canada–Yukon General Development Agreement, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Vote 11A, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1982

Financing and Operation:
The objective of this Agreement is to ensure that development of Yukon resources proceed in an orderly fashion and that residents of the territory are provided with an opportunity to participate and to take advantage of economic and employment opportunities associated with the development of these resources.

The Agreement provides for program areas: Resource Inventories, Tourism and Recreation Facilities, Manpower Development, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Payments:
The Agreement calls for the expenditure of $6.6 million($1.4 million DIAND, $3.12 million DREE and $2.08 million territorial government). (See table 4).

TABLE 4

	($ million)
Resource Inventories	2.4
Tourism and Recreation Facilities	2.5
Manpower Development	1.5
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.2
Total	6.6

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. D.G. Mackinnon
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.N. Parker, A/Chief
Regional Planning Division
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 602
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel: (819) 997-0660

CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program, DREE, Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To enable Canada and the territories to jointly undertake the implementation of programs aimed at expansion of community-based economic development, with particular emphasis on renewable resource harvest, tourism and inter-community trade.

Authority:
Canada— Northwest Territories General Development Agreement, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Vote 11A, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1981

Financing and Operation:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

(a) to assist individuals and communities to participate in community affairs and development opportunities to improve their social and physical environment in a manner conducive to improve quality of life;

(b) to assist in the assessment, planning and development of resource based and other opportunities for economic development in a manner which emphasizes and encourages community participation in balanced development; and

(c) to assist in, and encourage the development of improved coordination of activities between related federal and territorial programs and agencies.

Payments:
The Agreement calls for the expenditure of $3.83 million over 1979-80 and 1980-81 (See table 5).

TABLE 5

($ million)

Source:			
DREE			2.00
DIAND			0.46
GNWT			1.37
Programs:			
	Tourism	0.50	
	Renewable Resources	1.85	
	Job Rotation	0.10	
	Community Based Planning	0.60	
	Economic Development Strategy	0.20	
	Monitoring and Evaluation	0.08	
Total			3.83

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. D.G. Mackinnon
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.N. Parker, A/Chief
Regional Planning Division
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 602
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel: (819) 997-0660

MACKENZIE RIVER BASIN STUDY

Administered By:
Mackenzie River Basin Committee

Purpose:
To gain a better understanding of the Mackenzie River Basin with emphasis on the water-related resources.

Authority:
Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-2/3154, April 20, 1978 pursuant to the Canada Water Act and the Northern Inland Waters Act

Order-in-Council No. 417/78, April 4, 1978 pursuant to the Department of the Environment Act (Alberta)

Order-in-Council No. O.C. 1021, April 27, 1978 pursuant to the Canada — British Columbia Joint Development Act

Order-in-Council No. 562/78, April 11, 1978 pursuant to the Water Management Act 1972 (Saskatchewan).

Financing and Operation:
The main study components are:

1. Pipeline Documents Review
2. Information Exchange
3. Hydrologic Systems
4. Potentially Sensitive Areas
   - A. Compiling of Existing Information
   - B. Slave River Delta
   - C. Slave River
   - D. Athabasca Sand Dunes
   - E. Socio-economic Studies
5. Spring Flood
6. Public Information

The study agreement, made on April 11, 1978 contained the following expenditure plan (See tables 6 and 7).

TABLE 6

Mackenzie River Basin Study Program
Annual Budgets and Expenditures 1978 - 1981

	Year 1 1978 - 1979		*Year 2 1979 - 1980*		*Years 1 & 2 1978 - 1980*		*Year 3 1980 - 1981*
Study Components	*Budget ($)*	*Actual Expenditure ($)*	*Budget ($)*	*Actual Expenditure ($)*	*Expenditures ($)*	*Over/Under Budget ($)*	*Budget ($)*
Pipeline Documents Review	20,000.00	7,100.00	—	—	7,100.00	-12,900.00	—
Information Exchange	15,000.00	19,314.26	11,000.00	15,366.13	34,680.39	+8,680.39	13,000.00
Hydrologic System	80,000.00	64,901.05	128,000.00	104,103.65	169,004.70	-38,995.30	51,000.00
Sensitive Areas:							
A. Existing Information	40,000.00	37,903.28	—	—	37,903.28	-2,096.72	—
B. Slave River Delta	199,000.00	172,410.40	179,000.00	181,863.65	354,274.05	-23,725.95	143,000.00
C. Athabasca Sand Dunes	4,000.00	4,000.00	34,000.00	33,999.98	37,999.98	-.02	34,000.00
D. Socio-economics	—	—	30,000.00	18,633.83	18,633.83	-11,366.17	20,000.00
E. Alluvial Ecosystems	—	—	38,000.00	—	—	-38,000.00	43,000.00
Spring Flood	20,000.00	21,308.83	30,000.00	22,338.43	43,647.26	-6,352.74	83,000.00
Public Information	30,000.00	8,203.37	30,000.00	10,290.04	18,493.41	-41,506.59	5,000.00
Study Management	50,000.00	38,608.64	50,000.00	37,347.75	75,956.39	-24,043.61	50,000.00
Report	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000.00
Contingencies	28,000.00	—	35,000.00	—	—	-63,000.00	18,000.00
Slave River Study	14,000.00	deleted	deleted	deleted	deleted	-14,000.00	—
Total	500,000.00	373,749.83	565,000.00	423,943.46	797,693.29	-267,306.71 under	480,000.00

TABLE 7

Mackenzie River Basin Study Expenditure Plan

Canada	*%*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*Total 1978-82 ($)*
Department of the Environment and Department of Transport	50	250,000*	285,000	240,000	25,000	800,000
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	26	130,000	148,200	124,800	13,000	416,000
British Columbia	8	40,000	45,600	38,400	4,000	128,000
Alberta	13	65,000	74,100	62,400	6,500	208,000
Saskatchewan	3	15,000	17,100	14,400	1,500	48,000
Total	100	500,000	570,000	480,000	50,000	1,600,000

* Department of Transport contribution of $20,000 included in this figure.

Payments:
During 1978-79 expenditures for the study totaled $373,749.83 and were shared as follows:

Department of the Environment	$186,874.91
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	$ 97,174.96
Province of British Columbia	$ 29,899.99
Province of Alberta	$ 48,587.48
Province of Saskatchewan	$ 11,212.49

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. A.H. Jones
Chief
Water Resources Division
Northern Renewable Resources Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel: (819) 997-0339

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
A Steering Committee whose members are:

Mr. A.G. Redshaw
Assistant Director, Renewable Resources
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel: (403) 820-8111

Mr. D. Billing
Chief of Environmental Protection for the Northwest Territories
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel: (403) 873-7554

Mr. D. Davis
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Tel: (306) 523-4691

Purpose:
To map and identify areas subject to flooding and control future development in these areas.

Authority:
Order-in-Council No. P.C. 1978-2/3077
Treasury Board Minute 759552, September 22, 1978

Financing and Operation:
The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of the Environment will share equally the cost of the $400,000 Flood Risk Mapping Program which is scheduled for the period 1979-80 to 1983-84. The flood risk mapping of Hay River has been completed at a cost of approximately $225,000. This project was undertaken through an exchange of letters between the Ministers of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Environment Canada.

Mapping and hydraulic studies have been initiated in the communities of Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Tuktoyaktuk.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. A.G. Redshaw
Assistant Director
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel: (403) 820-8111

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce

The major responsibility of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce is to promote the establishment, growth and efficiency of Canadian industry, in general, and of the manufacturing , processing and tourist industries. The development of export trade and external trade policies are high priorities. The greatest number of programs directed towards this end is administered by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce itself. These programs operate mainly through asistance to private companies, associations and businessmen, but in numerous areas the provincial governments become involved.

In the area of technical and developmental aid the federal government is, in company with the Government of Alberta, an active participant in the Sulphur Development Institute of Canada which is working to find new uses and markets for the excess sulphur currently produced in Alberta. Also the Industrial Technology Centre is being jointly financed under the Canada/Manitoba Industries Sub Agreement which became effective April 1, 1978.

Finally, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is engaged in several activities designed to help develop the tourist industry in Canada. In cooperation with the provinces and municipalities, the Department advertises Canada's attractions for visitors, and sponsors promotional tours and conventions.

OTHER AGENCIES

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce also reports to Parliament for the Export Development Corporation, the Foreign Investment Review Agency and the Canadian Commercial Corporation. The Minister is also advised by a number of boards, most with representatives of industry on them and a few with provincial government members. These boards report to the Minister: the Enterprise Development Board, Regional Enterprise Development Boards, the Machinery and Equipment Advisory Board, the National Design Council, the Standards Council of Canada, and the Textile and Clothing Board. None of these bodies operate programs involving transfers of federal funds to provincial or municipal governments.

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce	**Page**
SULPHUR DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF CANADA (SUDIC)	125
INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY CENTRE	125
PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PDMP)	126
GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS	126
CANADIAN TRAVEL FILM PROGRAM	127
VISIT CANADA PROGRAM (MEDIA)	127
SPECIAL MARKETS — SPECIAL PROJECTS	128
SPECIAL MARKETS — AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE	128
SPECIAL MARKETS — MEETINGS AND INCENTIVE TRAVEL	129
CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY	129

SULPHUR DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF CANADA (SUDIC)

Administered By:
Chemicals Branch

Purpose:
The Institute was established to develop new, large volume uses for sulphur in order to reduce the problems resulting from long-term oversupply.

Authority:
Letter of December 11, 1972 signed by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce (subject to approval of the Governor-in-Council which was subsequently obtained), by the Alberta Minister of Industry and Commerce, and by 22 participating sulphur producing companies.

Treasury Board Minute 719406 dated June 1, 1973
Treasury Board Minute 747819 dated March 10, 1977
Treasury Board Minute 763330 dated March 15, 1979

Time Frame:
The Sulphur Development Institute of Canada is intended to be a continuing body and continuation or termination of the Institute is determined by agreement among the members. SUDIC commenced operations in 1973 and at present most industry members, the federal government and the Government of Alberta have agreed to continue their membership to 1981 at least.

Financing and Operation:
SUDIC was set up as a separate organization to finance research and development of new large volume uses of sulphur under the guidance of a board of directors on which both the federal and Alberta governments are represented along with producing companies. SUDIC operates on a budget of about $800,000–$900,000 per year, depending on the development projects it approves. Federal support initially was roughly 50% of the total budget but is now running at less than 20%, declining from $500,000 the first year to $125,000 per annum for 1980-81. Alberta's contribution had been at the rate of approximately $300,000 per year but its rate in 1980-81 was $150,000 and will be $100,000 in 1981-82. A growing portion of future funding is expected to come from industry memberships and from licensing fees.

Payments:
Grants are made to SUDIC annually by the two governments.

For Further Information:
General:

Chemicals Branch
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G.E. McCormack
Director
Chemicals Branch
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel: (613) 593-7303

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

Administered By:
Technology Branch

Purpose:
The Industrial Technology Centre will be responsible for expanding the application of technology in industrial sectors of importance to Manitoba. The Centre has incorporated the activities of the Health Industry Development Centre, which was established in 1977 with financial assistance from the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Manitoba Economic Development and Tourism Department. The Centre also serves other industrial sectors, including the light machinery, aerospace, electronics and transportation equipment industries.

Authority:
Canada/Manitoba Industrial Sub-Agreement signed April 21, 1978.

Time Frame:
The agreement is valid for five years from April 1, 1978.

Financing and Operation:
ITC, DREE and the Government of Manitoba have agreed to contribute $1 million, $9 million and $6 million respectively to the technology assistance program to be funded under the Sub-Agreement. This program is scheduled to provide $11.5 million for the Industrial Technology Centre and $4.5 million for the Canadian Food Products Development Centre over the 5 year period of the Sub-Agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Technology Branch (61)
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.B. Wickes
Technology Branch (61)
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel: (613) 995-8734

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PDMP)

Administered By:
Design Canada, Industry, Trade & Commerce and the provincial agency designated by each participating province.

Purpose:
To strengthen the design and product development capability of companies by:

- undertaking a design and product development capability audit of the company, and identifying the corporate strengths and weaknesses;
- developing proposals to strengthen the product design and development capability of the firms;
- facilitating the effectiveness of other programs aimed at corporate development and expansion.

Authority:
Treasury Board Minute No. 777625 dated June 24, 1981
Order in Council No. P.C. 1981-4/2459 dated September 3, 1981

Time Frame:
Subject to the signing of the federal/provincial agreements, budgetary and other necessary approvals, this program will be available from date of signing of the agreements to March 31, 1982 in the first instance, with possibility of extension to March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
PDMP has been established as a joint federal/provincial experimental program to assist companies to design and develop new and improved products.

The company provides up to 25% of the cost of the project with the balance cost shared equally between the federal and provincial governments. Maximum allowable cost shared expenditures are $250,000 per province per year.

Eligible costs include a product audit, prototype development, preproduction drawing and trial marketing costs. Projects are approved by a joint federal/provincial selection committee. Projects are administered by the province concerned.

Payments:
Costs are reimbursed to the company on the basis of work performed.

For Further Information:
General:

Design Canada or DITC Regional Office
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. T. Duncan
Director
Analysis and Program Development
Design Canada
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel: (613) 992-5004

GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:
To promote the variety (regionally and seasonally) of Canadian vacation destinations.

Authority:
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
These tours are geared to the Canadian and foreign travel agents, tour operators and tour wholesalers and generally conducted for groups but are often organized for individual agents. The tours are produced for each market area to conform with the varying requirements of each area. They are operated with the physical and financial cooperation of the provinces and the carriers serving those areas.

Formal or informal agreements are reached between the federal government and the other parties involved in respect of these activities.

The program is supported by continuing liaison with Canada's transportation companies, hotels, provinces, and municipalities to ensure optimum results.

Payments:
The federal government pays the initial costs of the tours which are subsequently shared by the provinces and, in some cases, the tour wholesalers, pro-rated on the basis of the estimated benefits. Data for 1980-81 was not available at the time of publication.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officers Responsible:

Mr. S. Emelyanov
Manager, Travel Trade Activities (Canada)

Mr. Jack Houlahan
Manager, Marketing Field Operations (U.S.)

Mr. John Burchell
Assistant Director, Marketing Field
Operations (Overseas)

CANADIAN TRAVEL FILM PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:
Stimulate and develop the production and distribution of travel films to meet the national, provincial and regional objectives.

Authority:
Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through the Canadian Government Office of Tourism (CGOT), is primarily responsible for the provision of the administrative machinery by which Canadian travel films are widely distributed. The provincial governments and to some extent commercial carriers (e.g. airlines) produce the films which are distributed through this system.

The CGOT distributes the films through the Canadian Travel Film Library and the network of outlets used by the National Film Board (NFB). The CGOT directs and pays all the costs of administration, distribution and promotion under the program including such of these costs as are incurred by the National Film Board. Travel films submitted by a province are evaluated at the monthly meetings of the Film Evaluation Sub-Committee of the CTFC which is made up of representatives of the CGOT, NFB and the private sector.

When a film is approved for distribution the federal agencies decide how many prints of the film are required and request the province which originally submitted the film to provide the prints. CGOT shares the cost of these film prints with the sponsor.

The program is under the guidance of the Canadian Travel Film Committee (CTFC), a sub-committee of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Tourism. The CTFC meets once or twice annually and federal-provincial consultation is carried on at these meetings, as well as informally during the year.

Payments:
No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. The expenditures of the CGOT for this program were $444,400 in 1980-81. Projected expenditures for 1981-82 are $626,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Frank A. Healy
Manager
Promotional Production, Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Sue Barnabé
Supervisor, Film Program
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel: (613) 996-7977

VISIT CANADA PROGRAM (MEDIA)

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:
To publicize and promote Canada's travel attractions through mutual achievement of the objectives of the media and of Canada's tourism industry.

Authority:
Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
Under this program influential newspaper or magazine travel editors and writers, radio and television broadcasters and personalities, publishers, photographers, filmmakers, lecturers, and others in the communications field are brought to tour Canada to report on travel attractions.

Costs are shared in a similar manner to that of Group and Individual Familiarization Tours. The provinces often provide ground transportation, tour guides and cover other expenditures involved while hosting guests; these costs amount to approximately 40 per cent of the total.

Payments:
In a few cases, contracts may provide for the federal government to reimburse provinces or municipalities for expenses incurred on a share-cost basis, i.e. a 50% ($4,789.70) share-cost agreement with Alberta for a tour of the Society of American Travel Writers (Western States Chapter) in June 1974. The CGOT budget is $215,000 for 1981-82.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Louis Rocque
Chief, Public Relations, Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Michael Alexander
Supervisor, Visit Canada (Media),
Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel: (613) 995-2894

SPECIAL MARKETS — SPECIAL PROJECTS

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:
To provide the promotional/exhibit support required to communicate to the travel trade, special interest shows, selected consumer shows, conventions, seminars and conferences.

Authority:
Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves cooperation on a cost-share basis with provinces and related Canadian trade partners in organizing Rendez-vous Canada, a travel marketplace and additional participation in travel trade, meeting and incentive travel and selected consumer related promotions; in placing window displays at point of sale and providing point of purchase display material and posters, and from time-to-time, building exhibits to present Canada as a desirable travel destination. The chief thrust of the program is toward the United States and off-shore markets but from time-to-time there are activities directed toward domestic markets.

Payments:
The division of costs is determined in advance of each project and is dependent on benefits anticipated by each cooperating partner.

An estimated $135,000 will be spent by the federal government on this activity in 1981-82.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. P. Lennon
Director
Special Markets, Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel: (613) 996-9631

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Paul Michaud, Manager
Special Projects, Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel: (613) 995-0011

SPECIAL MARKETS — AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:
To increase the awareness of all levels of government, the business community and the general public of the benefits of tourism to the Canadian economy; the importance of positive, hospitable attitudes towards visitors; and to encourage greater interaction between Canadians and the travelling public.

Authority:
Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The program is operated in partnership with the Tourism Industry Association of Canada (TIAC) and is interphased with like programs of the provincial tourism departments.

A comprehensive promotional program—advertising (print and radio), editorial publicity, film, publications, public relations, promotions, displays and posters—has been developed to reach the designated target markets. A merchandising program, based on the symbol and slogan, has been developed and Treasury Board approval gained to enter into licensing agreements with leading Canadian manufacturers in the incentive and sales promotion fields.

Payments:
The CGOT has made use of "seed money" to develop concepts and prototypes for adoption and purchase by provincial government and tourism industry partners. The federal government's share for 1981-82 is $257,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. P. Lennon, Director
Special Markets, Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel: (613) 996-9631

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.A. Carman, Manager
Attitude and Awareness Program
Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel: (613) 996-0536

SPECIAL MARKETS — MEETINGS AND INCENTIVE TRAVEL

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Purpose:
To increase awareness of Canada as a viable meeting and incentive travel destination, thereby increasing the number of corporate meetings, association conventions, international congresses and incentive travel programs to Canada; to position Canada in the U.S. and overseas markets by coordinating marketing activities of federal, provincial and municipal governments and private sector elements of the meetings and incentive travel industry.

Authority:
Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves cooperation on a cost-share basis with provinces, municipal convention bureaux, convention centres, conference organizers and the accommodation and transportation segments of the industry in organizing research projects, sales blitzes, marketplace seminars, site inspection tours, advertising and direct marketing campaigns.

Payments:
The division of costs is determined in advance of each project. For fiscal year 1981-82, the combined program budget for Overseas markets and the United States will surpass $970,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. P. Lennon
Director
Special Markets, Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel: (613) 996-9631

Officer Responsible:

Manager
Meetings and Incentive Travel,
Tourism Marketing
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY

Administered By:
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Transport
Statistics Canada

Purpose:

1. To estimate the value, volume, portion and characteristics of travel by Canadians intra and interprovincially and internationally.
2. To collect information on the frequency, seasonality, characteristics and habits of Canadian travellers in terms of:

a) purpose of trip, type of accommodation used, mode of transportation, length of trip, duration of stay, size of party, origin and destination of trip, spending habits;

b) socio-economic characteristics of the traveller

3. To collect information on the characteristics of the traveller.

Authority:
Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through the Canadian Government Office of Tourism (CGOT) is responsible for conducting a basic survey quarterly utilizing a supplementary questionnaire to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. Provincial governments are given the option of increasing the sample size in their provinces particularly for the third quarter of the year.

Regular publications on the results are provided by CGOT and Statistics Canada. Micro-data tapes are available to provinces and the public. Special data computer runs can be obtained at cost on request to CGOT or Statistics Canada.

Payments:
No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. The CGOT budget for this program is $200,000.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Gordon Taylor
Assistant Director, Research and Analysis
Policy, Planning and Co-ordination
Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel: (613) 996-3564

Department of Justice

The Department of Justice was first established in 1868 and at present operates under the legislative authority of the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the Department and has superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, the Department of Justice interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and implementation of four federal-provincial justice programmes described in the following pages.

Department of Justice	**Page**
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES	132
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW	133
NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMME	134
UNIFIED FAMILY COURT PILOT PROJECTS PROGRAMME	135

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

Administered By:
Programmes and Law Information Development Section (Policy) and Program Administration Section (Financial).

Purpose:
This assistance to the provinces encourages the development of a basic system of compensation across Canada for innocent victims of crime.

Authority:
Annual Appropriation Acts

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1794, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Province of Nova Scotia has applied to participate in the programme effective April 1, 1981 and has enacted provincial enabling legislation.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing programme. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and are to be of indefinite duration. Agreements are terminable by either party upon one year's written notice. The financial terms of the agreements are to be reviewed every three years.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces carry out the operation of the compensation programmes. Under the federal-provincial agreements listed above, the federal government has agreed to assist each province by providing an annual payment of an amount determined by the application of whichever of the following two formulae yields the most beneficial result to the province:

Formula(1) A Contribution by Canada of an amount which is the larger of

(a) ten cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) $50,000, provided that in no case shall the contribution by Canada exceed 50% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

Formula(2) A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the lesser of

(a) five cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) 90% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

At present, some forty crimes are covered by the agreements, and the schedule of crimes covered may be amended by the mutual agreement of the parties.

In order to receive the federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The funding formula with the territories requires a federal contribution of 75% of the amount of compensation paid with a set of maxima for individual awards.

TABLE 1

Payments:

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Crime Compensation Agreements

Province or Territory	*1976-77 ($)*	*1977-78 ($)*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*Estimates 1980-81 ($)*
Newfoundland	1,380	1,280	12,075	11,410	20,000
New Brunswick	33,302	27,573	34,750	35,050	35,400
Quebec	312,150	628,310	628,500	629,880	630,300
Ontario	416,550	811,929	844,380	849,980	857,000
Manitoba	51,400	103,130	103,240	103,050	102,800
Saskatchewan	46,750	82,854	93,016	67,632	96,900
Alberta	91,300	189,970	195,030	200,890	207,900
British Columbia	124,550	249,760	253,020	256,690	263,700
Yukon	82	719	13,110	7,422	25,000
Northwest Territories	34,225	14,379	9,336	11,913	25,000
Total	1,111,689	2,109,904	2,186,457	2,173,917	2,264,000

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/ territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.

For Further Information:
General:

General Counsel, Programmes and Law Information Development Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.E. Rivard
Programmes and Law Information Development Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel: (613) 995-0767

Mr. G.E. Mueller
Director, Program Administration
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel: (613) 995-0026

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW

Administered By:
Programmes and Law Information Development Section (Policy) and Program Administration Section (Financial).

Purpose:
This assistance to the provinces encourages the development across Canada of a minimum standard of legal aid in criminal cases.

Authority:
Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all of the provinces as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing programme. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and by April 15, 1974 agreements with all provinces were in force. The original agreements were of an indefinite duration but were negotiated for a period of one year in 1976-77, the provinces having rejected a federal proposal for a longer term. In June of 1978 the provinces agreed to a four-year proposal by the federal government which was retroactive to 1977-78. The agreements have been extended to cover the 1981-82 fiscal year.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces carry out the operation of the legal aid programme. Under the terms of the proposal of June 1978 the federal government's contribution during the first year of the long-term agreement, 1977-78, was fixed retroactively at the lesser of 82 cents (formerly 75 cents) per capita or 90 per cent of the province's shareable expenditures.

With respect to the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, the federal government will assist each province by providing an annual payment equal to the lesser of 85 cents per capita or 90 per cent of the province's shareable expenditures, with an escalation formula so that the federal contribution will keep pace with the costs of the provinces within reasonable limits. During the final four years of the agreement, the federal contribution will be increased by the lesser of:

(a) the percentage increase in current dollars, in the Gross National Product minus one per cent for the fiscal year in respect of which the federal contribution applies, or

(b) the percentage increase in the national shareable criminal legal aid expenditures.

Under the agreements the costs of providing legal aid are eligible in the following types of cases:

1. Offences under any Act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. Offences under any Act of Parliament or regulation made under an Act of Parliament, punishable upon summary conviction; and proceedings under the Juvenile Delinquents Act where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be imposed a sentence of imprisonment or of the loss of the means of earning a livelihood or where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, special circumstances exist which warrant the granting of legal aid;
3. Proceedings under the Extradition Act or the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. Appeals in cases under 1,2 or 3 above taken by the Crown; and
5. Appeals in cases under 1,2 or 3 above where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, an appeal has merit.

In order to receive the annual federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The agreements with the two territories provide for cost sharing of civil as well as criminal legal aid, and a different funding formula applies.

TABLE 2

Payments:

Actual and Estimated Payments by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Legal Aid Agreements

Province or Territory	*1977-78 ($)*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*Estimates 1980-81 ($)*
Newfoundland	379,916	363,000	398,000	440,000
Prince Edward Island	85,241	73,800	78,000	86,000
Nova Scotia	685,028	774,000	848,000	938,000
New Brunswick	524,521	547,200	599,000	617,000
Quebec	5,152,142	5,785,000	6,326,000	7,002,000
Ontario	6,866,270	7,772,000	8,508,000	9,416,000
Manitoba	845,666	950,000	1,040,000	1,151,000
Saskatchewan	767,930	872,000	955,000	1,057,000
Alberta	1,557,754	1,795,000	1,970,000	2,180,000
British Columbia	2,048,032	2,329,000	2,553,000	2,825,000
Yukon	34,434	59,900	68,000	85,000
Northwest Territories	70,000	166,000	218,000	290,000
Total	19,016,934	21,486,900	23,561,000	26,087,000

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/ territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.

For Further Information:

General:

General Counsel
Programmes and Law Information Development Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Officers Responsible:

Mr. R.M. Nolan
Programmes and Law Information Development Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel: (613) 593-7285

Mr. G.E. Mueller
Director, Program Administration
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel: (613) 995-0026

NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMME

Administered By:

Programmes and Law Information Development Section (Policy) and Program Administration Section (Financial).

Purpose:

This programme provides Native defendants in criminal cases with guidance and information concerning their case and also assists Native people to understand and appreciate the law in order to avoid conflicts with the law.

Authority:

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

Agreements are in effect with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing programme.

Financing and Operation:

This is a programme under which the Department of Justice makes agreements with provincial and territorial governments which in turn negotiate with a Native carrier agency to administer a courtworker programme for the benefit of Native people. The amounts and conditions of these contributions are subject to negotiation with the Department of Justice.

The criteria for eligibility for funding under the programme are as follows:

1. the programme must serve status and non-status Indian people alike;
2. the programme must be administered by an independent service organization which has the support of the majority of Native people or alternatively the federal

government is satisfied that the programme is operated by a non-Native agency that has the support of the Native people;

3. any contribution by the Department of Justice must be limited to providing courtworker services (i.e., it cannot be used to finance half-way houses, or alcohol or drug abuse programmes, etc.);

4. at least 50% of the cost of the courtworker programme must be borne by the province involved;

5. the province or territory involved must be willing to monitor the operation of the programme in order to assure that the service provided maintains certain minimum standards of quality; and

6. provision must be made for periodic audit.

TABLE 3

Payments:

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Native Courtworker Agreements

Province or Territory	*1977-78 ($)*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*Estimates 1981-82 ($)*
Newfoundland	—	29,255	47,313	51,450	63,650
Prince Edward Island	12,000	10,800	11,267	—	997
Nova Scotia	—	—	12,465	—	—
Quebec	—	—	7,380	55,575	149,900
Ontario	210,000	207,900	230,527	270,043	321,500
Manitoba	127,000	122,580	123,930	174,157	166,500
Saskatchewan	138,000	158,400	245,350	283,750	338,880
Alberta	323,000	333,900	483,804	468,605	557,128
British Columbia	350,000	411,000	426,825	570,640	620,635
Yukon	13,125	27,500	39,201	43,350	46,470
Northwest Territories	120,000	142,000	142,000	158,000	175,000
Total	1,293,125	1,443,335	1,770,062	2,075,570	2,440,660

For Further Information:
General:

General Counsel
Programmes and Law Information
Development Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Officers Responsible:

Mr. M.E. McMillan
Chief, Native Programmes
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel: (613) 996-9649

Mr. G.E. Mueller
Director, Program Administration
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel: (613) 995-0026

UNIFIED FAMILY COURT PILOT PROJECTS PROGRAMME

Administered By:
Programmes and Law Information Development Section (Policy) and Program Administration Section (Financial).

Purpose:
To encourage the development of innovative measures that will facilitate the solution of family problems in the court and to test the suitability of new approaches to the provision of counselling services or other family court-related services in the courts.

Authority:
Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board. Agreements have been signed with the provincial governments of Ontario, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and New Brunswick.

Time Frame:
This is an experimental social research programme covering a five-year period. Each individual project may run for any period up to three years.

TABLE 4

Province	*Court Location*	*Support Period*
Newfoundland	St. John's	June 18, 1979 — June 17, 1982
New Brunswick	Fredericton	November 19, 1979 — November 18, 1982
Ontario	Hamilton	July 1, 1977 — June 30, 1980
Saskatchewan	Saskatoon	December 11, 1978 — December 10, 1981

Financing and Operation:
For the purposes of this programme, a family court pilot project is defined as any project that relates to the development of a unified family court having jurisdiction over a wide range of family matters and including some or all of the following support services: information and intake services, family counselling and conciliation services, legal services, investigative services, diagnostic services and enforcement services.

The federal government will provide funding up to 50% of the total cost for projects that fall within the definition of a unified family court pilot project, as stated above, and meet the following criteria for eligibility.

1. The application has come from, through, or with the approval of a provincial government or Minister.
2. The provincial government agrees to bear at least 50% of the cost of the project.
3. The project will run for a fixed term not exceeding three years.
4. The project is for demonstration purposes and is not designed as a supplement to existing on-going services.
5. The project will be instituted according to a well developed and systematic plan that includes its research objectives.
6. The project will be so designed that the court will have broad jurisdiction to adjudicate upon a wide range of legal problems relating to the family.
7. The project will be an innovation in the environment in which it will operate, with a clear potential to contribute to the improvement of family court-related services.
8. The project has local support.
9. The project will be evaluated, according to the nature and scope of the project.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces under the Unified Family Court Pilot Project Agreements

Province	*1977-78 ($)*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*Estimates 1981-82 ($)*
Newfoundland	—	—	159,353	133,323	162,012
New Brunswick	—	—	47,350	112,650	145,000
Ontario	95,000	119,300	188,650	20,000	—
Saskatchewan	—	58,287	127,443	150,000	104,383
Total	95,000	177,587	522,796	415,973	411,395

Note: The federal contribution generally represents 50% of the total cost, up to certain maximum limits.

For Further Information:
General:

General Counsel
Programmes and Law Information
Development Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Officers Responsible:

Mrs. Holly Harris
Policy Planning Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel: (613) 992-6106

Mr. G.E. Mueller
Director, Program Administration
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH8

Tel: (613) 995-0026

Department of Labour

The Minister of Labour is generally responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in all industries that fall under federal jurisdiction. These are restricted to industries of an interprovincial or international character such as transportation, communications and banks, as well as enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. The Department of Labour administers legislation dealing with such matters as: labour standards, safety in employment and industrial relations and related areas.

The Canada Department of Labour is decentralized into five regions:

Altantic Region

Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland;

St. Lawrence Region

Montreal headquarters, serves all of Quebec;

Great Lakes Region

Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

Central Region

Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario;

Mountain Region

Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The Department's relations with provincial governments involve a wide variety of joint committees and conferences which provide forums for discussion of aspects of industrial relations and employment conditions. These groups and meetings include the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (CAALL), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and meetings of federal and provincial Ministers of Labour.

Another series of federal-provincial contacts relates to the collection and exchange of statistical data on various aspects of labour and employment conditions. The agreement with Ontario for the publication of *Collective Bargaining Settlements in Ontario* is of this type. The agreement with Saskatchewan is for a survey of salaries, wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. Other such arrangements operate on an informal basis.

The Department of Labour transfers funds to the provinces under a program dealing with injury compensation. Under this arrangement, the provincial Worker's Compensation Boards are reimbursed for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the Public Service of Canada.

Three other bodies, none of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, the Canada Labour Relations Board and the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety.

Department of Labour	**Page**
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS IN ONTARIO	139
EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM	139
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM	141
SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS—SASKATCHEWAN	143
ALBERTA PAY AND BENEFITS SURVEY	143

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS IN ONTARIO

Administered By:
Collective Bargaining Division of the Labour Data Branch.

Purpose:
To provide a joint Federal-Ontario monthly publication on collective bargaining negotiations and settlements, including information on wages and other collective agreement changes, for bargaining situations of 200 or more employees in Ontario.

Authority:
The activity falls within the scope of Labour Canada's mandate and operates under an agreement between the Department and the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Labour Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Labour cooperate in the publication each month of *Collective Bargaining Settlements and Negotiations in Ontario* . Labour Canada provides the information on negotiations and settlements in non-construction industries for bargaining situations of 500 or more employees. The Ontario Ministry of Labour obtains corresponding information in non-construction industries for bargaining situations of 200 to 499 employees and in construction industries for bargaining situations of 200 or more employees.

The printing costs are paid by the Ontario Ministry of Labour and the mailing costs by Labour Canada. All necessary consultation for this activity takes place at the working level.

Payments:
The mailing costs paid by Labour Canada are approximately $7,000 per year and are paid out of the Department's budget for postage.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. W. Baxter, Chief
Collective Bargaining Division
Labour Data Branch
Department of Labour
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OJ2

Tel: (819) 997-3890

Officer Responsible:

Mr. B. Maloney, Head
Settlement Section
Labour Data Branch
Department of Labour
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Tel: (819) 997-3890

EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose:
The program reimburses the provincial Compensation Boards and Commissions for their disbursements and costs of handling claims for work injuries made by employees of the Public Service of Canada and most Crown agencies. Employee's claims are processed in this way since the Government of Canada does not have the facilities to adjudicate, process and pay such claims.

Authority:
Government Employees Compensation Act

Government Employees Compensation Regulations

The Act sets out how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Claims in respect of injuries on the job are made by federal government employees to the regional offices of Labour Canada which forward them to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards which adjudicate, process and pay these claims as required. The Boards, in turn, submit claims for disbursements and administration costs to Labour Canada on a monthly basis. After audit the Department makes payments directly to the Compensation Boards for all expenses incurred in respect of federal government employee claims.

Payments:
Reimbursements to Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for Costs Incurred In Respect of Federal Government Employee Claims.

TABLE 1

1977-78 Expenditures

Province	*Compensation Costs ($000)*	*Administration Costs[3] ($000)*	*Total ($000)*
Newfoundland	164	15	179
Prince Edward Island	65	8	73
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	714	67	781
— CBD[1]	4,231	413	4,644
— CBD (OS)[4]	379	—	379
New Brunswick	237	55	292
Quebec	3,535	778	4,313
Ontario	3,673	819	4,492
Manitoba	246	58	304
Saskatchewan	713	103	816
Alberta[2]	1,241	143	1,384
British Columbia	1,040	378	1,418
Total	16,238	2,837	19,075

Notes:
(1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.
(2) Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs.
(3) Figures include 1977 administration costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.
(4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

TABLE 2

1978-79 Expenditures

Province	*Compensation Costs ($000)*	*Administration Costs[3] ($000)*	*Total ($000)*
Newfoundland	215	21	236
Prince Edward Island	83	12	95
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	779	86	865
— CBD[1]	4,533	567	5,100
— CBD (OS)[4]	353	—	353
New Brunswick	291	72	363
Quebec	4,092	845	4,937
Ontario	4,603	1,127	5,730
Manitoba	231	68	299
Saskatchewan	877	140	1,017
Alberta[2]	1,204	147	1,351
British Columbia	1,071	475	1,546
Total	18,332	3,560	21,892

Notes:
(1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.
(2) Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs.
(3) Figures include 1978 administration costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.
(4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

TABLE 3

1979-80 Expenditures

Province	*Compensation Costs ($000)*	*Administration Costs[3] ($000)*	*Total ($000)*
Newfoundland	243	22	265
Prince Edward Island	112	16	128
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	990	175	1,165
— CBD[1]	6,324	573	6,897
— CBD (OS)[4]	433	—	433
New Brunswick	324	81	405
Quebec	3,827	1,082	4,909
Ontario	4,910	1,338	6,248
Manitoba	345	55	400
Saskatchewan	925	302	1,227
Alberta[2]	1,513	208	1,721
British Columbia	1,544	356	1,900
Outside Canada	15	—	15
Total	21,505	4,208	25,713

Notes:
(1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.
(2) Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs.
(3) Figures include 1979 administration costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.
(4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

TABLE 4

1980-81 Expenditures

Province	*Compensation Costs ($000)*	*Administration Costs[3] ($000)*	*Total ($000)*
Newfoundland	227	32	259
Prince Edward Island	115	16	131
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	962	140	1,102
— CBD[1]	7,521	680	8,201
— CBD (OS)[4]	436	—	436
New Brunswick	430	66	496
Quebec	4,302	745	5,047
Ontario	5,257	1,362	6,619
Manitoba	285	70	355
Saskatchewan	1,344	237	1,581
Alberta[2]	1,314	154	1,468
British Columbia	1,486	455	1,941
Total	23,679	3,957	27,636

Notes:
(1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.
(2) Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs.
(3) Figures include 1980 administration costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.
(4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

TABLE 5

1981-82 Expenditures

Province	*Compensation Costs ($000)*	*Administration Costs[3] ($000)*	*Total ($000)*
Newfoundland	300	28	328
Prince Edward Island	130	20	150
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	1,300	215	1,515
— CBD[1]	7,825	780	8,605
— CBD (OS)[4]	550	—	550
New Brunswick	425	90	515
Quebec	5,090	1,600	6,690
Ontario	6,350	1,500	7,850
Manitoba	450	67	517
Saskatchewan	1,200	300	1,500
Alberta[2]	2,030	250	2,280
British Columbia	2,250	450	2,700
Total	27,900	5,300	33,200

Notes:
(1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.
(2) Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs.
(3) Figures include 1981 estimated administration costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.
(4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

For Further Information:
General:

Injury Compensation Division
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Department of Labour
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OJ3

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.F. Ellsworth
Chief, Injury Compensation Division
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Department of Labour
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OJ3

Tel: (819) 997-2281

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM
(for industries subject to federal labour laws and the Public Service of Canada)

Administered By:
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose:
To achieve a working environment that is conductive to the physical and social well-being of employees of enterprises subject to Part IV of the Canada Labour Code and of the Public Service of Canada in order to minimize human suffering and to conserve manpower and material resources.

"Under this employment safety program, the provinces, except for Ontario and Quebec, provide technical inspections on boilers, pressure vessels and elevating devices in the Public Service of Canada. In Ontario and Quebec, technical inspections are being provided by private firms under contract.

Conventional (non-radiation) safety in the uranium mining industry is regulated by the provisions of the Canada Labour Code, and Labour Canada has contracted with the two provinces with operating uranium mines, Ontario and Saskatchewan, for the mining inspection services that are required."

Authority:
Canada Labour Code, Part IV. (Safety of Employees), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code, Treasury Board Occupational Safety and Health Policies and Standards.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Current arrangements with the provinces for technical inspections in the Public Service are on a month-to-month basis. "Arrangements with Ontario and Saskatchewan for mining inspection services are on an annual basis".

Financing and Operation:
Provincial inspectors conduct technical inspections of boilers, pressure vessels and elevating devices in workplaces in the Public Service of Canada, except in Ontario and Quebec, according to federal regulations and standards. Subsequently bills are submitted by the various provinces to Labour Canada which reimburses them in full for the services provided. "The same system is followed by Ontario and Saskatchewan for mining inspection services."

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to the Provincial Department and Agencies for Occupational Safety and Health

Province	*1978-79 Expenditures ($000)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Estimates ($000)*
Newfoundland	39	56	52	80
Prince Edward Island	20	13	14	24
Nova Scotia	50	16	16	53
New Brunswick	44	42	40	60
Quebec	102	—	—	—
Ontario	274	—	229	420
Manitoba	67	29	40	45
Saskatchewan	41	35	34	35
Alberta	76	28	20	30
British Columbia	85	32	28	38
Yukon	—	1	1	10
Northwest Territories	27	10	4	50
Total	825	262	478	845

For Further Information:

General:

Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Department of Labour
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OJ2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.W. McLellan
Director
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Department of Labour
Place du Portage
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OJ2

Tel: (819) 997-3520

Regions:

Mr. B.W. Dodd
A/Director, Mountain Region
Department of Labour
750 Cambie Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 2P2

Tel: (604) 544-2344

Mr. W. Radway
A/Director, Central Region
Department of Labour
303 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2G7

Tel: (204) 949-3493

Mr. T.L. Beaton
Director, Great Lakes Region
Department of Labour
Government of Canada Building
4900 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A4

Tel: (416) 224-3820

Mr. C.E. Poirier
Director, St. Lawrence Region
Department of Labour
Port of Montreal Building
2nd Floor, 3rd Wing
Cité du Havre
Montreal, Quebec
H3C 3R5

Tel: (514) 283-7382

Mr. G.J. Blanchard
Director, Atlantic Region
Department of Labour
100 Arden Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 4B7

Tel: (506) 858-2342

SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS— SASKATCHEWAN

The Saskatchewan Department of Labour conducts an annual survey, covering all employers with ten or more employees in the province, to obtain information on occupational wage and salary rates and certain conditions of employment.

Administered By:
Surveys Division of Labour Data Branch.

Purpose:
To collect wage and working conditions information in Saskatchewan and avoid duplication of data collection.

Authority:
Agreement with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour.

Time Frame:
The Saskatchewan Survey of Salaries, Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits is conducted annually as of June 1st.

Financing and Operation:
Prior to 1974, Labour Canada conducted its annual Survey of Wages and Working Conditions in all ten provinces. With the advent of the Saskatchewan Survey, arrangements were made whereby Saskatchewan would collect, in addition to its own requirements, the data normally collected in the federal survey. Labour Canada ceased its survey operation in Saskatchewan and arranged with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour to obtain tape copies of the Saskatchewan data. Consultation between federal and provincial officers takes place on a regular basis.

Payments:
Labour Canada pays about $5,000 per survey to the Province of Saskatchewan to share the costs of the Saskatchewan survey.

For Further Information:
General:

Chief
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Department of Labour
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OJ2

Tel: (819) 997-3189

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.J. Agius
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Department of Labour
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OJ2

Tel: (819) 997-1306

ALBERTA PAY AND BENEFITS SURVEY

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics conducts an annual survey of occupational wage and salary rates and certain conditions of employment. The survey covers all firms with 20 or more employees and a selection of firms with fewer than 20 employees. All industries except fishing, trapping, logging and farming are surveyed.

Administered By:
Surveys Division of Labour Data Branch.

Purpose:
To collect wage and working conditions information in Alberta and remove duplication of data collection.

Authority:
Agreement with the Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Time Frame:
The Alberta survey is conducted annually and the data relate to the last normal pay period preceding October 1st.

Financing and Operation:
Prior to 1980, Labour Canada's national annual survey of Wages and Working Conditions included establishments in Alberta having 20 or more employees. Arrangements were made whereby the Alberta Bureau of Statistics would collect, in addition to its own requirements where necessary, the data normally collected in the federal survey. Labour Canada ceased its survey operation in Alberta and contracted with the Alberta Bureau of Statistics to obtain tape copies of the raw data from Alberta establishments. Consultation between federal and provincial officers takes place on a regular basis.

Payments:
The Department of Labour pays about $9,000 per survey to the Alberta Bureau of Statistics to share the costs of the Alberta survey.

For Further Information:
General:

Chief
Survey Division
Labour Data Branch
Department of Labour
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Tel: (819) 997-3189

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A. Agius
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Department of Labour
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Tel: (819) 997-1306

Department of National Defence

The Department of National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor General is the Commander in Chief of the Canadian Forces, with the Cabinet, the executive body of the government, responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The Deputy Minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the Chief of the Defence Staff is the senior military adviser to the Minister.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). This program now includes the Defence Research Program, the Emergency Planning Program and the Defence Construction (1951) Limited Program which were formerly maintained as separate programs.

Under the Defence Services Program, the department has activities which involve timely assistance to civil authorities from the Canadian Forces for internal security and others in which the Canadian Forces and/or personnel assigned provide the basic essential staff for an emergency and disaster capability; for co-ordinating search and rescue operations; and for assisting in many aspects of national development including youth programs, development in the North and support of community activities.

Emergency Planning Canada (EPC) while administered by the Department of National Defence, is tasked by the Privy Council Office (Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet for Emergency Planning). It provides guidance and continuity to civil planning at all levels of Government for the development and coordination of plans for civil response to emergencies. Under the Defence Services Program, Emergency Planning Canada administers the Financial Assistance Program to provide financial support to provinces and municipalities to enable them to develop emergency plans and disaster response capabilities and emergency preparations for peace and war to meet federal-provincial/municipal requirements.

Department of National Defence	**Page**
AID OF THE CIVIL POWER	146
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	147
EMERGENCY PLANNING	148
PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES	149
PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES	150

AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
The program provides for armed assistance to the provinces and municipalities in the maintenance of law and order.

Authority:
National Defence Act Part XI
National Defence Act Section 33(1)

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Department. In any given instance Canadian Forces activity in aid of the civil power commences on receipt of a requisition from a Provincial Attorney General and continues until the Attorney General officially terminates the requisition.

Financing and Operation:
In any case where a riot or disturbance occurs, or is considered as likely to occur, the Attorney General of the Province on his own, or having received notification from a judge of a superior, county or district court having jurisdiction, that the services of the Canadian Forces are required in aid of the civil power, may requisition in writing, Canadian Forces to be called out in aid of the civil power. When any part of the Canadian Forces is on service in aid of the civil power, they do not replace the civil power but are assisting in the maintenance of law and order.

Armed assistance in the maintenance of law and order may be requested because of the scarcity of other police resources in the immediate area of an incident or because the Canadian Forces have resources not available within existing police resources. When Canadian Forces' officers and men are called out for service in the aid of the civil power they have all the duties and powers of constables.

The scope of this activity includes the Canadian Forces undertaking the following possible tasks: confrontation/dispersal action, protection of personnel, security of vital points, control of movement, and cordons and searches.

The activity is financed through shared-cost arrangements. The Department's share includes Regular Force Pay and allowances. The province or federal government department usually pays the remainder; however, the federal government may make additional contributions. The federal government bills the province or federal department and requests the aid.

Payments:
Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requisitions or requests for armed assistance received by the Department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN JML. Bourgeois
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information (see below)

Department of National Defence Offices of Information

DND Office of Information
FMO Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 2X0

Tel: (902) 426-5589

DND Office of Information
St. Hubert, Quebec
J3Y 5T4

Tel: (514) 671-3711 Local 364

DND Office of Information
4900 Yonge Street, 6th Floor
North York, Ontario
M2N 6A4

Tel: (416) 224-4087

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg
Westwin, Manitoba
R2R OTO

Tel: (204) 832-1311 Local 277

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Edmonton
Lancaster Park, Alberta
TOA 2HO

Tel: (403) 456-2450 Local 203

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt
FMO Victoria, British Columbia
VO5 1BO

Tel: (604) 388-2380

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Administered By:
Chief of Construction and Properties

Purpose:
The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial and municipal construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

Authority:
Formal agreement between the department and province or municipality is signed for each project.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity relating to a number of isolated projects.

Financing and Operation:
Included in this activity are school construction projects involving new schools, additions to schools and upgrading of school facilities, and such other projects as the improvement or establishment of municipal facilities which will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis by the Treasury Board.

Payments:
Payments are made directly to the province or municipality responsible for the construction project in accordance with the terms of the related agreement.

TABLE 1

Capital Assistance Projects for Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1981-82

Project Description	*DND (%)*	*Maximum DND Contribution ($)*
Contract with Regional District of Comox-Strathcona — Provision of a Sewage Disposal Service — *CFB Comox*	16.2	4,100,000.00
Sewage Treatment Plant *CFB Chilliwack*	50	1,300,000.00
Agreement with Municipal District of Bonnyville to rebuild ½ mile of access road — *CFB Cold Lake*	100	40,000.00
Payment to RMOC — Dedicated water line to *CFS Leitrim*	100	150,000.00
Capital Payment to City of Moose Jaw. Install new water feeder supply line to service *CFB Moose Jaw*	100	400,000.00
Payment to RMOC to construct a water line — *CFB Ottawa* (South)	100	350,000.00
Payment to Ontario MTC — Repair and upgrade access road — *CFS Sioux Lookout*	50	84,000.00
Purchase of Share of Capacity of Sewer Line Outfall Township of Langley — *CFS Aldergrove*	2	45,652.00

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.M.L. Bourgeois
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

EMERGENCY PLANNING CANADA

Emergency Planning Canada (EPC), which came into being on April 1, 1974, evolved from the former Emergency Measures Organization.

EPC is charged with co-ordinating the planning of the federal response to peacetime or wartime emergencies, and for encouraging emergency planning in Canada. Budgetary support for the offices of the Minister and the Assistant Secretary is provided by the estimates of the Privy Council Office, while support for the Operations and Plans Branches is provided by the estimates of the Department of National Defence.

EMERGENCY PLANNING

Administered By:
Emergency Planning Canada (EPC)
— Director General (Plans)
— Director General (Operations)
— Regional Director in each provincial capital
— NATO attaché

Purpose:
Emergency Planning Canada (EPC) is charged with coordinating emergency planning among federal government departments agencies, and Crown corporations, and between them and the provincial governments.

While the Minister of National Defence is responsible for administrative aspects of EPC, the organization receives policy direction from the Emergency Planning Secretariat of the Privy Council Office.

A regional director in each provincial capital maintains contact with federal departments in the area and with provincial and municipal governments.

EPC promotes emergency preparedness at other levels of government by providing financial assistance for approved emergency planning projects; providing guidance on emergency planning; giving and sponsoring training courses in emergency planning for representatives from the public and private sectors; participating in international exercises; and sponsoring research into the nature of emergencies. As well, in the wake of a disaster, EPC administers the Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements, which provide financial assistance to provinces according to an agreed formula based on population.

The Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Emergency Planning) represents Canada on NATO's Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee.

Authority:
National Defence Act, 1950, Section 4
Financial Administration Act
Emergency Planning Order PC 1981-1305 of May 21, 1981
Treasury Board Minutes
Federal/Provincial Agreements
Cabinet Decision 418-80RD (c) of October 14, 1980

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Emergency Planning:

Financing and Operation:

(a) Workmen's Compensation Agreements — under such agreements the federal government assumes 75% of the costs involving payments to civilians injured during the course of civil defence duties. Payments are determined by the Compensation Board of the province concerned.

(b) National Shelter Program — an integral part of Canada's civil preparedness plan for war, is administered by the Department of Public Works.

(c) RADEF (Radiological Defence) Program — also part of the same preparedness program. Cost-sharing arrangements are administered by the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff, Department of National Defence.

(d) Information and Education Program — produces and distributes printed material to inform the public what to do in specific emergencies such as power failures, hurricanes and floods; has prepared and prepositioned radio messages, TV films and printed packages to inform the public what to do before, during and after a nuclear attack; sponsors courses at the Federal Study Centre, Arnprior, Ontario

(e) Research Program — sponsors research into many aspects of disasters; awards a post graduate fellowship annually (the recipient is selected by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada).

Financial Assistance Program (FAP)

Financing and Operation:
This is a shared-cost program related to emergency planning activities carried out by the provinces and municipalities in keeping with federal guidelines and objectives. The program provides assistance to the provinces in meeting the cost of organizing civil emergency programs.

The federal share of the cost must not exceed 75% of the total to be spent on federally approved projects.

Payments:
Claims are submitted by the provinces to the federal government through EPC regional directors. Payments are made directly to the provincial treasurer of the province concerned. In most instances municipal claims are consolidated and presented by the provinces with their own statement of expenditures.

TABLE 2

Payments to Provinces Under FAP ($000)

Province	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*
Newfoundland	51	55	58	62	67
Prince Edward Island	24	27	28	29	30
Nova Scotia	67	73	77	82	88
New Brunswick	59	63	67	71	77
Quebec	395	425	445	478	525
Ontario	522	560	591	638	707
Manitoba	79	86	90	95	102
Saskatchewan	74	80	84	90	98
Alberta	128	142	152	166	187
British Columbia	168	180	191	207	231
Yukon Territory	18	22	23	23	23
Northwest Territories	19	20	21	22	22
Total	1,604	1,733	1,827	1,962	2,158

Joint Emergency Planning Program (JEPP)

In October 1980 the federal government approved a new program for joint emergency planning which will absorb and phase out FAP. Under JEPP the federal government, in consultation and cooperation with provincial/territorial governments, undertakes or contributes to emergency planning projects which support federal objectives and enhance the national emergency response capability. It is funded initially at an annual rate of $6 million, which in 1981-82 includes the amount shown above for FAP. Eligibility of projects for federal funding is determined by a set of criteria which are contained in guidelines for the operation and administration of the program.

Disaster Financial Assistance

Disaster Financial Assistance was established to assist the provincial governments where the cost of dealing with a disaster would place an undue burden on the provincial economy. The details of cost-sharing arrangements are administered by EPC, based on recommendations received from EPC regional directors.

For Further Information:
Officers Responsible:

Mr. D.W. Hall
Director General Operations

Tel: (613) 992-3320

Mr. S.N. White
Director General Plans

Tel: (613) 992-2727

Mr. A.F. Wigglesworth
Director
Emergency Operations Coordination

Tel: (613) 992-4324

Postal Address:

Emergency Planning Canada
2nd Floor Gillin Building
141 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OW6

PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Administered By:
Director General Properties and Utilities

Purpose:
To purchase from municipalities and provincial franchized utility suppliers the required utilities and services for the operation of departmental facilities, and in other cases to recover the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

Authority:
Government Contract Regulations

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity

Financing and Operation:
Utilities and services (water, sewage, electricity, gas, garbage removal and other similar miscellaneous services), are purchased in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates and

terms, etc. In areas where no other source of supply is available the department supplies certain utilities and services on a cost recoverable basis to villages and other users. Examples of this are in the Villages of Petawawa and Grand Centre, where water service is provided and the Hamlet of Penhold where sewage service is provided.

Payment for purchases, and claims for utilities and services provided, are made directly between the municipality or public utility commission and the Canadian Forces Base or Station concerned.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

Purchase of Utilities and Municipal Services for Departmental Facilities in Each Province since Fiscal Year 1975-76.

Province	*1975-76 ($000)*	*1976-77 ($000)*	*1977-78 ($000)*	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*
Newfoundland	900	1,230	1,460	1,520	1,808	2,137
Prince Edward Island	405	459	560	560	539	596
Nova Scotia	4,395	4,942	6,140	5,905	6,939	6,965
New Brunswick	1,890	2,060	2,560	1,700	2,090	2,260
Quebec	3,100	3,278	3,335	3,500	4,634	5,015
Ontario	10,555	12,625	14,600	14,850	16,834	20,957
Manitoba	3,380	2,875	3,390	3,850	4,442	4,632
Saskatchewan	500	1,410	1,675	1,725	1,857	1,828
Alberta	5,375	5,133	5,840	6,385	5,925	7,235
British Columbia	2,100	2,266	2,845	3,170	3,225	3,259
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	400	592	700	510	259	337
Total	33,000	36,870	43,105	43,675	48,552	55,221

The total amount recovered by the department from the sale of utilities in fiscal year 1980-81 was $2,163,000.

For Further Information:

BGEN J.M.L. Bourgeois
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
This program provides for the use of departmental services or facilities by individuals, municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the public interest and not compete with existing commercial resources.

Authority:
National Defence Act Part II

Department of National Defence Publication 55

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Department. Requests for services can be made at any time but the degree to which they are met is dependent upon the availability of departmental resources.

Financing and Operation:
The scope of activities in this area include assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, transfer and loan of material.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, land slides, hurricanes, snow storms and pollution emergencies.

Humanitarian assistance includes provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured individuals, searches for missing person, transportation of vital medical resources, provision of decompression facilities, and isolation and treatment in hospital of persons suffering from certain highly contageous diseases contracted abroad.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal of abandoned commercial explosive, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The Department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of material, the provision of services or the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable with the party requesting the use of the services or facility being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate in each case.

Recovery action may be effected at the base or station level or at National Defence Headquarters.

Payments:
Amounts vary depending upon the circumstances of the assistance.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.M.L. Bourgeois
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

Department of National Health and Welfare

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the major areas of federal government concern which gives rise to the need for close cooperation and coordination with the provinces. The Department of National Health and Welfare conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada. Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees and information services relating to health conditions and practices. But a major part of the Department's activities involves cooperation with provincial authorities in efforts directed toward the preservation and improvement of public health and toward the provision of social security and welfare for all Canadians.

HEALTH

In the area of preservation and improvement of the health of Canadian residents, much of the Department's involvement with the provinces originates with the operation of the Health Services and Promotion Branch. Its main federal-provincial programs are the Health Insurance Programs, Family Planning Grants and Research. The Health Insurance Programs are designed, in cooperation with provincial health authorities, to make accessible medically necessary insured health services of high quality to all residents of Canada, regardless of their ability to pay. They include the Hospital Insurance and Medical Care Programs, towards the cost of which the federal government contributes under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. The Extended Health Care Services Program is also included in the established programs financing arrangements. Other programs are the National Health Research and Development Program, and the Family Planning Grants.

Other activities of the Department which involve cooperation with the provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. These activities are aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards and health practices; dissemination of information about these hazards and practices; and efforts to eliminate potential health problems. Many of these activities are directed to private institutions and individuals and may include provincial agencies only incidentally. Others depend heavily on provincial inputs to operate. The activities most directly involving the provinces are described under Health Protection Cooperative Activities.

WELFARE

The provision of social security and welfare services for Canadians is, in its federal-provincial aspects, largely within the ambit of the Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of Social Service Programs Branch. The Canada Assistance Plan provides the framework for federal sharing in the costs of social assistance to persons in need and welfare services to persons in need or likely to be in need unless they receive these services. Assistance and services are provided by provincial and municipal departments of welfare. The Young Offenders Agreements established under authority of the Appropriations Act enables cost sharing of certain care and after-care services provided by provinces and territories to young offenders in the care of a child welfare authority or correctional authority but who are not subject to an order of the provincial secretary placing them under the child welfare law of the province or territory. Shareable costs are those that relate to care and services which would be shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan if the young offenders were in the care of a child welfare authority both in fact and in law. The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act permits federal sharing in the costs of comprehensive provincial programs for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. The agreements under two other shared-cost programs — Blind Persons Act and Disabled Persons Act — terminated in 1981 having been superceded by the Canada Assistance Plan. Under the National Welfare Grants Program, project contributions are available to the provinces, as well as to voluntary agencies and organizations, research institutions and universities.

Department of National Health and Welfare

	Page
(Health)	
FAMILY PLANNING GRANTS PROGRAM	154
HOSPITAL INSURANCE PROGRAM	154
MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM	157
EXTENDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROGRAM (EHCS)	158
NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	159
HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES	160
(Welfare)	
NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS	164
PROVINCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	165
BLIND PERSONS ALLOWANCES	165
CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)	167
DISABLED PERSONS ALLOWANCES	169
YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS	171
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)	171

Health Activities

FAMILY PLANNING GRANTS PROGRAM
(Part of the Family Planning Program)

Administered By:
The Family Planning Division of the Health Services and Promotion Branch

Purpose:
The program assists in the development of provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning services and other specific projects which ensure the accessibility of family planning services to all Canadians who want them. These services and specific projects make information available about the purpose and methods of family planning; promote professional and other training in family planning; support research in family planning and provide demonstrations of the delivery of family planning services.

Authority:
The program falls generally under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of National Health and Welfare pays grants to provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning agencies and to universities for approved family planning projects of five types. The five types can be generalized as:

(1) projects which provide family planning services;

(2) projects which demonstrate the need for, and methods of delivering family planning services;

(3) projects for the training of health and welfare and other staff in family planning;

(4) projects for research into family planning, including demographic and behavioural studies, and

(5) University Fellowships for family planning, teaching and research.

The Department has available a Guide to the Family Planning Grants on the basis of which agencies may prepare applications for Family Planning Grants. Applications are submitted to the Family Planning Division for review and evaluation. Grants are paid to approved projects in two payments; the second payment is contingent upon adequate program and financial reports. Applications for grants submitted by agencies within a province are submitted to the appropriate provincial department for comments. In addition to the evaluation described above, research projects are submitted to a Family Planning Research Advisory Committee for further appraisal.

To help ensure that provincial government objectives are met, there are arrangements for federal-provincial liaison and consultation, particularly on the conformity with provincial priorities of family planning projects, other than those national in scope, funded under this program.

Payments:
See table 1.

The total of grants to the provinces/territories and municipalities in 1980-1981 was $387,537. The rest of the $1,099,000 allocated to Family Planning Grants was paid to private agencies and universities. In 1981-1982, the same amount is available, but figures cannot be given for its distribution as it depends on the submission of eligible projects from each province.

TABLE 1

Payments to Provincial/Territorial and Municipal Governments under the Family Planning Grants Program
(1980-1981)

Province	*Grants to the Provinces ($)*	*Grants to Municipalities ($)*
Prince Edward Island	18,000	—
Nova Scotia	40,000	—
New Brunswick	13,000	—
Quebec	90,000	—
Ontario	—	75,000
Saskatchewan	40,000	—
British Columbia	30,000	—
Northwest Territories	50,000	—
Yukon	31,537	—
Total	312,537	75,000

For Further Information:

Director
Family Planning
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel: (613) 992-3609

HOSPITAL INSURANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The program aims to ensure that all residents of Canada have reasonable access to necessary hospital care services.

Authority:
The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, 1957, C. 28, S8 and Regulations as amended; the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

Subject to agreements between the federal and each provincial government, including the two territories, as prescribed in the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, Canada is authorized to make contributions in respect of insured in-patient and out-patient services through the mechanism prescribed in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

Time Frame:
Every agreement will continue in force as long as the provincial law continues to give full effect to the Agreement unless notice of termination is given by the Governor-in-Council. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 ensures continued federal financial support for this program at least until March 31, 1982. Thereafter, support is subject to renegotiation of the fiscal arrangements.

Financing and Operation:
Under these Agreements, provinces agree to make insured services available to all residents of their province upon uniform terms and conditions. The agreements embody a scheme for administration of the provincial law which describes, among other things, the following:

(1) the provincial authority, its powers, duties and responsibilities;

(2) the arrangements by which residents of a province become insured persons and the arrangements through which insured services are made available to insured persons;

(3) the arrangements for payment of the cost of insured services provided to insured persons by hospitals outside of a province and the rules governing determination of such charges.

The provinces agree to provide insured services in a manner that does not impede or preclude, either directly or indirectly, whether by charges or otherwise, reasonable access to insured services. Moreover, the provinces convenant to make arrangements to ensure maintenance of adequate standards and provide such information as required by the Minister of National Health and Welfare for the purpose of determining whether the provincial law is being administered and services are being provided in a manner that satisfies the conditions specified in the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.

Provided that the Minister is satisfied that the province is maintaining a Hospital Insurance Program that fulfills the conditions, Canada will pay to the province in accordance with provisions of the Federal Acts, cash contributions in the manner prescribed in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. The legislation and agreements embody the principles of universality of coverage, accessibility to in-patient services with optional out-patient services, and portability of coverage and benefits. As a basic minimum, the provincial law must prescribe the following services as insured in-patient services:

(1) accommodation and meals at standard ward level;

(2) necessary nursing service;

(3) laboratory, radiological, and other diagnostic procedures, together with the necessary interpretations;

(4) drugs, biologicals, and related preparations as provided in an Agreement when administered in a hospital;

(5) the use of operating room, case room and anaesthetic facilities including necessary equipment and supplies;

(6) routine surgical supplies;

(7) use of radiotherapy and physiotherapy facilities where available;

(8) services rendered by persons who receive remuneration therefore from the hospital; and

(9) such other services as are specified in the provincial law.

Since its inception, the program has evolved and developed to the point where all provincial plans exceed the basic minimum in-patient benefits and as well provide extensive out-patient benefits, which vary to some degree from province to province.

Effective April 1, 1977, the previous shared-cost arrangements for hospital insurance, medical care and post-secondary education were replaced with a system whereby federal contributions are no longer tied to provincial expenditures on these programs. This new system is embodied in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Federal contributions take the form of a transfer of tax room and associated equalization to the provinces, in conjunction with cash contributions. The total federal contributions are now in general terms, largely based on the current escalated value (escalated for change in the gross national product) of the 1975-76 federal contributions for the three programs.

The federal government continues to attach the same broad conditions to its cash contributions, in order to guarantee adequate standards of health care across the country.

Payments:
See tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 2

Hospital Insurance Program
1980-81
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments*	*Value of Tax Points*	*Estimated Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	66.1	43.5	109.6
Prince Edward Island	14.2	9.3	23.5
Nova Scotia	97.2	64.1	161.3
New Brunswick	80.7	53.1	133.8
Quebec	474.5	719.0	1,193.5
Ontario	919.2	702.1	1,621.3
Manitoba	117.4	77.3	194.7
Saskatchewan	110.6	72.8	183.4
Alberta	197.4	206.9	404.3
British Columbia	265.7	233.5	499.2
Northwest Territories	4.5	3.6	8.1
Yukon	2.0	2.4	4.4
CANADA	2,349.5	2,187.6	4,537.1

TABLE 3

Hospital Insurance Program
1981-82
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments*	*Value of Tax Points*	*Estimated Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	71.9	50.5	122.4
Prince Edward Island	15.2	10.8	26.0
Nova Scotia	105.3	73.7	179.0
New Brunswick	87.3	61.1	148.4
Quebec	493.4	831.0	1,324.4
Ontario	987.7	814.0	1,801.7
Manitoba	126.5	88.9	215.4
Saskatchewan	134.9	69.7	204.6
Alberta	225.6	239.2	464.8
British Columbia	295.5	270.7	566.2
Northwest Territories	4.8	4.2	9.0
Yukon	2.2	2.9	5.1
CANADA	2,550.3	2,516.7	5,067.0

For Further Information:

Director
Health Insurance
Health Resources Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel: (613) 995-6186

MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM

Administered By:

The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:

The program aims to ensure that all residents of Canada have reasonable access to necessary medical care services.

Authority:

Medical Care Act, and the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

Time Frame:

The Medical Care Program commenced in 1968 and is a continuing Program, subject to the provincial medical care insurance plans continuing to meet the minimum criteria of the Medical Care Act related to comprehensiveness of insured services, universality of population covered, reasonable access to insured services without preclusion or impediment by way of user charges, portability of benefits, and public administration. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 ensures federal financial support for this program for a minimum of five years from April 1, 1977. The program is one of those under review for purposes of the cyclical revision of federal-provincial fiscal arrangements scheduled to take effect April 1, 1982.

Financing and Operation:

The objectives of the Medical Care Program are achieved through a series of interlocking provincial medical care plans which meet the minimum criteria of Medical Care Act mentioned under "Time Frame". The insured services of the Medical Care Program comprise all medically required services rendered to insured persons by medical practitioners except any services that a person is eligible for and entitled to under any other federal act or a provincial law related to workers' compensation. Certain surgical-dental procedures by dental surgeons rendered in hospital are similarly covered.

These latter services are included under Order-in-Council dated May 29, 1968 (P.C. 1968-1044). This is the only Order-in-Council which has been issued pursuant to the Medical Care Act.

Federal financial contributions to participating provinces became payable from July 1, 1968, and, originally, were based on half of the national per capita cost of the insured services of the national program, multiplied by the number of insured persons in each province. As a result of a 1976 amendment to the Medical Care Act, the 1976-77 per capita contribution was limited to 113% of the 1975-76 per capita contribution. This ceiling marginally reduced the level of the federal contribution below 50 per cent of the national per capita cost of insured services for that year.

New financial arrangements came into effect April 1, 1977, when the shared cost arrangements for medical care, hospital insurance and post-secondary education, were replaced with a system whereby federal contributions are no longer tied to provincial expenditures on these programs. This new system is embodied in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Federal contributions take the form of a transfer of tax room and associated equalization to the provinces, in conjunction with cash contributions. The total federal contributions for these programs are now, in general terms, largely based on the current escalated value (escalated for change in the gross national product) of the 1975-76 federal contributions for the three programs.

The federal government continues to attach the same broad program conditions to its cash contributions, that pertained to the entire contribution to provinces prior to April 1, 1977. Provinces provide relevant information on the operation of their plans. Liaison and consultation is also maintained through the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Institutional and Medical Services.

Payments:

See tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 4

Medical Care Program
1980-81
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments*	*Value of Tax Transfers*	*Estimated Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	22.7	15.0	37.7
Prince Edward Island	4.9	3.2	8.1
Nova Scotia	33.5	22.0	55.5
New Brunswick	27.8	18.3	46.1
Quebec	163.4	247.5	410.9
Ontario	316.5	241.7	558.2
Manitoba	40.4	26.6	67.0
Saskatchewan	38.1	25.1	63.2
Alberta	67.9	71.3	139.2
British Columbia	91.5	80.4	171.9
Northwest Territories	1.5	1.3	2.8
Yukon	0.7	0.8	1.5
CANADA	808.9	753.2	1,562.1

TABLE 5

Medical Care Program
1981-82
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments*	*Value of Tax Transfers*	*Estimated Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	24.8	17.3	42.1
Prince Edward Island	5.3	3.6	8.9
Nova Scotia	36.2	25.5	61.7
New Brunswick	30.0	21.2	51.2
Quebec	169.8	286.2	456.0
Ontario	340.1	280.2	620.3
Manitoba	43.6	30.5	74.1
Saskatchewan	46.4	24.2	70.6
Alberta	77.7	82.3	160.0
British Columbia	101.8	93.1	194.9
Northwest Territories	1.6	1.5	3.1
Yukon	0.8	0.9	1.7
CANADA	878.1	866.5	1,744.6

For Further Information:

Director
Health Insurance
Health Resources Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel: (613) 995-6186

EXTENDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROGRAM (EHCS)

Administered By:
The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
To provide the provinces and territories with block funding contributions to assist them in the development of such health services as nursing home care, adult residential care, home care (health aspects), and ambulatory health care.

Authority:
Section 27 of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, under Section 28(1), ensures federal support for this program for a minimum of five years from April 1, 1977.

Financing and Operation:
The federal contribution allocated to the EHCS Program is calculated on a fiscal year basis commencing in 1977-78 and is in the form of an equal per capita cash contribution, which in the first year of operation was $20 per capita. Yearly escalations are based on the rate of growth of the GNP. Table 6 gives the financial data, by province, for 1980-81 and 1981-82, based on a per capita of $26.85 and $29.62 respectively.

The only condition of payment of the EHCS Program contribution is that the provinces and territories provide the Minister of National Health and Welfare with such health services information as is reasonably required to enable Canada to meet its international obligations, for the planning and achieving of national standards and for mutually useful exchanges of information between Canada and the provinces.

To respect this condition, a resource centre on extended health care services is being developed. The services and information components of this centre are available to federal and provincial officials, individuals and groups involved in research, planning, development and implementation of extended health care services. This information is also used to assist the monitoring of interfaces occurring between the EHCS Program contributions and other federal contributions.

Payments:
See table 6.

For Further Information:

Director
Health Insurance
Health Resources Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel: (613) 995-6186

TABLE 6

Extended Health Care Services Program
($ millions)

Provinces and Territories	*Estimated contributions*	
	1980-81	*1981-82*
Newfoundland	15.6	17.4
Prince Edward Island	3.3	3.7
Nova Scotia	23.0	25.5
New Brunswick	19.1	21.1
Quebec	170.0	188.6
Ontario	230.9	256.6
Manitoba	27.7	30.7
Saskatchewan	26.1	29.1
Alberta	56.0	64.3
British Columbia	71.1	80.7
Northwest Territories	1.2	1.3
Yukon	0.6	0.7
Total	644.6	719.7

NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Extramural Research Programs Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The National Health Research and Development Program enables the Department of National Health and Welfare to acquire science-based information pertinent to the achievement of broad departmental objectives which embrace the promotion and preservation of the health of the people of Canada. These objectives include the meeting of similar provincial requirements having national interest or implications.

The Program is designed to encourage and support research and development projects, studies, and demonstrations in the field of public health, developed either spontaneously or in response to departmental statements of research requirements. In addition, the Program provides for the creation, development and maintenance of research manpower in selected disciplines associated with public health.

Authority:
The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, Annual Appropriation Acts, and the terms and conditions of the National Health Research and Development Program.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Recipients may include: Canadian universities and hospitals; governments of provinces, territories, regions and municipalities; voluntary health agencies and corporations; individuals and other bodies capable of conducting scientific activities in the field of public health, with the exception of departments, agencies and employees of the Government of Canada.

All applications for assistance are submitted by the applicant to the Extramural Research Programs Directorate by predetermined closing dates, whereupon separate assessments are undertaken by departmental officials to determine relevance to departmental objectives; by experts, including experts outside the department, to determine scientific significance and importance; and by panels of experts, which may include departmental experts, to determine feasibility, methodology and quality of planning.

Although the National Health Research and Development Program is not a federal-provincial shared-cost program, provincial health authorities are asked, as part of the review and appraisal process, to evaluate proposals emanating from within their boundaries (except those submitted by national organizations, regardless of locale) from the point of view of relevance to provincial priorities. If provincial support for proposals is lacking, this information is taken into account when recommending approvals.

Neither geographic locale nor institutional affiliation influences the distribution of Program funds. Nonetheless, program disbursements have consistently reflected to a reasonable degree the distribution of Canada's population.

All recipients must undertake to submit a final report within three months of completion. Copies of these reports may be borrowed from the Department's reference collection (National Health and Welfare Library, Ottawa, K1A 0W9) through established inter-library loan mechanisms.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

National Health Research and Development Program Expenditures
($000)

1976-77	8,128
1977-78	10,547
1978-79	11,262
1979-80	9,438
1980-81	9,997
1981-82(Est.)	11,153

For Further Information:

Dr. R.A. Heacock
Director General
Extramural Research Programs Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel: (613) 992-7116

HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Administered By:
Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch

Purpose:
These activities of the Department of National Health and Welfare with the close cooperation of the corresponding provincial agencies are all aimed at increasing health protection by expanding the impact of federal activities in the surveillance and correction of existing or potential health hazards and poor health practices, and in the dissemination of information about these hazards and practices.

Authority:
Generally, the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act and the Hazardous Products Act. Informal agreements between the Health Protection Branch and the provincial health agencies concerned in each activity.

Time Frame:
These are all continuing programs.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of National Health and Welfare is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. To further this objective the Department carries out a wide range of activities to identify, publicize and eliminate conditions which are dangerous to the population's health.

Some of these programs are carried out entirely by federal staff, others with private institutions such as universities and hospitals or practising doctors, and still others in cooperation with the provincial governments. Some of the projects with agencies outside the federal government, especially in the private sector, are carried out under contract. Others involve no exchange of funds but do involve agreements on the assignment of resources. The twelve health protection activities in which provincial cooperation is of particular importance are:

1. Environmental Health
2. Food Safety and Nutrition
3. Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories
4. Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
5. Methadone Control Program
6. Drug Quality Assessment Program
7. Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians
8. Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing of Narcotic and Controlled Drugs.
9. Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments
10. Prosecutions Under the Federal Drug Statutes
11. Provision of Expertise and Training Aids to Assist Municipal and Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies
12. Exchange of Information

A paragraph outlining each of these activities follows.

Environmental Health:
The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health was established in June 1978 to advise Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Health on all matters of environmental and occupational health including risk identification, standards, provision of services and control measures, and on related policy and programme options, with due regard for respective jurisdictions and responsibilities, and with particular consideration of appropriate health actions associated with:

— contamination of food, air, water, and land by physical, chemical, radioactive and other substances;
— urban, industrial and other waste disposal activities, effluents, and emissions;
— new chemical compounds and operational innovations;
— physical, chemical, radiation and other health hazards of work environments;
— personal health services provided at the work-place;
— other factors as concerns and priorities may dictate.

Specific activities are carried out by federal-provincial subcommittees and working groups e.g. development of programs for the health surveillance and safety of laboratory workers; development of guidelines to control risk for women in industry, guidelines for recreational water, guidelines for wastewater disinfection, and guidelines for indoor air quality; development of criteria documents on bio-assay in *in vivo* monitoring; preparation of compendium of methods for the analysis of drinking water; development of radiation Safety Codes (x-rays, microwave); preparation of an evaluation paper on acceptable lead levels in blood; preparation of a paper on the disposal of chemicals from schools; "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality 1978" and "Occupational Radiation Exposures in Canada 1978" have been published.

Other activities are carried out by the Environmental Health Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities, some of which include: analyses of blood of exposed workers for PCBs, and the analysis of airborne dust samples in support of provincial industrial hygiene programs. In addition, drinking water samples have been examined for trihalomethanes, asbestos, gasoline and PCB content. Surveys and studies have been conducted to determine whether air pollution in Sydney, Nova Scotia adversely affects human respiratory health; to determine background radon levels in homes across the country, to conduct a safety assessment of electromagnetic radiation (microwaves and radiofrequency) emissions from the CN Tower in Toronto, to determine radioactive waste levels.

Food Safety and Nutrition:
The Food Directorate conducts several programs in collaboration with provincial authorities:

(a) The Food-Borne Disease Reporting System in which federal and provincial authorities cooperate in investigating and exchanging information on food poisoning outbreaks in Canada.

(b) The Botulism Reference Centre which assists provincial departments of health and Canadian physicians in cases where botulism is suspected, through examination of food samples and clinical specimens and maintenance of reference cultures and supplies of antitoxin, and by alerting reponsible agencies rapidly when commercially produced food is involved and serving as an information and liaison centre.

(c) The Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning Program through which analytical data on microorganisms and toxins in shellfish are provided to the provinces through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

(d) The Food and Animal Feed Contamination Monitoring Program (also with the WHO/FAO), through which provinces report a wide variety of data on, for example, organochlorine pesticides and PCBs in dairy products and human milk.

Federal officials recently completed a study with their provincial colleagues on the coordination of federal and provincial regulations controlling the temperature at which potentially hazardous food is stored and transported.

Various other activities are carried out by the Food Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities. These include examination of samples and/or exchange of data, for example on trace elements in soils, vegetables and feeds.

Provincial authorities and agencies are invited to provide input into food regulatory proposals through the Information Letter communication mechanism, are kept aware of relevant developments in the international Codex Alimentarius program, and are advised of developments regarding the health hazard of substances in the food supply.

Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories:
There are two of these: one in Nova Scotia for the four Atlantic Provinces and one in Manitoba. Agreements governing the program are between the Health Protection Branch and the Atlantic Provinces Pesticide Residue Laboratory Committee and the Manitoba Committee on Pesticide Residues Testing, respectively. The laboratories monitor primary agricultural products for pesticide residues and provide support for programs designed to correct problem areas identified by the monitoring program or by the provincial or federal health department.

The activity is shared cost. The federal contribution is the provision by the Health Protection Branch of working space and technical and administrative support to the provincial laboratory chemists.

Laboratory Centre for Disease Control:
The role of the Centre is directed towards the achievement of acceptable national strategies for communicable disease prevention and control, and for a national perspective on the health status of Canadians, and requires strong federal/provincial cooperative programs. Among the activities carried out by this centre is a variety of internal and external reference services for diseases such as tuberculosis, influenza, hepatitis, measles, diphteria, and for infections caused by enteric, streptococcal and staphylococcal organisms, as well as arboviruses and parasites. These services in some cases provide diagnostic reagents for the provincial laboratories, where none are available from commercial sources or are of poor quality. National Quality Assurance and Proficiency Testing programs have been developed by the laboratory services to ensure quality diagnosis in virology, bacteriology, and clinical chemistry. These programs are federal/provincial cooperative programs, some of which are coordinated through various professional societies in Canada. Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres to assist in the formulation of strategies for the control of diseases on a national basis. Medically qualified epidemiologists are attached to several provinces to help coordinate provincial and federal epidemiological programs. From data submitted by the provinces, the Poison Control and Adverse Reaction Program provides data to provincial and other health authorities on cases of human poisoning and on adverse effects resulting from the administration of drugs. Congenital anomaly surveillance integrates with existing provincial systems to provide a national perspective.

A program to control laboratory and hospital acquired infections is underway.

Programs addressing control policies regarding social use of tobacco and psychotropic drugs have recently been developed.

Methadone Control Progam:
The objective of this activity is to establish guidelines for the use and control of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction. Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, authorizations are issued for using methadone to physicians affiliated with federally recognized methadone treatment programs or, to individual practitioners for the use of methadone in the management of narcotic addiction or for other medical purposes. The activity is to some extent shared cost. It is jointly administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs and the Central Nervous System Division, Bureau of Human Prescription Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

Drug Quality Assessment Program:
The program is designed to provide objective information regarding the quality of drug products available in Canada in order to assist the ten provincial Departments of Health and other federal departments in the selection of drugs for their drug reimbursement or purchasing programs. The information is generated by evaluating the capabilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers to produce, control and distribute drugs; by conducting chemical or *in vitro* analyses. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act, but the permission to release the information is provided on the basis of voluntary agreement with the manufacturer. The QUAD Program is entirely financed by the federal government.

Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians:
Authority exists in the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and the Narcotic Control Act for the Minister (or his designate) to authorize possession of certain drugs by cer-

tain individuals having the capability of performing analyses for a physician. This authorization is always contingent upon approval by a provincial health department, but the final authority rests with the federal Department of National Health and Welfare.

Narcotic and Controlled Drug Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing:
This program is intended to ensure that narcotic and controlled drugs that are imported and manufactured for medical purposes are not subject to abuse or diverted to illicit channels. Information concerning provincially licenced or accredited health related persons and places is used in the control and surveillance of distribution of these drugs. There is authority in Narcotic Control Regulations and Food and Drug Regulations Part G for the Department to share information with provincial licencing authorities of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine in matters relating to the purchasing, prescribing and dispensing of narcotic and controlled drugs when there is evidence of misprescribing, abuse or other illegal activity. It is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments:
The Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act Parts III and IV require that drugs and things (including assets) seized by police forces be disposed of by the Minister. In addition, law enforcement agencies report drug offences committed under the federal legislation. The activity is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch and in doing so, the Bureau is in regular contact with federal, provincial and municipal police departments across Canada.

Prosecution of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Offences:
Prosecutions under the Narcotic Control Act and Parts III and IV of the Food and Drugs Act may be initiated by the federal, provincial and municipal authority. Administrative costs pertaining to these prosecutions such as legal agents' fees and disbursements, court reporters' fees, witness fees etc., are provided through the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs. The cost of maintaining the court systems is a provincial responsibility.

Provision of Expertise and Training Aids to Assist Municipal and Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies:
Personnel, training aids and expertise are supplied by the Branch to municipal and provincial law enforcement agencies for internal training purposes.

Exchange of Information:
Although the exchange of information is implicit in the working of committees and other ongoing programs, information dissemination also occurs outside these internal channels. For example, educational consultants attached to Health Protection Branch offices across Canada liaise with the provincial associations of health professionals and educators. In the past, workshops, seminars, and briefing sessions have been conducted by these consultants on a variety of health protection-related topics including food safety, and food additives. Complementary resource materials to explain legislation and encourage self-protection are provided to the provinces on request.

Payments:
No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

For Further Information:

Environmental Health

Dr. E. Somers
Director General
Environmental Health Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel: (613) 996-8988

Food Safety and Nutrition

Dr. I.C. Munro
Director General
Food Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel: (613) 992-8304

Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories

Dr. K.A. McCully
Advisor, Field Sciences
Bureau of Field Operations
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel: (613) 593-7571

Laboratory Centre for Disease Control

Dr. Alastair Clayton
Director General
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel: (613) 992-6385

Methadone Control Program

Dr. T. DaSilva
Bureau of Human Prescription Drugs
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
355 River Road, Third Floor
Vanier, Ontario
K1A 1B8

Tel: (613) 993-3203

Drug Quality Assessment Program

Dr. D. Leclerc-Chevalier
Director
Bureau of Drug Quality
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel: (613) 995-5441

Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians

Chief, Scientific Services
Bureau of Drug Research
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel: (613) 593-5877

Narcotic and Controlled Drug Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing and Disposition of Drug and Assets Seized by Police Departments; Prosecution of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Offences; and Provision of Expertise and Training Aids.

Mr. J.G. Lecavalier
Director, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs
Health Protection Branch
Jackson Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel: (613) 996-6084

Welfare Activities

NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS

Administered By:
The National Welfare Grants Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The program aims, through research, demonstration and manpower development contributions, to help improve and develop welfare services in Canada so that these services will more effectively meet social welfare needs while lessening welfare problems and dependency.

Authority:
Department of National Health and Welfare Act.
National Welfare Grants Rules as approved by Cabinet.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Contributions for research, demonstration, manpower and National Voluntary Agency projects are made available to provincial public welfare departments, voluntary agencies and organizations, schools of social work, research institutions, university departments, and, in the form of fellowships for advanced training, to individuals. The majority of projects to which contributions are made are wholly federally financed.

Project contributions are monitored by the Directorate's staff although actual operations are the responsibility of the organization whose project is being funded. Claims for project costs are submitted directly to the National Welfare Grants Directorate for processing.

Payments:
The total of all National Welfare Grants contributions was $3,299 million in 1980-81 and is estimated at $3,299 million in 1981-82.

For Further Information:

Mr. L.M.W. Pisapio
Director
National Welfare Grants Directorate
Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel: (613) 992-7773

PROVINCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
The Information Systems Directorate of the Policy, Planning and Information Branch.

Purpose:
The program is intended to assist the provinces and territories in improving the management of social welfare services by providing contributory funding towards the costs of developing Provincial Welfare Management Information Systems.

Authority:
The terms and conditions for the payment of contributory funds are set out in Treasury Board Circular 1977-50, Paragraph 13(b). Funding for specific projects are authorized under Letters of Understanding signed by the Deputy Minister, National Health and Welfare, and the Deputy Minister of the Provincial or Territorial Welfare Department.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The time frame for each project is set out in the appropriate Letter of Understanding.

Financing and Operation:
The development of Provincial Welfare Management Information Systems requires the use of specialized resources which often are not available within the provincial department. Contributions are made available to the provinces to cover the cost of acquiring these specialized resources, e.g., consultants, contract staff, etc. The progress of these projects is monitored by a team of systems coordinators within the Information Systems Directorate, who provide the provinces with advice and assistance in the planning, development and implementation of their Welfare Management Information Systems.

Payments:
See table 8.

For Further Information:

Mr. J.A. Schriel
Director, Provincial Systems Development Division
Information Systems Directorate
Brooke Claxton Building, 12th Floor
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Tel: (613) 992-4594

TABLE 8

Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the Provincial Management Information Systems Development Plan

Province	*Contributions to end of 1980-81 ($)*	*Estimated Contributions for 1981-82 ($)*
Newfoundland	579,050	—
Prince Edward Island	391,821	50,000
Nova Scotia	1,780,899	275,000
New Brunswick	558,846	270,000
Ontario	447,394	500,000
Manitoba	82,638	—
Saskatchewan	171,871	200,000
Alberta	394,107	350,000
British Columbia	351,623	300,000
Northwest Territories	295,620	—
Yukon	39,615	125,000
Total	5,093,484	2,070,000

BLIND PERSONS ALLOWANCES
(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch

Purpose:
The objective of the Blind Persons Allowances program, which has now been terminated, was to encourage the provision by the provinces and territories of basic allowances for the blind, and the program was designed to provide, as a matter of right, a national minimum of income support for blind persons.

Authority:
Blind Persons Act

Blind Persons Regulations

Agreements with all provinces and territories

Time Frame:
This had been a continuing program but, since the Canada Assistance Plan has superseded the function of the Blind Persons Allowances, the program has been phased out with effect from February 1, 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government reimbursed 75% of the amounts paid by each province and territory as allowances to blind persons eighteen years of age and older. The Blind Persons Act limited the federal contribution towards the allowance of any one recipient to 75% of the first $75.00 a month, for a maximum contribution of $675 per year.

The program was administered by the provinces; however, medical examination to determine eligibility with respect to blindness were carried out by oculists employed and paid by the federal government. Claims were submitted by the provinces claim statements included the actual expenditures made by the provinces during the previous month. Payments were made directly on the basis of these claims.

Payments:
See table 9.

TABLE 9

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Blind Persons Act

Province	*1977-78 Expenditures ($000)*	*1978-79 Expenditures ($000)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81* Expenditures ($000)*
Newfoundland	73	134	71	—
Prince Edward Island	19	23	21	10
Nova Scotia	188	216	193	147
New Brunswick	7	4	—	—
Ontario	3	4	2	13(CR.)
Manitoba	17	15	11	6
Saskatchewan	8	8	4	2
Alberta	56	65	51	16
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—
Total	371	469	353	168

(1) Note: Province of Quebec
Since April 1, 1977 payments have been made to Quebec under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (Chapter 10)

* Payments for the period April 1, 1980 to January 31, 1981, the final month for federal sharing under the program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director of Field Operations
Canada Assistance Plan
Social Service Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.J. Byrne
Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel: (613) 996-4233

CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)
(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The Canada Assistance Plan enables federal sharing of costs incurred by provinces and municipalities in providing social assistance to persons in need and welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided.

Authority:
Canada Assistance Plan Act

Canada Assistance Plan Regulations

Federal-Provincial Agreements under Parts I and III of the Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements under Part 1 of the Act have been signed by all the provinces and the territories. As for Part III of the Act, agreements have been signed with all the provinces but not the territories. Quebec has chosen to contract out of the program under Part I and, accordingly, receives tax transfer points (See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance).

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Plan, the federal government reimburses each province for 50% of the costs of financial assistance provided to persons in need, and 50% of the costs of the portion of the current year's shareable costs of providing welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided, that exceeds the costs of providing these services in the base year 1964/65. The Plan also provides for sharing in 50% of costs of approved work activity projects.

1. Under the Plan, assistance means aid in any form to or in respect of persons in need for the purpose of providing:

   (a) food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;

   (b) prescribed items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment such as tools and licenses and other prescribed special needs of any kind;

   (c) care in a home for special care;*

   (d) travel and transportation;

   (e) funerals and burials;

   (f) health care costs, such as drugs, dressings or prosthetic appliances;*

   (g) prescribed welfare services purchased by or at the request of a provincially approved agency;

   (h) comforts allowances and other prescribed needs of residents or patients in hospitals or other prescribed institutions.

* as modified by introduction of Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (1977).

2. Welfare services means services having as their object the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect or dependence on public assistance and include;

   (a) rehabilitation services such as assessment and counselling to chronically unemployed, life skills training, referral and placement services, activity and achievement centers to meet the special needs of persons at risk of being socially isolated with particular emphasis on the aged and the mentally retarded;

   (b) casework, counselling, assessment and referral services for individuals and families;

   (c) child welfare services including protection, foster care, adoption services and preventive services to children in their own home;

   (d) day care services for the children of working parents and other children with social and emotional needs, available under voluntary and public auspices;

   (e) homemaker, home support, and similar services to support families in times of emergencies or as an aid to independent living in the community for the elderly and disabled;

   (f) information and referral services to ensure access to social services;

   (g) community development services designed to provide deprived communities or target populations with personnel resources so they may improve their own social and economic conditions;

   (h) research, consultation and evaluation with respect to welfare programs;

   (i) administrative services relating to any of the foregoing services or the provision of assistance.

The welfare services definition does not include any service relating wholly or mainly to education, correction, recreation and health care services.

Shareable costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities in providing welfare services relate to salary, travel and training costs of staff employed in the direct delivery of these services to persons in need or persons likely to become in need.

Capital costs as well as plant or equipment operating costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities are not shareable under the Plan with the exception of day care services and work activity projects where certain operating and equipment costs are shareable.

The procedure for submitting claims to the federal government is for the province or territory to send its approved advance claim, each month, to CAP headquarters in Ottawa via the field representative in each provincial or territorial capital. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province concerned shares in municipal costs, and the federal government shares in the provincial and municipal portion.

Payments:
See table 10.

TABLE 10

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Canada Assistance Plan
($ millions)

Province	*1977-78 Expenditures*	*1978-79 Expenditures*	*1979-80 Expenditures*	*1980-81 Expenditures*	*1981-82 Estimates*
Newfoundland	40.4	39.6	43.2	52.5	56.3
Prince Edward Island	7.4	10.0	10.3	12.5	13.0
Nova Scotia	47.6	46.7	53.7	60.5	72.7
New Brunswick	51.1	61.5	66.4	78.5	79.0
Quebec*	568.3	664.0	738.6	851.3	872.4
Ontario	395.7	417.5	472.6	533.5	553.4
Manitoba	54.5	58.1	60.2	69.3	72.2
Saskatchewan	55.8	57.5	60.1	72.2	75.3
Alberta	115.5	115.6	127.4	155.0	167.0
British Columbia	198.9	204.5	255.6	313.6	323.2
Northwest Territories	4.9	7.7	5.9	6.6	2.1
Yukon Territory	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.5	8.9
Total	1,541.0	1,683.9	1,895.1	2,206.0	2,295.5

* Payments are made to Quebec by the Department of Finance under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act up to March 31, 1977. Beginning April 1, 1977 payments to Quebec were made by the Department of Finance under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Since April 1, 1978, payments are made by the Department of National Health and Welfare under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.J. Byrne
Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Brooke Claxton Building, Room 834
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel: (613) 996-4233

Field Representatives in each Provincial Capital:

Newfoundland

Mr. A.E. Ebsary
c/o Department of Social Services
Confederation Building
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5T7

Tel: (709) 737-3606

Prince Edward Island

Mr. M.E. Scammell
c/o Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

Tel: (902) 892-5421 (P.E.I)

Nova Scotia

Mr. Kevin McDonald
c/o Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 696
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2T7

Tel: (902) 424-6763

New Brunswick

Mr. M.E. Scammell
c/o Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

Tel: (506) 452-3344

Quebec

Mr. Raymond Peters
a/s Ministère des Affaires sociales
1005, chemin Ste-Foy
7e étage
Québec, Québec
G1S 4N4

Tel: (418) 643-3329

Ontario

Mr. G.C. McClure
c/o Ministry of Community and Social Services
Hepburn Building, 4th Floor
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1E9

Tel: (416) 965-5011 and -5012

Manitoba

Miss Ruth Benson
c/o Department of Community Services
and Corrections
270 Osborne Street North
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1V7

Tel: (204) 744-3286

Saskatchewan

Mr. D. Wendel
c/o Department of Social Services
Chateau Tower, Room 920
1920 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V6

Tel: (306) 565-3595

Alberta (and Northwest Territories)

Mr. C. Podelec
c/o Department of Social Services
and Community Health
7th Street Plaza, South Tower
10030-107 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3E4

Tel: (403) 427-7942

British Columbia (and Yukon Territory)

Mr. H.G. Barrier
Department of National Health and Welfare
816 Government Street, Room 111
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 1W9

Tel: (604) 388-3285

DISABLED PERSONS ALLOWANCES
(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The objective of the Disabled Persons Allowances program, which has now been terminated, was to encourage the provision of basic allowances for the disabled. The program was designed to provide, as a matter of right, a national minimum of income support for disabled persons.

Authority:
Disabled Persons Act

Disabled Persons Regulations

Agreements with all Provinces and Territories

Time Frame:
This has been a continuing program but since the Canada Assistance Plan has superseded the function of the Disabled Persons Allowances the program has been phased out with effect from February 1, 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government reimbursed 50 per cent of the amounts paid by each province as allowances to disabled persons eighteen years of age and older. The Disabled Persons Act limited the federal contribution towards the allowance of any one recipient to 50 per cent of the first $75. a month, for a maximum of $450. per year.

The program was administered by the provinces. However, medical decisions about applicants for disability allowances were made jointly by medical doctors employed by the provinces and by the federal government. Claims were submitted by the province to the federal government monthly. Provincial claim statements include the actual expenditures made by the province during the previous month. Payments were made directly on the basis of these claims.

Payments:
See table 11.

TABLE 11

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Disabled Persons Act

Province	*1977-78 Expenditures ($000)*	*1978-79 Expenditures ($000)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81* Expenditures ($000)*
Newfoundland	2	5	1	—
Prince Edward Island	1	1	1	—
Nova Scotia	27	30	24	12
New Brunswick	4	5	2	—
Ontario	8	11	4	3
Manitoba	23	22	16	12
Saskatchewan	5	6	3	1
Alberta	301	386	277	55
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—
Total	371	466	328	83

(1) NOTE: Province of Quebec
Since April 1, 1977 payments have been made to Quebec under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (Chapter 10)

* Payments for the period April 1, 1980 to January 31, 1981, the final month for federal sharing under the program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director of Field Operations
Canada Assistance Plan
Social Service Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.J. Byrne
Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel: (613) 996-4233

YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Canada Assistance Plan Directorate, Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The Young Offenders Agreements are designed to enable the federal government to share in the costs to certain provinces of providing care and after-care services to young offenders who do not qualify for cost-sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan. Agreements are in effect with Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and the Yukon Territory. A Young Offenders Agreement is presently being negotiated with British Columbia.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
Originally, Agreements were entered into with Ontario, New Brunswick and the Yukon Territory for a two year period effective April 1, 1974, subject to annual renewal thereafter by mutual consent. A similar agreement with Quebec was concluded in 1978 retroactive to April 1, 1974. The British Columbia Agreement would be effective as of January 1, 1979.

Financing and Operation:
These special agreements enable the federal government to share fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province of providing care and after-care services to young offenders following their committal to care under paragraphs "h" or "i" of Section 20(1) of the Juvenile Delinquent Act.

Shareable costs are those defined under the Canada Assistance Plan and claiming by the provinces is the same as for claiming under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Payments:
See table 12.

TABLE 12

Payments made under the Young Offenders Agreements

Province	*1977-78 Expenditures ($000)*	*1978-79 Expenditures ($000)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Estimates ($000)*
New Brunswick	370	475	480	539	600
Quebec	—	—	—	38,078	2,000
Ontario	15,857	17,783	15,786	15,966	16,000
Yukon Territory	602	503	277	—	1,300
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	6,500
Total	16,829	18,761	16,543	54,583	26,400

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.J. Byrne
Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel: (613) 996-4233

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)

(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate. Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The VRDP program provides for the payment, by the federal government to the provinces and territories, of contributions toward costs incurred by each province in undertaking a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons.

Authority:
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act 1960-61, c.26, Sec.1.

Agreements with all provinces and territories except Quebec.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, agreements between the federal government and the provinces and territories are signed annually. Agreements have been renewed to March 31, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons in a shared-cost program under which the federal government shares fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program of services. A comprehensive program includes such services as assessment, counselling, training, restoration, and employment placement. Salaries and travelling costs of provincial staff whose duties are directly related to the program are shareable. Capital costs (acquisition of lands and buildings, cost of office equipment, other office accommodation costs, legal costs) are not shareable. Persons who are eligible for Veterans' Rehabilitation or Workmen's Compensation benefits are not covered under this program.

The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on approximate known expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. The annual claims are prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures, and certified by the provincial or actual expenditures, and certified by the provincial or territorial auditor before submission to National Health and Welfare headquarters. There is also provision for a regular audit by authorized officers of the federal government. These audits are carried out by the Audit Services Bureau.

Under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, the Minister of National Health and Welfare has powers to coordinate and develop programs which further the aims of the Act. The Department of National Health and Welfare may undertake to coordinate federal activities in the field of vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons in cooperation with other federal departments. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, for instance, works closely with the provinces in providing employment placement for eligible persons.

Payments:
See table 13.

TABLE 13

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

Province	*1977-78 Expenditures ($000)*	*1978-79 Expenditures ($000)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Estimates ($000)*	*1981-82 Estimates ($000)*
Newfoundland	396	607	455	697	1,006
Prince Edward Island	135	146	139	1,836	528
Nova Scotia	1,583	1,546	1,963	134	2,428
New Brunswick	851	581	1,660	1,446	4,046
Ontario	11,373	13,457	16,969	13,946	16,931
Manitoba	2,156	2,468	2,837	2,955	5,525
Saskatchewan	2,413	2,748	1,987	3,401	5,185
Alberta	2,819	8,392	5,228	5,314	9,157
British Columbia	480	903	5,100	1,092	4,038
Northwest Territories	39	9	—	852	674
Yukon Territory	—	453	180	—	138
Total	22,245	31,310	36,518	31,673	49,656

The research budget under the VRDP Act for 1981-82 is $75,000, and it is being used for research projects that are designed to improve the operation of Vocational Rehabilitation Programs in Canada.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.J. Byrne
Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel: (613) 996-4233

Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise)

The objective of the Customs and Excise Program is "to achieve compliance with all legislative provisions for which Customs and Excise has administrative responsibility".

This program consists of the following four activities:

COMPLIANCE FACILITATION: Provision of information and services so that taxpayers may determine and declare their liabilities and entitlements as required by law.

COMPLIANCE VERIFICATION AND ENFORCEMENT: Actions designed to verify and enforce taxpayers' compliance with the law, including activities to predict, prevent, detect and rectify non-compliance.

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT: Review and disposition of appeals and complaints against departmental administration or decisions.

ADMINISTRATION: Provision of managerial expertise and direction at the most senior levels; development of new legislation, regulations and related operational policies and systems; operation of departmental planning and control systems; provision of services such as Personnel, Finance and Administration.

The Customs function is primarily involved in the control of the international movement of people and goods across Canadian boundaries, and the collection of revenue in the administration of the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff Act and other Acts, concerning the social, economic, health, safety and environmental needs of Canada.

The Excise function administers the Excise Act and Excise Tax Act and is primarily involved in the licensing of manufacturers and wholesalers, the collection of sales and excise taxes on domestic and imported goods, the licensing and regulatory control of breweries and distilleries and the collection of excise duties on spirits and tobacco.

The Department of National Revenue Act charges Customs and Excise with the responsibility for "the control, regulation, management and supervision of duties of Customs and Excise including taxes imposed by the Excise Tax Act."

The major statutes comprising the legal mandate are the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff Act, the Anti-Dumping Act, the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act. All of these Acts are the legislative responsibility of the Minister of Finance, with the exception of the Customs Act for which the Minister of National Revenue is responsible. The Excise Act and Excise Tax Act relate to the objectives of the Department of Finance to raise revenue for government programs, promote tax equity and influence consumption patterns, while the Customs Tariff Act and the Customs Act result in revenue collection and provide protection to Canadian industry from foreign competition. The Anti-Dumping Act provides further protection to domestic producers from the injurious dumping of goods into Canadian markets.

Legislation of other departments, notably, Agriculture, National Health and Welfare, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Statistics Canada and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission also forms part of the Customs and Excise mandate. The extent of involvement by Customs and Excise in the legislation of other departments varies from a minimal provision of information on importations and exportations to actual administration and enforcement through the processing of international travellers, examination of goods and documents, the retention of goods pending examination by the department concerned and/or the seizure of goods in the case of violations of the law.

Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise) **Page**
COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON EXCESS IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR 175

COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON EXCESS IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR

Administered By:
Customs and Excise

Purpose:
To facilitate the casual importation of small amounts of alcoholic beverages. Previously, the duty and taxes on importations of liquor in excess of the duty free limit could not be paid until the importer obtained a special permit and paid a fee to the provincial liquor boards.

Authority:
Informal agreements through correspondence.

Time Frame:
Indefinite

Financing and Operation:
This agreement includes all provinces except, Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories. All liquor importations in excess of the duty free limit up to two(2) Imperial gallons per traveller are subject to the following provincial fees:

Spirits	— 15¢ per 28.4 ml
Sparkling Wines and Champagne	— 15¢ per 28.4 ml
Other Wines	— 10¢ per 28.4 ml
Beer	— 1¢ per 28.4 ml

Note: Official agreements are currently in imperial measurements; metric values are approximate only.

Amounts in excess of 2 Imperial gallons require a permit issued by the provincial authority.

Payments:
All monies collected on behalf of the provinces are deposited in bank accounts to the credit of the respective provincial liquor commissions.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Stewart McLellan
Examination, Inspection Systems
Commercial Programs
5th Floor, Connaught Building
Mackenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario

Department of Public Works

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867, and operates under the legislative authority of the Public Works Act. The Department is responsible for the management and direction of federal public works and, except as specifically provided in other Acts, attends to the construction and maintenance of public buildings, wharves, piers, roads and bridges and the undertaking of dredging and other shore protection work. As well, it acts as construction agent and technical consultant to various other departments on request. The federal government's interest in the Trans-Canada Highway and the Northwest Highway System is managed by the Department. Public Works Canada also has the responsibility to manage and develop federal lands.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under six broad programs: the Administration Program, the Professional and Technical Services Program, the Accommodation Program, the Marine Program, the Transportation and Other Engineering Program and the land Management and Development Program. The Marine Program and the Transportation and Other Engineering Program, administered by the Department's Design and Construction Branch, have activities that are of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

The Minister of Public Works also reports to Parliament for the National Capital Commission, the Dominion Fire Commissioner, and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959 created the National Capital Commission as a Crown Corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927). The National Capital Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works.

The twenty-member Commission is appointed by the Governor-in-Council to provide representation by residents from each of the ten provinces, the cities of Ottawa and Hull and local municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer and presides at all meetings. In his absence this responsibility is exercised by the Vice-Chairman.

The objects and purposes of the Commission are defined in Section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance."

The National Capital Region, as set out in the Act, is located in both Ontario and Quebec and has about 4,680 square kilometres in area. The Commission is the largest federal landholder in the region, owning slightly more than 88% of all federal land.

In 1969, the Government further defined the objective of the National Capital Commission Program as follows:

"to help develop the National Capital Region so that it will be:

(a) a fitting symbol of Canada's cultural and linguistic values;

(b) an efficient and esthetically satisfying place in which to carry on the nation's business;

(c) a model of urban planning and development that will benefit other parts of the country and be a source of pride for Canadians."

In order to meet its objectives for the National Capital Region, the Commission is empowered to:

(a) acquire, administer, dispose of land;

(b) construct, maintain and operate roads, bridges, parks and other works;

(c) undertake joint projects with municipalities;

(d) construct and operate concessions;

(e) make grants for various purposes;

(f) maintain historic places;

(g) conduct research for the planning of the National Capital Region.

In order to carry out its mandate, the Commission has authority to establish the planning requirements for federal lands, to approve land uses on federal land, and to approve and to review the appearance of all federal government buildings within the Region.

The Commission also provides planning aid and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects of benefit to the Region. This assistance is provided under a wide variety of intergovernmental agreements and includes support for roads, bridges, sewage systems, public transportation facilities and other projects within the National Capital Region.

In 1971 the Government assigned to the Commission prime responsibility on the subject of official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service. At the same time the Government expressed the general view that policy on the National Capital be coordinated by one body at the federal level and that the N.C.C. is the body most suited to undertake this task.

CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

The federal government activities in the field of housing are given expression in the National Housing Act. These activities are administered on behalf of the Government of Canada by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) as established under the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act.

CMHC has a National Office in Ottawa, five Regional Offices, and many local offices throughout the country. The addresses and telephone numbers for these offices are listed after the last of the individual CMHC program descriptions.

The federal government housing policy has been developed through successive Housing Acts and their amendments. A guiding principle is that, while the federal government may act to stimulate and supplement the market for house building, it should not assume direct responsibilities which are constitutionally allocated to other governments, or which could effectively be borne by private enterprise.

In order to ensure provincial participation when assistance is provided by CMHC to provincial or municipal governments (or their agencies), the responsibility for initiating activity under any of such CMHC programs lies with the province, or with the municipality with provincial approval. Applications for assistance are normally presented to the nearest CMHC local office, supported by the relevant documentation required by the NHA and the National Housing Loan Regulations. Facilities for consultation and advice on any proposal are available through these local offices at all stages of a project's planning and development.

Although most of the activities carried out by CMHC are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, nine areas of activity are of particular interest to them. Under these areas of activity, direct assistance is made available to the provinces and municipalities (or their agencies). This assistance falls into four general categories: direct long-term loans at preferred interest rates; forgiveness of a portion of a loan; cost-sharing arrangements under which the federal government will finance a portion of a joint project; and direct contributions made to other levels of government. The nine areas of federal/provincial/municipal activity are:

1. Community Services Contribution Program
2. Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program
3. Loan-Assisted Land Assembly Program
4. Non-Profit Cooperative Housing Program
5. Non-Profit Housing Program
6. Public Housing Programs
7. Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program
8. Rural and Native Housing Program
9. Student Housing

	Page
Department of Public Works	
LOANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES	179
SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS	179
SHORE PROTECTION AND REMEDIAL WORKS	179
WATER LEVEL CONTROL	180
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES	180
THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM	181
THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS	181
MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM	182
National Capital Commission	
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS SIGNED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES	183
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	
COMMUNITY SERVICES CONTRIBUTION PROGRAM	184
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM	185
LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM	186
NON-PROFIT COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM	187
NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM	188
PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS	189
RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	191
RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM	193
STUDENT HOUSING	194
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES	195

LOANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch (Marine Directorate)

Purpose:
The purpose of this part of the Marine Program is to provide loans for the construction of wharf facilities.

Authority:
Public Works Act.

The terms and conditions of the loans are approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Agreements are signed covering each loan (see details below).

Time Frame:
Ad hoc.

Financing and Operation:
The following example illustrates the kind of assistance that is given in appropriate circumstances for the construction of wharves.

A loan was made to assist the construction of a wharf for the shipment of steel products at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Agreement on the terms and conditions of the loan was reached by the Sydney Steel Corporation (the borrower), the Province of Nova Scotia (guarantor), and by Public Works on behalf of Canada. The loan was for a maximum of $6 million and repayment is to be made over a period of twenty years. Interest is being charged at the long-term Government of Canada rate to Crown Corporations plus one-eighth of one per cent. The wharf was constructed by Public Works, and Canada retains title until principal and interest have been paid.

Payments:
$6 million was spent at Sydney.

SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS
(Part of the Marine Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this part of the Marine Program is to make available financial assistance for the construction of dry docks, in support of the ship repair industry. At present, one subsidy is being administered, with the objective of providing a suitable standard of dry dock service at Montreal which would meet vessel requirements for lake and world shipping.

Authority:
Dry Docks Subsidies Act.

The terms and conditions of the subsidy are approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Time Frame:
Not exceeding 35 years.

Financing and Operation:
In 1964, the Governor-in-Council authorized an agreement whereby the federal government would pay Canadian Vickers Limited of Montreal, Quebec, $180,000 per year for thirty-five years, towards the cost of construction of the company's "The General George P. Vanier" Floating Dry Dock.

SHORE PROTECTION AND REMEDIAL WORKS
(Part of the Marine Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch.

Purpose:
To construct or contribute to the cost of construction of erosion control works, where erosion has been caused either by the presence of Government of Canada structures and/or by the effects of commercial navigation.

Authority:
Public Works Act.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The extent of federal assistance is determined by, and restricted to, that portion of total erosion which can be attributed to federal structures and/or the effects of commercial navigation. Under this policy, assistance for the control of erosion due to other causes is precluded. Application may be made for federal aid to Public Works Canada by the property owner.

In making the assessment, consideration is given to the relative influence of ship waves or federal structures versus other causes, the value of the property in relation to cost of the protective works and the cost of minimum adequate works to arrest erosion.

Even though the federal government may provide assistance in certain specific cases, it does not assume any responsibility for the protection of shorelines. This is a matter which actually comes primarily under the jurisdiction of provincial governments.

Payments:

1977-78	$2,825,100
1978-79	$1,090,000
1979-80	$ 278,000
1980-81	$ 269,000
1981-82 (Est.)	$ 215,000

WATER LEVEL CONTROL
(Part of the Marine Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch.

Purpose:
To contribute to the joint regulation of the levels and flows of water for the development of the natural resource for navigation and, where possible, for assistance to the provinces and others towards development of hydroelectric generation, water supply, and for lessening the incidence and magnitude of natural flooding.

Authority:
Public Works Act.

Ottawa River Act.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Public Works Canada administers dams on three river systems in consultation with the relevant provinces. These facilities include the Lockport Dam at Selkirk on the Red River in Manitoba; the French River Dams on Lake Nipissing; the Latchford Dam on the Montreal River in northern Ontario; and the Quinze, Temiscamingue and Kipawa Dams on the Ottawa River system in Quebec and Ontario.

Payments:
For water level control under this program:

1977-78	$ 360,000
1978-79	$1,077,000
1979-80	$ 578,000
1980-81	$ 959,000
1981-82 (Est.)	$ 945,000

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch.

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to provide and maintain at the most economical cost, roads, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility the Department of Public Works has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of road projects, and the construction and maintenance costs of international and interprovincial bridges.

The Department of Public Works also provides supervision and inspection of federal-provincial highway agreements sponsored by other federal departments.

Authority:
Public Works Act.

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of the following interprovincial bridges:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge (joining Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge (joining Hawkesbury, Ontario and Grenville, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

Time Frame:
The agreements in relation to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue in effect until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

Financing and Operation:
In the two agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges, the federal government has agreed to provide the maintenance and then bill the relevant province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: 1/3 by Canada, 1/3 by Ontario, and 1/3 by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75 per cent of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25 per cent.

In the future, however, the Department of Public Works will endeavour to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed.

Payments:
Table 1 shows the total maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges from 1975-76 to 1981-82. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures.

Two-thirds of these costs in the case of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25 per cent in the case of the Perley Bridge would be reimbursed to the federal government by the provinces.

TABLE 1

Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	Macdonald-Cartier ($)	*Perley ($)*
1977-78	4,680	221,844
1978-79	105,000	1,040,000
1979-80	115,621	383,264
1980-81	3,657	245,282
1981-82 (Est.)	443,000	268,000

The increase in 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Perley Bridge is a continuation of major repairs to the structure.

The increase in 1981-82 for the Macdonald Cartier Bridge is for painting steel.

On several of the interprovincial bridges and the Temiscamingue Dam, the provinces provide snow clearing and power for lighting at no cost to the federal government. Normally, there is no agreement covering these charges.

THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM
(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch.

Authority:
Public Works Act.

Description:
The Northwest Highway System includes the Alaska Highway (1946 kilometres between Dawson Creek, B.C. and Beaver Creek at the Alaska/Yukon Border) and the Haines Road (185 kilometres between the Alaska/British Columbia Border and Haines Junction on the Alaska Highway.)

Financing and Operation:
On 920 kilometres of the Alaska Highway, which is in British Columbia, the federal government is responsible for all construction and maintenance, while British Columbia has accepted responsibility for 133 kilometres at the southern end of the highway.

On 893 kilometres in the Yukon, the federal government is responsible for construction and maintenance. However, maintenance is carried out by the territorial government with funds provided by the federal government.

Eighty kilometres of the Haines Road, which is in British Columbia and 105 kilometres in the Yukon, are included in the reconstruction being carried out under agreement with the United States (Shakwak), commencing in 1978.

Payments:
The Shakwak project was estimated to cost approximately $200 million financed by the United States Government. Present funding of $38 million will be exhausted in 1982-83. The project could proceed if funds become available.

THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS
(Part of the Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Authority:
Public Works Act and the Trans-Canada Highway Act.

Purpose:
The Trans-Canada Highway Act of December 10, 1949 was an Act to encourage and to assist in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. It provided for the federal government to share costs with Provinces as well as providing the entire cost of construction of those portions of the highway passing through National Parks. The highway passes through Tera Nova National Park in Newfoundland; Banff National Park in Alberta as well as Glacier, Yoho and Revelstoke National Parks in British Columbia.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government approved in June 1981, thirteen (13) kilometres of four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway through Banff National Park in Alberta. Total highway length in the Park is 82 kilometres. The work is to commence in 1981 at the East Gate and extend to the Banff Traffic Circle. This initial phase of improvement is estimated to cost approximately $15 million.

For Further Information:
For further information on any of the Marine and Transportation Programs described above:

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.B. Reid
Director
Transportation Directorate
Department of Public Works
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel: (613) 998-4216

Mr. R.P. Harrison
Director
Marine Directorate
Department of Public Works
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel: (613) 998-8171

MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM

Administered By:

Municipal Grants Division, Real Estate Services
Department of Public Works

Purpose:
Payment of grants to taxing authorities in Canada in lieu of property taxes and frontage and area taxes on federal departmental property.

Authority:
The Municipal Grants Act, 1980 and Regulations pursuant thereto.

Time Frame:
There is no time limit on payments under the Municipal Grants Act. Grants have been made every year since 1950.

Financing and Operation:
These grants are made by the Minister of Public Works out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on receipt of an application in a form approved by him.

Nearly all land and buildings of federal departments are subject to grants — with certain exceptions including Indian Reserves and urban parklands. Structures other than buildings are not eligible for grants.

Grants are not made in respect of property administered by a federal department but leased to or occupied by a third party, although certain such property is prescribed by regulation to be eligible.

Properties newly eligible for a 100% grant in 1980 include libraries, historic sites, historic parks, the Houses of Parliament, reclaimed lands, water conservation and irrigation projects and P.F.R.A. pasture land upon discontinuation of the present means of making payment in lieu of taxes. In addition, national parks, museums, art galleries, concert halls and administrative and operational buildings on defence bases in rural areas become eligible for grants for the first time but such grants are to be phased in progressively at 25% per year between 1980 and 1983.

"Frontage or area taxes" is a term used for the first time in the 1980 Act, although grants-in-lieu of some such taxes have been paid for many years. The new Act does, however, remove restrictions against paying grants for non-capital maintenance services, for example, street-oiling provided by municipalities.

New regulations for Crown Corporations will apply to the grants in lieu of taxes paid directly by federal Crown Corporations as of January 1, 1981.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Payments:

Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes to Taxing Authorities

	1980-81 Expenditures		*1981-82 Estimates*	
Province	*Grants to Municipalities ($000)*	*Grants to Provinces ($000)*	*Grants to Municipalities ($000)*	*Grants to Provinces ($000)*
Newfoundland	1,678	—	1,805	—
Prince Edward Island	230	235	245	250
Nova Scotia	8,186	—	8,805	—
New Brunswick	1,625	5,290	1,750	5,690
Quebec	34,571	—	37,180	—
Ontario	69,814	—	75,045	—
Manitoba	7,704	—	8,290	—
Saskatchewan	3,866	—	4,160	—
Alberta	8,220	—	8,840	—
British Columbia	11,679	1,000	12,565	1,075
Yukon	450	259	485	280
Northwest Territories	973	210	1,045	310
Sub Total	148,996	6,994	160,215	7,605
Total	155,990		167,820	

For further information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.H. Greensword
Director, Municipal Grants Division
Department of Public Works
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel: (613) 998-9432

PUBLIC WORKS
(National Capital Commission)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS SIGNED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES

TABLE 3

Expenditures Relating to Certain Agreements in Various Fiscal Years as Noted

	1976-77 ($)	*1977-78 ($)*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*
Ontario Sewer Improvement Agreement	1,439,616	1,883,768	629,569	17,621	(7,156)
Quebec Sewage Disposal System Agreement	1,933,693	2,592,268	1,145,867	10,522,898	11,955,487
Quebec Roadway Agreement	2,756,731	7,819,879	18,110,866	6,249,650	8,912,845
Bilingualism	450,000	350,087	310,055	141,037	109,812
Assistance to Inter-provincial Transit	1,133,963	1,030,454	985,601	1,432,828	1,515,172
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes — Ontario (excluding leased properties)	713,489	899,432	973,114	1,033,144	2,037,089
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes — Quebec (excluding leased properties	471,554	556,291	600,318	379,426	532,089

ONTARIO SEWER IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT

In order to upgrade and extend the sewage disposal system of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, the National Capital Commission shares with RMOC and the Province of Ontario the cost of certain works on the basis of an agreement signed in 1972. This agreement has recently been amended to cover additional projects contained in a second-phase extension of the system. Some $16.2 million has been expended on this project since 1972.

QUEBEC SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM AGREEMENT

In order to accommodate the population resulting from the rapid development of the Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais over the last several years and to abate pollution of the Ottawa River, development of a modern sewage collection and treatment system is necessary. The NCC, CRO and the Province of Quebec are signatories to an agreement to share the costs of construction of such a system; the Commission share is 1/3 of the costs, to a maximum of $40 million, of which $34.6 million has been spent. The 2/3 share to be borne by the Province of Quebec and CRO will be totally financed by loans forgivable, for an additional federal contribution to this project of approximately $20 million.

QUEBEC ROADWAY AGREEMENT

As part of the economic revitalization of the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region brought about by the

relocation of federal public servants to downtown Hull, it has been necessary to substantially upgrade the basic road network. The NCC participates with the Province of Quebec in sharing the costs on a 50/50 basis of a number of major road construction projects. The NCC share of the costs of construction of the works in the agreement is estimated at $150 million, of which approximately $76.1 million has already been spent.

ASSISTANCE TO INTERPROVINCIAL TRANSIT

The NCC has provided a subsidy for the operations of interprovincial transit service to the two regional transit authorities of the NCR. The Commission de transport de la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais has received payments totalling $4.4 million from 1973 to 1980; in the same period, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission received $3.1 million. These subsidies have permitted the expansion of interprovincial transit by the two regional systems.

BILINGUALISM

The NCC's "External" Bilingualism Program is designed to encourage the provision of public and private services in both official languages within the National Capital Region. This is done through a grants system to public and private organizations undertaking projects to improve their bilingual capabilities; these projects are the results of initiatives taken by the groups involved themselves. Total contributions under this program have been, since 1971-72, $2,013,438.

GRANTS-IN-LIEU OF TAXES

The National Capital Commission administers a program of grants-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities in which NCC property is located. NCC lands comprise about 10 per cent of all lands in the NCR. This grants program, under the authority of the National Capital Act, is administered in a similar fashion to the payment of grants on other federal property under the Municipal Grants Act.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. David C. Symons
Assistant Director
Government Relations
National Capital Commission
161 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa-Hull
K1P 6J6

Tel: (613) 996-2035

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
(Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

COMMUNITY SERVICES CONTRIBUTION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Policy Evaluation Division

Purpose:
To provide financial aid to municipalities through the provinces for the provision and improvement of priority community services as determined on the basis of local needs and conditions.

Eligible community services included: water and sewage facilities (including planning and installation of sewage and storm sewer trunk lines, plans, piped and well water, holding tanks, site services in new and existing areas); social, cultural, recreational and community facilities (including day care centres, community centres, libraries, park facilities); neighbourhood improvement projects; municipal non-profit housing; conversion of municipal waste to energy; and any other municipal capital work deemed eligible.

The Community Services Contribution Program replaced three former CMHC programs: The Neighbourhood Improvement Program, the Municipal Incentive Grant Program, and the Municipal Infrastructure Program.

The objectives of this program are:

1) to provide increased flexibility and wider latitude to the provinces and municipalities in using federal funds;

2) to enable federal assistance to better respond to local needs and conditions;

3) to reduce duplication in detailed administrative procedures by making the provinces responsible for project-by-project scrutiny and day-to-day administration;

4) to enhance the degree to which federal assistance meets the priorities of the provinces and the municipalities; and

5) to ensure that federal assistance is more equitably available to all provinces.

Authority:
National Housing Act, Section 54.1

Time Frame:
The federal-provincial agreements governing this program covered a two-year period: the 1979 and 1980 program years. The disbursement of funds under the 1979 program year was completed March 31, 1981 with the disbursement of funds under the 1980 program year to continue up to March 31, 1984. This program will terminate upon the completion of the payouts on the 1980 program year.

Financing and Operation:
Each province is responsible for the detailed administration of the program including the selection of eligible community services expenditures; the explicit criteria to be used in allocating funds to projects; and the actual allocation of funds to municipalities and projects. Municipal allocations are made on the basis of a formula, on a project-by-project basis, or on a combination of the two. All are submitted to the federal government for review and acceptance.

Each province is also responsible for ensuring that projects are technically feasible, that standards of quality are met, that proper financial accounting procedures are followed and that funds have been allocated to projects and municipalities in a manner consistent with the accepted allocation criteria.

Annual funding for the program was allocated to a province through a formula based on its urban population and municipal tax capacity. The program operated on a calendar year basis, corresponding with the municipal fiscal year, and the disbursement of the federal funds occurred in the fiscal year following.

A certified statement of account for eligible expenditures incurred on a designated project is required from the province and serves as the basis for payment. Such statements are submitted up to five times per program year with the federal government providing the funds to each province on the basis of these certified statements of the account and the provinces, then in turn, reimbursing the municipalities.

Payments:
See table 4.

TABLE 4

Community Services Contribution Program

	Commitment Authority			*Budgetary Expenditure*		
Province	*1979 ($ million)*	*1980 ($ million)*	*1980-81 ($ million)*	*1981-82 ($ million)*	*1982-83 ($ million)*	*1983-84 ($ million)*
Newfoundland	4.20	6.95	4.20			
Prince Edward Island	.90	1.45	.90			
Nova Scotia	5.55	9.20	5.55			
New Brunswick	4.20	6.95	4.20			
Quebec	47.10	78.45	47.10		see footnote	
Ontario	51.60	85.95	51.60			
Manitoba	6.30	10.45	6.30			
Saskatchewan	4.65	7.70	4.65			
Alberta	10.65	17.70	10.60			
British Columbia	15.15	25.20	15.15			
Total	150.30	250.00	150.25	225.00	20.00	5.00

Footnote – In the interests of flexibility, the disbursement of the second program year (1980) funds will occur over a three year period to take into account the termination of the program and to ensure that municipalities with designated projects have sufficient time to incur capital expenditures equivalent to the federal commitment.

For Further Information:
Further information on this program may be obtained from CMHC Provincial offices or from the Policy Evaluation Division, National Office.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Land and Infrastructure Division

Purpose:
To provide cost-sharing financial assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to develop land presently owned by the partnership for residential and associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature.

The objectives of this program are:

(1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;

(2) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

Priority in federal land development funding will be given to those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

Authority:
National Housing Act, Section 40

Time Frame:
Until further policy determines otherwise, funding for Sec. 40 after 1978 will be restricted to the development of existing projects.

Financing and Operation:
Either the province, CMHC or, in some cases, the municipality may undertake the projects on behalf of the partnership. Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through Section 40 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75 per cent of the capital cost is borne by the federal government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales are shared on the same basis. Costs of municipal services not recovered by the municipality in the general tax rate are included in the sales prices, or recovered through local government charges over a period of years.

House purchasers are expected to select lots appropriate to the proposed house design. Plans and specifications require approval whether or not the house is financed through the NHA. To ensure orderly development of the project, construction of individual houses must be started within six months of lot purchase and completed within 18 months after commencement of construction.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

For Further Information:
Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the individual program descriptions.

LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Land and Infrastructure Division

Purpose:
To provide loan assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to assemble and develop land for residential and associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature.

The objectives of this program are:

(1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;

(2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and

(3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

Priority in federal land assembly funding will be given to those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

An alternative program involving cost-sharing rather than loan assistance is also available. See "Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program".

Authority:
National Housing Act, Section 42

Time Frame:
Until future policy determines otherwise, no funding will be provided under Section 42 after 1978.

Financing and Operation:
NHA loans covering up to 90 per cent of the cost of assembling, planning and servicing land housing, of for any purpose incidental thereto, are available through any local office of CMHC. Land Assembly loans may also be made to finance connecting trunk services for public land assemblies in the absence of Part VIII NHA assistance, or other funds.

A loan may be made to a province, to a municipality with provincial approval, or to a public housing agency. The loan amount may be up to 90 per cent of the cost of acquisition, clearance, planning and servicing of the land, as determined by CMHC.

Where the loan is to be used to acquire land for later disposal on a long-term leasehold basis, the term may be up to 50 years. In all other circumstances, the maximum term is 25 years. It will bear interest at a rate prescribed by Governor-in-Council and may be secured by a debenture or such other security satisfactory to CMHC.

Conditions of repayment are;

(1) the payment of interest shall be made not less frequently than annually and may be deferred for up to three years or until revenue is produced, whichever comes first;

(2) the loan shall be repayable during its term, or as revenue is produced. The conditions for the latter option are to be determined by CMHC.

Application for loan assistance will normally, but not necessarily, be made in the following stages and could result in three or more separate loan commitments:

(1) land acquisition,

(2) planning and design,

(3) installation of services.

The applicant will be required to provide to CMHC evidence of need for each project. Details of site services and costs eligible for lending purposes may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office.

Applications will be reviewed by CMHC to ensure the proposal complies with NHA requirements and program objectives.

The prices and terms of sale or lease of serviced land produced under these loan arrangements are established by the sponsor. It may be offered on a leasehold or freehold basis. CMHC does not share in profits or losses.

Where a proposal involves displacement of low-income families, the borrower will be required to provide replacement accommodation at least equal to the number of buildings removed or demolished.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

Payments:
Commitments

See table 5.

TABLE 5

Loan Assisted Land Assembly Program Section. 40/42 Commitments

Province	*Section 40 and 42 1978 Commitment ($ million)*	*Section 40 and 42 1979 Commitment ($ million)*	*Section 40 and 42 1980 Commitment ($ million)*	*Section 40 and 42 1981 Commitment ($ million)*
Newfoundland	—	1.23	5.40	9.31
Prince Edward Island	.62	.10	—	—
Nova Scotia	.84	—	—	—
New Brunswick	1.10	—	.70	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—
Ontario	17.72	16.11	5.90	.40
Manitoba	4.00	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	.10	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	7.90	—	—	.25
CANADA	32.18	17.54	12.00	9.96

For Further Information:
Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

NON-PROFIT CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Division

Purpose:
To assist Co-operative Groups to develop and produce modest, affordable housing through the construction of new units and acquisition of existing accommodation, appropriate to the needs of low and moderate income families and individuals. Eligible applicants under the program are Co-operative Associations, Indian Band Councils and groups of Indians.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1,6,56.1, 44(1)(b) and 34.1.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing CMHC program which began in 1978 and replaced the former Sec. 34.18 Cooperative program.

Financing and Operation:
Start-up Funds (Section 37.1) of up to $75,000 are available to assist applicants in developing projects to the point of an acceptable application.

Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through the availability of 100% N.H.A. insured loans under Section 6 or through conventional sources. The maximum amortization term for new projects is 35 years. That for existing projects is 35 years or useful life of the buildings.

Federal assistance is available to applicants under Section 56.1 NHA through a maximum write-down in the interest rate from the actual lending rate to 2% based on project costs. This assistance is applied in two forms, as follows:

1. Non-Income Tested Assistance

The assistance, available to all the units in a project, is intended to bridge the gap between the economic occupancy charge and the lower end of market rent established by CMHC. It provides a reduction in the principal and interest payment and remains constant for 3 years. Starting in year four this reduced principal and interest payment increases annually by 5%.

2. Income Tested Assistance

The difference between the maximum federal assistance and the amount determined in (1) above is then available to residents who cannot afford the normal occupancy charges. Such residents pay on the basis of a rent-to-income scale and are subject to an annual income test.

Co-operatives are generally required to provide for at least 15% of this type of occupancy and achieve an income-mix of residents in the project.

When a co-operative does not use all the federal assistance available, a maximum of $500 for each unit in the project may be set aside in a separate account and used in later years to offset operating cost increases if the income mix of the tenants changes significantly.

If Co-operatives gain additional provincial assistance for income penetration purposes, projects will be eligible for Section 44(1)(b) assistance after provincial assistance contributions equate with maximum federal assistance.

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance under Section 34.1 NHA may be available to provide forgiveness loans up to $3,750 per unit or $2,000 per hostel bed.

To limit the program to modest housing, Maximum Unit Prices are established by CMHC for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed. All NHA standards must be met.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has the lead role in facilitating the development of Co-op projects, whether or not some form of provincial assistance may be provided.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Division

Purpose:
To supply adequate low and moderate income rental accommodation for families and individuals who are unable to afford such housing on the open market. To obtain funding under this program a privately sponsored non-profit corporation must be constituted exclusively for charitable purposes. Public non-profit corporations, municipalities, provinces, public housing agencies, Indian Bands and groups of Indians are also eligible under the program.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6, 56.1, 44(1)(b) and 34.1.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing CMHC program which began in 1978 and replaced the former Section 15.1 non-profit program.

Financing and Operation:
Eligible applicants under the program are non-profit corporations, provinces, municipalities, public housing agencies, Indian band councils and groups of Indians.

- Start-up Funds (Section 37.1) up to $75,000 per project are available to assist private applicants in developing projects to the point of an acceptable application.
- Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through the availability of 100% N.H.A. insured loans under Section 6 or through conventional sources. The maximum amortization term for new projects is 35 years. For existing projects it is 35 years or useful life of the project.
- Maximum federal assistance under Section 56.1 NHA is available to applicants through a write-down in the interest rate from the actual lending rate of 2%,

based on project cost. Unilateral federal assistance under the new program is higher than that available under the previous non-profit program.

— When CMHC has the lead role and a non-profit project does not use all the federal assistance available, a maximum amount of $500 for each unit in a project may be set aside in a separate account and used in later years to offset operating cost increases if the income mix of the tenants in the project changes significantly.

— Further provincial assistance is encouraged to gain income penetration. After provincial assistance equates with the maximum federal assistance, 50/50 cost sharing of further subsidies may be approved under Section 44(1)(b) NHA.

— Residential Rehabilitation Assistance under Section 34.1 NHA may be available to provide forgiveness loans up to $3,750 per unit or $2,000 per hostel bed.

To limit the program to modest housing, Maximum Unit Prices are established by CMHC for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed. All NHA standards must be met.

An option to purchase may be made available for units under the program.

Maximum rent for tenants is the lower end of market rent. All tenants will pay rent based on the federal rent-to-income scale up to market rent. There are no income limits for occupancy under the program.

Operating Agreements between the province and the federal government will define which party has the lead role in the delivery of private non-profit projects.

Provinces may assume the lead role for all publicly or privately sponsored projects. CMHC will take responsibility for the lead role for all projects for which the province has not assumed the lead role. The lead role party has full responsibility for review and approval of projects in order to avoid administrative duplication.

Payments:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December (see table 6).

TABLE 6

Non-Profit Housing Program

Province	*1979 Commitment (Units)*		*1980 Commitment (Units)*		*1981 Commitment (Units)*	
	Non-Profit	*Cooperative*	*Non-Profit*	*Cooperative*	*Non-Profit*	*Cooperative*
Newfoundland	—	—	309	8	125	120
Prince Edward Island	25	—	10	4	30	20
Nova Scotia	92	63	151	90	273	207
New Brunswick	70	—	252	98	457	86
Quebec	9,726	713	6,253	909	4,789*	1,019*
Ontario	2,781	711	4,641	1,518	5,394	2,153
Manitoba	479	—	605	—	772	10
Saskatchewan	1,173	—	657	24	1,302	9
Alberta	270	—	649	252	1,043	201
British Columbia	783	396	1,435	1,885	2,876	1,466
Yukon	36	—	19	—	2	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	4	—
CANADA	15,435	1,883	14,981	4,788	17,067	5,291

*Preliminary figures.

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Social Housing Division

Purpose:
To provide appropriate, well managed, and economical housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation at prices they can afford, in a suitably satisfying community environment.

Authority:
Units may be provided under Sections 40, 43 and 44 of the National Housing Act. Choice of program is a provincial perogative.

Public Housing Projects under a Federal-Provincial Partnership arrangement.

Financing and Operation:
Section 40 of the Act authorizes the federal government to bear up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of a public housing

project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost is borne by the province, but the municipality may be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share. Under Section 43 of the Act the federal government is authorized to bear up to 90 per cent of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The province assumes the remaining costs. A project may be obtained either through new construction or acquisition and conversion of existing buildings, to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments may consist of self-contained units for individual or family occupancy and also hostel or dormitory units for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of such projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, are shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments.

Day-to-day management of completed federal-provincial rental projects is provided by a housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the authority are selected by the partnership.

A housing authority is responsible for the hiring of necessary staff for the operation of the project. The housing authority operates under the terms of the federal-provincial agreement and submits audited financial statements of the project operations. Annual operating budgets must also be submitted to the partnership for approval.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Section 44

Whether or not a public housing project is undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may be eligible under Section 44 of the Act for federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. For Section 40 projects grants may cover up to 75 per cent of operating losses for a period of up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project. For Section 43 projects, 50 per cent of operating losses may be covered by grants under Section 44, for up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project. In addition dwellings may be leased by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses. Public housing and rental subsidies for the year 1979 payable in 1980 were $251.7 million.

The estimated total for 1980 payable in 1981 is $287.0 million. The estimated total for 1981 payable in 1982 is $322.0 million.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

Public Housing Programs

(Sections 40 and 43)

Province	*1979 Commitment Budget ($million)*		*1980 Commitment Budget ($million)*		*1981 Commitment Budget ($million)*	
	Section 40	*Section 43*	*Section 40*	*Section 43*	*Section 40*	*Section 43*
Newfoundland	5.8	—	6.5	—	11.3	—
Prince Edward Island	9.2	—	1.1	—	6.0	—
Nova Scotia	11.0	—	9.8	—	13.4	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	4.2	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
Ontario	—	—	—	—	—	3.5
Manitoba	5.6	—	—	—	—	1.3
Saskatchewan	18.2	—	19.6	—	23.2	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	6.1	68.23	5.9	67.42	1.2	10.8
CANADA	55.9	68.23	42.9	67.42	59.3	16.8

For Further Information:
Further detail on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office.

RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Residential Improvement Division (RRAP in NIP and Urban Designated areas)
Social Housing Division (Non-Profit RRAP) Rural and Native Housing
Division (Rural RRAP and DIAND RRAP).

Purpose:
To assist in the repair and improvement of existing substandard housing and to promote its subsequent maintenance.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Section 34.1

Time Frame:
The legislation does not limit this program to a specific period.

Financing and Operation:
The program provides that loans, of which the repayment of a portion may be forgiven, may be available to:

(1) homeowners and landlords for the rehabilitation of dwellings. Before the 1979 Amendments to the NHA, loans were restricted to properties located in specific areas and to non-profit corporations. The requirement for designated areas was removed in March 1979.

(2) non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives.

(3) Indian Reserves.

In addition funds may be made available to non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives for the conversion of residential buildings into a greater number of family housing units or hostel beds.

The legislation requires that, as a prerequisite to the operation of the program, the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC.

Assistance under the program may be made available to all property owners in the NIP or designated areas. For landlords, the assistance is conditional under the entry into an agreement to maintain fair rentals.

The maximum amount of loan is $10,000 per family housing unit or, for accommodation of the hostel or dormitory type, $4,000 per bed. For owner-occupied family housing units, and for those owned by non-profit corporations, repayment of up to $3,750 of the loan may be forgiven, and for privately owned rented family housing units a maximum of $2,500. In the case of hostel or dormitory accommodation, an eligible applicant may obtain a forgivable loan equal to:

— 50% of the eligible repair costs up to a maximum of $1,250 for each of the first three bed-units; and

— 50% of the eligible repair costs up to a maximum of $2,000 for each additional bed-unit.

For homeowners, the actual amount of forgiveness available is determined in relation to the applicant's adjusted income. Homeowners with adjusted incomes of $9,000 per year or less are eligible for the maximum of $3,750 forgiveness. The amount of forgiveness reduces by $1.00 for every $2.00 of income over $9,000, so that no forgiveness is available for those with adjusted incomes over $16,500.

For rental loans, and to existing non-profit corporations, the amount forgiven is 50 per cent of the eligible costs up to a maximum of $2,500 per unit. For non-profit corporations acquiring a project the full $3,750 is available depending on the cost of rehabilitation.

The amount of forgiveness available is "earned" by the borrower at a rate of $750 per year for homeowner occupants and $250 per year for rental units. For non-profit corporations, the forgiveness is earned at $250 per year for existing projects and for those involving acquisition at between $250 and $375 per year depending on the cost of rehabilitation. In the case of a non-profit corporation obtaining funds for the improvement of hostel or dormitory type accommodation, the forgiveness is earned at the rate of $100 per year. Homeowners earn the forgiveness by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling. Landlords must continue to adhere to the conditions of the rental operating agreement. In the case of Section 34.1, rental loans for rooming houses, the forgiveable loan will be earned at an annual rate of $125 per bed-unit for the first three bed-units; and $200 per bed-unit for all other bed-units.

Work eligible under RRAP:
The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program is intended to finance the repair of housing to a level which not only meets normal health and safety standards, but which also will substantially extend its useful life with normal care and maintenance. A further life of about 15 years is suggested as a general guide.

In order to accomplish this, CMHC has published standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings which not only contain mandatory standards (conforming closely to typical municipal minimum maintenance and occupancy by-laws), but also a series of recommended standards which indicate the maximum work that a property owner may, if circumstances permit, do with RRAP assistance.

These standards are intended for use in urban Canada, and also as the guide for rehabilitation undertaken as part of

the Rural and Native Housing Program. It should be noted however that, under the latter program extensions to dwellings may be financed with rehabilitation funds.

Where a dwelling is occupied by a person or persons who are disabled, modifications which improve the liveability of the dwelling is eligible to the extent that assistance is available after basic health and safety requirements have been met. In addition these dwellings are eligible regardless of location.

Applicants are encouraged to use some of the funds to increase the thermal efficiency of their dwellings wherever practicable.

Federal Involvement:
The fiscal year runs from January to December.

Payments:
See tables 8, 9 and 10.

TABLE 8

Commitments
1979 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	7,339	2,897	—	—
Prince Edward Island	3,848	2,476	80	3
Nova Scotia	6,006	5,093	300	320
New Brunswick	6,600	1,832	132	60
Quebec	37,567	13,187	363	1,897
Ontario	625	5,793	486	2,129
Manitoba	1,366	622	349	9
Saskatchewan	2,932	4,900	268	25
Alberta	1,123	3,713	172	120
British Columbia	1,211	5,764	88	2,845
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	178	—	—	—
CANADA	68,795	46,277	2,238	7,408

TABLE 9

Commitments
1980 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	5,118	1,791	—	—
Prince Edward Island	3,911	1,715	69	98
Nova Scotia	7,317	5,913	220	108
New Brunswick	7,978	2,699	244	328
Quebec	39,294	9,898	365	9,490
Ontario	602	4,962	672	2,465
Manitoba	1,597	1,005	301	70
Saskatchewan	2,284	4,017	316	156
Alberta	938	2,854	223	312
British Columbia	3,567	5,727	925	3,400
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—
CANADA	72,606	40,581	3,335	16,427

TABLE 10

Commitments
1981 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	6,700	1,989	—	44
Prince Edward Island	3,015	826	4	11
Nova Scotia	7,943	6,719	454	188
New Brunswick	6,099	3,186	255	325
Quebec	30,674	11,673	738	5,098
Ontario	1,229	5,223	665	2,614
Manitoba	1,265	1,488	515	59
Saskatchewan	2,899	3,886	187	60
Alberta	1,358	3,676	123	12
British Columbia	5,055	8,039	1,521	458
Yukon	4	—	12	—
Northwest Territories	24	—	—	—
CANADA	66,265	46,705	4,474	8,869

RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Rural and Native Housing Division

Purpose:
The acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of 50,000 housing units within a five-year period with the participation of the client group as planners and developers of housing projects.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Section 34.1 and Section 40.

Time Frame:
To 1981. It should be noted that the Section 40 Federal-Provincial agreements are for an indefinite period subject to termination or re-negotiation by either party after a three-month notice period.

Financing and Operation:
Section 40 (Federal-Provincial Agreements)

Section 40 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to contribute up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of housing projects, including the acquisition and development of land, undertaken jointly with a province. Housing units may be obtained through new construction, or acquisition improvement and conversion of existing units. Native Associations and community groups are encouraged to participate in the organization, planning and delivery of housing.

Ownership is made possible to people of low income by gearing monthly payments to income in accordance with a payment-to-income scale. Individual loans will be amortized up to a 25-year period. If, according to the payment-to-income scale, individual payments are insufficient to meet the full amortization charges, including the payment of taxes, the Federal-Provincial Partnership will make up the difference between what a family can afford and the full monthly principal, interest and tax charges on a 75/25 basis.

Any operating profits or losses arising from the operation of Section 40 Federal-Provincial projects are shared on the same basis as the capital cost.

Section 34.1 (Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program)

Under this program, homeowners who live in sub-standard houses can obtain a loan of up to $10,000 to upgrade their houses to minimum standards of health and safety, and to extend the life expectancy of their dwellings by at least 15 years. Of this sum, up to $3,750 may be forgiven based on income and cost of rehabilitation. Indian Reserves, regardless of population, became eligible in 1978 to receive funds under the program.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

Payments:
See tables 11 and 12.

TABLE 11

RNH Section 40 Commitments to December 31, 1981

Province	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Units	($000)	Units	($000)	Units	($000)	Units	($000)	Units	($000)
Newfoundland	485	9,870	369	8,139	283	6,901	272	7,719	305	9,769
Prince Edward Island	20	508	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	140	3,131	183	3,746	180	4,133	168	4,346	149	4,567
New Brunswick	130	3,387	160	4,576	204	6,182	207	6,772	186	6,425
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	113	3,191	344	9,400	225	6,973	303	9,092	166	5,948
Manitoba	329	9,349	185	5,670	120	3,752	150	4,110	201	6,573
Saskatchewan	521	14,731	463	17,993	441	17,886	349	15,457	199	8,551
Alberta	316	11,015	60	2,360	64	1,179*	31	0**	—	—
British Columbia	256	7,372	166	5,158	63	2,376	56	2,622	16	858
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	214	—	—
Northwest Territories	21	639	12	430	2	99	4	119	5	230
CANADA	2,331	63,193	1,942	57,472	1,582	49,481	1,544	50,451	1,227	42,921

* Section 40 Alberta 1979 — Capital figure shown represents 32 units; remainder covered 100% by Province.

** Section 40 Alberta 1980 — Capital costs covered 100% by Province.

TABLE 12

RURAL & DIAND RRAP Section 34.1 Commitments to December 31, 1981*

Province	1979				1980				1981			
	RURAL RRAP		DIAND RRAP		RURAL RRAP		DIAND RRAP		RURAL RRAP		DIAND RRAP	
	Units	($000)	Units	($000)	Units	($000)	Units	($000	Units	($000)	Units	($000)
Newfoundland	1,623	7,339	—	—	1,069	5,118	—	—	1,305	6,700	—	—
Prince Edward Island	988	3,848	24	80	1,074	3,911	20	69	872	3,015	1	4
Nova Scotia	1,389	6,006	92	300	1,611	7,317	66	220	1,722	7,943	136	454
New Brunswick	1,464	6,600	45	132	2,259	7,978	71	244	2,458	6,099	71	255
Quebec	8,150	37,567	102	363	9,172	39,294	92	365	7,655	30,674	160	738
Ontario	125	625	130	486	145	602	211	672	310	1,229	207	665
Manitoba	298	1,366	43	349	368	1,597	63	301	285	1,265	112	515
Saskatchewan	728	2,932	41	268	581	2,284	42	316	662	2,899	49	187
Alberta	232	1,123	24	172	201	938	39	223	313	1,358	18	123
British Columbia	331	1,211	19	88	924	3,567	248	925	1,349	5,005	415	1,521
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	12
Northwest Territories	34	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	24	—	—
CANADA	15,362	68,795	520	2,238	17,404	72,606	852	3,335	16,939	66,215	1,172	4,474

* DIAND RRAP became a new program in 1978.

STUDENT HOUSING

Administered By:
Social Housing Division

Purpose:
To assist in the construction, acquisition or improvement of student housing projects.

Authority:
National Housing Act, Section 47

Time Frame:
In response to budgetary restrictions and changing priorities, no budget has been approved to student housing since 1978.

Financing and Operation:
Loans are available to provinces and municipalities and their agencies, universities and colleges. In each case the province concerned must approve the making of the loan.

The housing may be dormitories, hostels, or self-contained family units. Lounges, dining halls and other facilities necessary for the operation of student housing may also be included as part of the project.

All student housing must conform with municipal, provincial and national building codes. As well, family units must meet the requirements of Residential Standards. Converted buildings must conform with "NHA Minimum Property Standards for Existing Residential Buildings", NHA 5017.

The maximum loan available is 90 per cent of the cost of the project as determined by the Corporation.

The term of the loan may not exceed the useful life of the project and, in any case, not more than 50 years.

The maximum rate of interest on NHA loans is reviewed periodically. For details concerning the current Section 47 rate, borrowers should consult the nearest CMHC office.

The loan is repayable in equal installments of principal and interest not less frequently than semi-annually.

The loan is to be secured by a first mortgage on the project in favor of the Corporation. Where the borrower cannot give a first mortgage the Corporation may accept other forms of security.

Prospective borrowers should, at a very early stage, first talk to the CMHC manager in their area. If the proposal is considered satisfactory the applicant will be asked to submit sketches, outline specifications, cost estimates of the project, and a copy of the character or other instrument of incorporation of the institution concerned.

The borrower cannot use the project for any purposes other than a student housing project during the term of the loan. All students, regardless of race, creed or colour, must have an equal opportunity of renting units in the project. The project must be kept in a satisfactory state of repair, and Corporation representatives must be permitted to inspect the project at any time.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. Increasing demand on federal housing funds during the last few years has necessitated the assignment of housing funds on a priority basis to low-income family accommodation. In 1977, limited funds were allocated to student housing per se although students may benefit from other CMHC programs designed to meet the needs of a broader client group.

For Further Information:
Further detail on this program is available at any local office of CMHC.

CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES

National Office

Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7

Tel: (613) 748-2000

Atlantic Region

Regional Office

Suite 1200
Brunswick House
44 Prince William Street
Saint John, New Brunswick
E2L 4S7

Tel: (506) 658-4460

Provincial Offices

Newfoundland

120 Torbay Road
Prince Charles Building
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1A 3V6

Tel: (709) 737-4400

Prince Edward Island

Kent Place
180 Kent Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 1N9

Tel: (902) 892-9181

Nova Scotia

7001 Mumford Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3L 4N8

Tel: (902) 454-8352

New Brunswick

Suite 370 Kings Place
440 King Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5R2

Tel: (506) 452-3050

Quebec Region

Regional Office

Suite 900
Place du Canada
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 2N2

Tel: (514) 283-4464

Ontario Region

Regional Office

Atria North, Suite E 222
2255 Sheppard Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M2J 1W7

Tel: (416) 498-7300

Prairie Region

Regional Office

Suite 200
111-2nd Avenue South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 1K6

Tel: (306) 665-4929

Provincial Offices

Manitoba

870 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3G 0P2

Tel: (204) 774-7491

Saskatchewan

2111-14th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3B6

Tel: (306) 359-5880

Alberta

12315 Stony Plain Road
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2M8

Tel: (403) 482-3431

British Columbia Region

Regional Office

Suite 800
Crown Life Place
1500 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6G 3A1

Tel: (604) 666-2516

Department of Regional Economic Expansion

During the 1960's the federal government focused attention on human resource development in lagging regions through a variety of manpower and mobility programs which were being developed nationally. In general, the proliferating programs of this period were unrelated efforts, each designed to meet specific problems and needs, rather than to focus in a coordinated manner on the development potential of these regions. One of the apparent reasons for this disorganization was the variety of agencies responsible. Accordingly, a major factor in deciding to embark on a third phase of regional policy, the establishment of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) in 1969, was the desire to improve the coordination of the government's efforts and programs in this field.

Although the establishment of DREE appeared to provide a greater degree of coherence in regional programming, it was accepted that a good deal of experimentation would be required, and that policies and programs might have to be modified as experience was gained. This recognition, along with mounting criticisms concerning the need for a clearer definition of objectives and related strategies, the need for improved federal-provincial coordination and the uncertain benefits flowing to the broader regions of programs being targeted on a limited number of growth centres, led to a major policy review during 1972-73 and subsequently to yet another phase of regional policy.

The policy review examined in great detail the development prospects of each region and the requirements of how to facilitate the exploitation of the opportunities. Its major conclusions were that: 1) each region has its own unique set of developmental opportunities and that special measures, devised in relation to each, are needed to realize these opportunities; 2) the process of regional development should not limit itself to rather narrow programs focused on solving problems but include the process of identifying and pursuing in a flexible and imaginative way the many existing developmental opportunities; 3) regional development requires the effective cooperation of many federal, provincial and private agencies; 4) the identification and pursuit of developmental opportunities through effective federal-provincial cooperation can be achieved more readily through broad and flexible enabling agreements with each province; and, 5) the best way for DREE to organize for such a joint development process was to decentralize its activities and operational decision-making to regional and provincial offices.

The General Development Agreements became the framework for DREE's efforts to encourage coordinated federal and provincial action aimed at the realization of each region's potential for economic development. As DREE's perspective is long term, the GDAs were established with a ten-year time horizon. Each GDA provides a statement of federal-provincial development objectives in the province, and sets out a broad strategy on the basis of an analysis of the province's criteria for the implementation of the strategy through subsidiary agreements.

Subsidiary agreements generally provide detailed plans of action, worked out jointly to take advantage of specific and well defined opportunities for development. GDAs provide criteria against which to evaluate initiatives which would be consistent with the general development strategy for the province and which could be pursued under a sub-agreement. The criteria concern the impact of the opportunity on employment, on income, on the quality of life and on other factors regarded by the federal government and the provinces as being important in the development process. In view of relative provincial fiscal capacities and development needs, regional development priorities described earlier, Cabinet has endorsed the following maximum federal shares of costs for subsidiary agreements: 90%, Newfoundland; 80%, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 60%, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon and the Northwest Territories; 50%, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. To August 1, 1981, eleven General Development Agreements and 123 sub-agreements had been signed; 49 of the sub-agreements had expired before the end of July 1981.

This Department is now in the midst of a fundamental review of its role, mandate, policies and programs. As a result of this review it is expected that it will be possible to develop innovative applications of the program instruments and authorities that are presently available to DREE. This approach is in accord with the federal government recognition that, in a period of rapid change and great diversity in regional prospects and circumstances, a renewed effort is required to understand the nature and size of regional problems and opportunities, and to coordinate the activities of its departments and agencies to meet them.

The integration of national and regional economic development strategies will be an increasingly complex task in the decade ahead. A strategic priority for this department will be an increased capacity for regional research and development planning. DREE will have an important role

in proposing federal regional policy objectives, and in coordinating the many federal programs and activities which have an impact on regional economic and social development.

Department of Regional Economic Expansion	Page
REGIONAL OFFICES	199
CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	200
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN	201
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	201
CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	202
CANADA — QUEBEC GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	203
CANADA — ONTARIO GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	203
CANADA — MANITOBA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	204
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	205
CANADA — ALBERTA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	205
CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	206
CANADA — YUKON TERRITORY GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	207
CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	207
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT (ARDA)	208
SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS	209
PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT	210
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED	211
PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY SERVICE AGREEMENT	211
CANADA — ATLANTIC PROVINCES MANAGEMENT TRAINING AGREEMENT	212

REGIONAL OFFICES

Contact Regional Assistant Deputy Ministers and/or Provincial Directors General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list below).

Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Assumption Place
770 Main Street
P.O. Box 1210
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8P9

Director General
Planning and Coordination
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Assumption Place
770 Main Street
P.O. Box 1210
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8P9

Newfoundland

Director General
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
P.O. Box 8950
Building 205
Pleasantville
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3R9

Prince Edward Island

Director General
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Confederation Court Mall
Suite 400
134 Kent Street
P.O. Box 115
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8

Nova Scotia

Director General
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Queens Square, 11th floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 4B9

New Brunswick

Director General
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Armstrong Building
590 Brunswick Street
P.O. Box 578
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5A6

Quebec

Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Stock Exchange Tower, Room 4328
800 Victoria Square
P.O. Box 247
Montreal, Quebec
H4Z 1E8

Director General
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Suite 820
200 Grande Allée East
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 2J1

Ontario

Assistant Deputy Minister
Ontario Region
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
55 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Western Region

Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Bessborough Tower, Room 814
601 Spadina Crescent East,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3G8

Manitoba

Director General
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
400-3 Lakeview Building
185 Carlton Street
P.O. Box 981
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2V2

Saskatchewan

Department of Regional Economic Expansion
1955 Smith Street
Room 400
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2N8

Alberta

Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Cornerpoint Building
10179 — 105 Street
4th Floor
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 1E2

British Columbia

Director General
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Bank of Commerce Building
Room 600
1175 Douglas Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 2E1

Northern and Special Programs

Director General,
Northern and Special Programs
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Bessborough Tower, Room 814
601 Spadina Crescent East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3G8

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration

Director General
Department of Regional Economic Expansion
Motherwell Building
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S7P OR5

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA – NEWFOUNDLAND

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are to increase the number and quality of viable long-term employment opportunities and improve access to these opportunities by the people of Newfoundland and to increase opportunities for people to live in the area of their choice with improved real standards of living. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic development action to:

1) improve utilization of natural resources,
2) develop potentials arising out of the geographic location of Newfoundland in the North Atlantic,
3) maximize the retained values of economic activities in the province by increasing the capability of business in the province to participate on a viable basis in provincial, national, and international markets,
4) ensure that the Newfoundland labour force has the capability to benefit from and contribute fully to the initiatives to be undertaken, and
5) increase the capability of both public and private sectors in the province to identify and realize opportunities.

The following subsidiary agreements with Newfoundland were in effect as of August 1, 1981 (see table 1).

Payments:
A total of $67,276,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Newfoundland in 1979-80.

TABLE 1

NEWFOUNDLAND

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Forestry	26/4/74	31/3/83	66,522	58,179
Gros Morne Park Area Development	28/5/74	31/3/82	22,935	20,642
Planning	22/6/76	31/3/82	6,385	4,000
Labrador Interim	3/12/76	31/3/82	22,097	19,662*
Mineral Development	17/12/76	31/12/81	12,458	11,212*
Tourism Development	22/2/78	31/3/83	13,265	11,938
Agriculture Development	14/7/78	31/3/83	16,341	14,707*
Rural Development	14/7/78	31/3/83	14,580	13,122
Industrial Development	11/6/79	31/3/84	26,650	23,985
Forestry	9/1/81	31/3/85	52,093	46,884
Coastal Labrador	29/5/81	31/3/87	38,996	33,800
Pulp and Paper	1/6/81	31/3/85	33,333	30,000
Total			325,655	288,131

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

For Further Information:
Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Administered By:
Joint Federal-Provincial Advisory Board.

Purpose:
The Plan is designed to create conditions in which the people of Prince Edward Island can develop their own economic enterprises, so as to raise per capita income with equity and create jobs, while maintaining the environment.

Authority:
Phase II authority is Vote 11a, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973.

Time Frame:
On March 7, 1969, Prince Edward Island signed a 15-year Comprehensive Development Plan with Canada under the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED) legislation. The Agreement continues to March 31, 1984. Phase I of the Plan covered the first six years and ended March 31, 1975. Phase II was signed October 23, 1975, covering the five-year period April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980.

Financing and Operation:
All programs and projects undertaken under the Plan are jointly approved by Canada and the Province. Implementation of projects is the responsibility of the Province and its agencies.

Financial contributions from DREE for the present phase of the Development Plan, Phase II, will not exceed $141 million for fiscal years 1975-76 through 1979-80. Financial contributions from the Province will approximate $32 million for the same period. These amounts do not include special provisions for the Prince Edward Island-Mainland Electrical Interconnection — maximum contribution of $18 million from DREE, maximum loan of $9 million from EM&R, and balance of cost from the Province.

Canada's share of funding of programs and projects covered under the present phase of the Plan is as follows:

— School construction program: 50 per cent

— Agricultural research program: 100 per cent

— All other programs: 90 per cent.

Payments:
From its inception to March 31, 1980, DREE expenditure under the Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan has amounted to $269,393,000. Of this amount, $29,765,000 was spent during the 1979-80 fiscal year.

For Further Information:
Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to encourage the expansion or maintenance of viable long-term employment opportunities and optimum quality of life within Nova Scotia,

2) to increase the earned incomes of the people of Nova Scotia, and

3) to assist in the development of a dynamic and creative provincial economy which will encourage the growth and stability of economic activity in the province.

The following subsidiary agreements with Nova Scotia were in effect as of August 1, 1981 (see table 2).

Payments:
A total of $38,899,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Nova Scotia in 1979-80.

TABLE 2

Subject	NOVA SCOTIA Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth Area Development	31/3/75	31/3/82	109,300	79,997
Strait of Canso Area Development	31/3/75	31/3/82	30,058	22,503
Planning	22/6/76	31/3/82	5,000	2,500
Agriculture Development	22/6/76	31/3/82	48,217	29,980
Industrial Development	22/6/76	31/3/82	23,789	19,031
Forestry	28/6/77	31/3/82	57,776	36,142
Tourism Development	28/6/77	31/3/82	13,750	11,000
Energy Conservation	4/7/78	31/3/83	24,875	19,000
Panamax Dry Dock	22/1/80	31/3/85	43,500	34,800
Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited	7/6/80	31/12/87	56,000	42,000
Pulp and Paper	23/5/81	31/3/84	21,250	17,000
Sysco II	2/6/81	31/3/84	96,250	77,000
Ocean Industry	27/4/81	24/7/86	35,000	22,950
Total			564,765	413,903

For Further Information:
Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

Objectives:
The primary objective of this Agreement is to reduce the gap in earned income per capita between New Brunswick and the national average. A further objective is that per capita incomes should be raised while minimizing net migration from the province. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic policies designed:

1) to increase the output and productivity of the primary industries,
2) to increase value-added in New Brunswick by processing local natural resources,
3) to further diversify the economy into activities not based on natural resources, and
4) to encourage the development of viable diversified communities.

The following subsidiary agreements with New Brunswick were in effect as of August 1, 1981 (see table 3).

Payments:
A total of $51,560,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to New Brunswick in 1979-80.

TABLE 3

Subject	NEW BRUNSWICK Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Forestry	17/2/75	31/3/82	74,229	58,903
Saint John and Moncton Arterial Highways	17/2/75	31/3/83	51,200	35,840
Planning	16/12/75	31/3/82	4,875	2,438
Minerals and Fuels Development	24/6/76	31/3/82	11,313	9,051
Northeast New Brunswick	23/6/77	31/3/82	95,500	67,175
Development of Agricultural Resources	22/3/78	31/3/83	34,623	27,698
Developing Regions	17/5/79	31/3/83	26,274	20,402
Pulp and Paper	27/8/80	31/3/84	42,250	33,800
Market Square	14/10/80	31/3/83	10,107	8,086
Forestry II	13/3/81	31/3/84	37,500	30,000
Total			387,871	293,393

For Further Information:
Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — QUEBEC

Objectives:
The general objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to improve opportunities for productive employment and to consolidate employment in the traditional sectors,
2) to improve the standard of living,
3) to reinforce the industrial and urban structure and promote the optimal development of the various regions,
4) to promote increased participation of Quebecois in their own development, and
5) to promote balanced development in Quebec in relation to the various regions of Canada.

The following subsidiary agreements with Quebec were in effect as of August 1, 1981 (see table 4).

Payments:
A total of $118,558,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Quebec in 1979-80.

TABLE 4

QUEBEC

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Transport Development	13/9/74	31/3/84	454,775	209,105
Industrial Infrastructure	26/3/75	31/3/84	137,670	82,602
Forest Development	26/3/75	31/3/84	322,333	193,400
Agricultural Development	29/3/76	31/3/82	103,266	61,960
Mineral Development	29/3/76	31/3/82	28,600	17,160
Mirabel Airport Industrial and Commercial Park	18/6/76	31/3/82	13,292	7,975
Water Treatment Facilities for the Montreal Area	30/3/78	31/3/82	200,000	120,000
Tourism Development	6/4/78	31/3/83	76,000	45,600
Public Infrastructure	16/5/78	30/9/82	34,876	23,261(1)
Modernization of the Pulp and Paper Industry	15/5/79	31/3/84	240,000	135,000
Amos Newsprint Mill	24/7/80	31/3/83	42,500	25,500
Inter-Port	3/7/81	31/3/84	9,250	5,550
Total			1,662,562	927,113

(1) Includes financial contribution of $228,518 from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

For Further Information:
Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — ONTARIO

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities and to sustain existing productive employment opportunities in those areas and sectors of Ontario which, relative to other areas and sectors of the province, are in need of special measures in order to realize their development potential, with particular emphasis on disadvantaged and underperforming planning regions in socio-economic terms,
2) to encourage socio-economic development in those areas of the province requiring special initiatives to permit the residents to contribute to and participate in the benefits of economic development, and
3) to reinforce policies and priorities of the province for regional development within Ontario insofar as they pertain to the areas and sectors identified in objective(1).

The following subsidiary agreements with Ontario were in effect as of August 1, 1981 (see table 5).

Payments:
A total of $16,880,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Ontario in 1979-80.

TABLE 5

ONTARIO

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Northeastern Ontario	25/3/76	31/3/82	29,920	14,960*
Single-Industry Resource Communities	18/10/76	31/3/83	19,800	10,215*
Community and Rural Resource Development	7/12/77	31/3/83	9,457	4,728
Forest Management	8/12/78	31/3/84	82,237	41,118
Pulp and Paper Industry Facilities Improvement	15/5/79	31/3/84	180,000	60,000
Eastern Ontario	20/12/79	31/3/84	50,350	25,175
*Northern Rural Development	2/3/81	31/3/84	18,500	10,000
Total			390,264	166,196

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

For Further Information:
Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — MANITOBA

Objectives:
This Agreement provides a framework to increase incomes and employment opportunities throughout Manitoba and to encourage socio-economic development in the northern portion of Manitoba.

In the industrial sector, opportunities will be sought: to build on the existing diverse manufacturing base; to expand the agricultural, fishery and forestry manufacturing, processing and servicing capacity, with emphasis on plants that will strengthen the economy of secondary urban centres and rural communities; to expand the regional assembly, distribution and servicing function of Winnipeg and other urban centres; and to increase secondary processing of mineral resources that are extracted within the province.

In Agro-Manitoba, opportunities will be sought to increase and further diversify agricultural production, with emphasis on livestock and the output of products for agricultural processing; and, to improve trade and service centre communities as places to live and to attract industrial growth.

In northern Manitoba, economic and socio-economic development will be broadly pursued to narrow the disparities between the remote and urban economies by providing the people of the area with real options and opportunities to contribute to and participate in the Manitoba economy and community, to continue their own way of life with enhanced pride and purpose, and provide for the orderly utilization of natural resources with optimum benefit to local people and the people of Manitoba generally.

The following subsidiary agreements with Manitoba were in effect as of August 1, 1981 (see table 6).

Payments:
A total of $16,907,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement in 1979-80.

TABLE 6

MANITOBA

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Northlands	15/9/76	31/3/82	155,416	106,009*
Industrial Development	21/4/78	31/3/83	44,000	26,400*
Value-Added Crops Production	15/12/78	31/3/84	18,500	11,100
Tourism Development	15/12/78	31/3/84	20,000	12,000
Interim Water Development for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing	30/5/80	31/3/82	8,950	5,350**
Total			246,866	160,859

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.
** This amount relates to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

For Further Information:
Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to accelerate economic development and job creation in the economy of Saskatchewan to encourage balanced development and realization of the development potential, and

2) to encourage socio-economic development required to provide an effective opportunity for people throughout Saskatchewan to contribute to and participate in the benefits from economic development.

The federal and provincial governments further agree to undertake action which will reflect priorities in respect of more specific objectives which are:

a) to increase the aggregate economic growth of the provincial economy in order to increase employment opportunities, encourage balanced growth between rural and urban centres and help ensure a continuing, vibrant, dynamic society,

b) to preserve and enhance the value of the province's natural resources and optimize the value added from processing and manufacturing of these resources,

c) to diversify the province's economic base to reduce its dependency on primary production and thereby help stabilize the provincial economy,

d) to increase the number, range and type of employment opportunities within the province in order to utilize more effectively the human resources of Saskatchewan, and

e) to increase the opportunity for people in northern Saskatchewan to participate more fully in the social, cultural and economic life of the province.

The following subsidiary agreements with Saskatchewan were in effect as of August 1, 1981(see table 7).

Payments:
A total of $18,994,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Saskatchewan in 1979-80.

TABLE 7

SASKATCHEWAN

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Qu'Appelle Valley	6/10/75	31/3/84	33,700	17,960*
Northlands	28/8/78	31/3/83	127,000	87,000*
Forest Development	17/5/79	31/3/82	24,000	12,000
Productivity Enhancement and Technology Transfer in Agriculture	17/5/79	31/3/82	15,320	7,660
Interim Water Development for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing	17/5/79	31/3/82	15,250	7,900**
Planning 1979-84	17/5/79	31/3/84	1,500	750
Total			216,770	133,270

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

** This amount relates to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

For Further Information:
Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — ALBERTA

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are: to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities in areas or economic sectors of Alberta which, relative to other areas or sectors in Alberta, require special measures to realize development potential; to promote balanced development among areas of Alberta and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development; and to reinforce the priorities of the province in respect of initiatives for its socio-economic development.

The objectives listed above conform to three basic goals. These are:

1. Economic development including:
   a) intensification of resource-based processing industries in areas where renewable or non-renewable resources exist but where special measures are required to encourage their full utilization; and
   b) encouragement of community development in the non-major urban service centres and rural communities where natural and human resources for viable economic and social development exist, through measures including assistance in the form of incentives to encourage development of viable small industry, service and commercial developments when a need for such assistance has been established.
2. Socio-economic development including the provision of capital facilities such as housing, sewage and water systems, roads and other infrastructure required to take optimum advantage of economic development opportunities.
3. The third goal is understood in both the economic and socio-economic goals noted above: management of Alberta's natural mineral, forest and wildlife resources in order to facilitate achievement of optimum value from both non-renewable and renewable resources in the province.

The following subsidiary agreements with Alberta were in effect as of August 1, 1981 (see table 8).

Payments:
A total of $7,560,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Alberta in 1979-80.

TABLE 8

	ALBERTA			
Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Alberta North	8/2/78	31/3/82	55,000	32,500*
Nutritive Processing Assistance	19/8/81	31/3/84	28,000	14,000
Total			83,000	46,500

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

For Further Information:
Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to these opportunities in areas or economic sectors of British Columbia which, relative to other areas or sectors of the province require special measures to realize development potential and promote balanced development among areas of British Columbia and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development.

The following subsidiary agreements with British Columbia were in effect as of August 1, 1981 (see table 9).

Payments:
A total of $21,915,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to British Columbia in 1979-80.

TABLE 9

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Industrial Development	8/7/77	31/3/82	70,000	35,000
Agriculture and Rural Development	8/7/77	31/7/82	86,750	30,000
Travel Industry Development	17/10/78	17/10/83	50,000	25,000
Intensive Forest Management	17/5/79	31/3/84	50,000	25,000
Ridley Island	26/11/80	31/3/82	8,000	4,000
Total			264,750	119,000

For Further Information:
Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1977 CANADA — YUKON TERRITORY

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

1. to develop jointly a comprehensive and co-ordinated strategy for socio-economic expansion in the Yukon, consistent with the objectives of the Territory and Canada, which will provide the opportunity for Yukon people to participate fully in determining their own priorities and assume an active role in the planning and implementation of development projects;
2. to establish a rational and systematic program of development which will ensure the viability of the Yukon economy, including means to support and co-ordinate that economy through local and regional planning developments;
3. to put into effect socio-economic development programs which will promote greater certainty and permanence in the Yukon economy, and to develop measures aimed at improving the position of native people and other disadvantaged groups in the Yukon economy.

The following subsidiary agreement with the Yukon Territory was in effect as of August 1, 1981 (see table 10).

TABLE 10

YUKON TERRITORY

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*	*DREE Expenditure 1979-80 ($000)*
Renewable Resource Development	4/4/79	31/3/82	6,600	4,520*	446
Interim Tourism	14/2/80	31/3/82	6,000	5,100**	—
Total			12,600	9,620	446

* Including a financial contribution of $1,400,000 by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

** Including a financial contribution of $1,500,000 by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

For Further Information:
Contact the Director General, Northern and Special Programs, Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1979 CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

1. to develop a comprehensive and co-ordinated strategy for socio-economic expansion and diversification in the Northwest Territories wherein the emphasis is on activities which make ongoing contributions to residents of the Northwest Territories;
2. to provide the opportunity for people of the Northwest Territories to assume an active role in the identification, planning and implementation of development projects such that a balance is achieved between wage employment activities and those that support the traditional native economy, between externally and internally generated projects, and between exploitation and conservation of resources;
3. to establish a systematic approach towards providing people of Indian and Inuit ancestry with the opportunity to choose between a life based on traditional pursuits and the wage economy, or a combination of the two;
4. to provide necessary support for related social programs and physical development required to support these objectives.

The following subsidiary agreement with the Northwest Territories was in effect as of August 1, 1981 (see table 11).

TABLE 11

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*	*DREE Expenditure 1979-80 ($000)*
Interim Community Economic Development	4/4/79	31/9/81	3,833	2,460*	114

* Including a financial contribution of $460,000 by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

For Further Information:
Contact the Director General, Northern and Special Programs, Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT (ARDA)

Administered By:
A Joint Federal-Provincial Agricultural and Rural Development (ARDA) Committee for each participating province.

Purpose:
The Agricultural and Rural Development Act provides authority for the federal government to enter into cost-sharing agreements with the provinces on programs and projects designed to encourage increased opportunities for higher income and employment for people in rural regions. These programs and projects provide for the more efficient use and greater development of rural land, the conservation of water supplies, the improvement of the soil, diversification of rural economic activity, and provide help to people affected by land-use adjustment programs undertaken under each Agreement.

Authority:
The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now referenced as Revised Statutes of Canada 1970, c.A.-4.

Time Frame:
The first federal-provincial ARDA Agreements were signed with each of the 10 provinces in 1962. Subsequent activity continued under a series of agreements. ARDA II was started in 1965 and ARDA III in 1970-71. The ARDA III Agreements were signed with nine provinces (except P.E.I. where the Comprehensive Development Plan is in operation) and expired in 1975. New ARDA 1975-77 Agreements were signed with Ontario and the four western provinces. The ARDA Agreement with Ontario was extended to March 31, 1979 and the ARDA Agreements with the western provinces terminated in 1977. With the exception of the Special ARDA Programs, all ARDA Agreements have now expired.

Financing and Operation:
These Agreements provided for programs on the basis of 50-50 cost-sharing between the federal and provincial governments with certain exceptions as detailed in the terms of agreement with each province. The implementation of a program or project under an Agreement is subject to prior joint approval by the Department and the province. In each Agreement, Canada agrees to reimburse the province for expenditures made on approved programs and projects in such proportions as are provided for by the Agreement upon submission of a claim.

Payments:
See table 12

TABLE 12

Payments to the Provinces Under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act Excluding Special ARDA
($000)

Province	*1975-76*	*1976-77*	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*
Newfoundland	1,535	1,545	2,336	504	18
Nova Scotia	3,157	1,051	—	—	—
New Brunswick	35	2	—	—	—
Quebec	4,899	1,887	4	—	—
Ontario	7,765	7,607	6,294	7,613	1,246
Manitoba	2,711	2,752	2,524	2,569	—
Saskatchewan	3,210	5,902	3,387	1,604	—
Alberta	1,346	3,353	1,912	1,475	—
British Columbia	2,335	3,550	3,806	2,620	49
Total	26,993	27,649	20,263	16,385	1,313

Note: Although the ARDA Agreements have expired, some commitments remain for projects not completed.

For Further Information:
Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Special ARDA Committees for each participating Province/Territory. The Special ARDA Committees are composed of representatives of Canada and the Province/Territory and representatives from among the residents of Indian and Inuit ancestry.

Purpose:
These agreements provide for special action to ensure that rural residents, particularly those of Indian or Inuit ancestry, are able to benefit from rural development programs. The objectives of the agreements with respect to these people are to facilitate their access to existing or foreseeable job opportunities, to improve marginal or submarginal incomes of those engaged in primary producing activities, and to create new employment opportunities.

Authority:
The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now referenced as Revised Statutes of Canada 1970, c.A-4.

Time Frame:
The original Special Rural Development Agreements (Special ARDA) were signed in 1971 and 1972 with the four western provinces. In 1975, subsequent agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia to extend the program for two years. These agreements expired on March 31, 1977 and new Special ARDA Agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories. For these agreements the dates of signature and termination are as follows:

TABLE 13

	Signed	*Terminates*
Manitoba	March 9, 1977	March 31, 1982
Saskatchewan	May 30, 1977	March 31, 1982
British Columbia	May 18, 1977	March 31, 1982
Yukon	June 5, 1978	March 31, 1982
Northwest Territories	June 16, 1977	March 31, 1982

Financing and Operation:
The participating governments jointly respond to project proposals and, if approved, they are jointly funded (with certain exceptions noted below) and implemented in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

The federal government is responsible for funding up to 50% of the capital costs of commercial projects and for cost sharing with the Provinces/Territories on a 50-50 basis the costs of all other projects, i.e. primary producing and social adjustment projects. In addition in cases involving treaty or status Indian or Inuit people, the federal government is responsible for all approved costs.

Generally project implementation and payment of financial assistance for commercial projects is the responsibility of the federal government and implementation and payments made for all other projects is the responsibility of the provincial/territorial governments.

Payments:
See table 14

TABLE 14

Special ARDA Agreements Expenditures
($000)

Province	*1975-76*	*1976-77*	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*
Manitoba	1,497	1,816	1,694	1,592	2,052
Saskatchewan	749	1,419	2,327	4,047	4,139
British Columbia	2,618	795	1,389	1,820	2,973
Yukon	—	—	—	165	374
Northwest Territories	—	—	334	716	2,061
Total	4,864	4,030	5,744	8,340	11,599

For Further Information:
Contact Director General, Northern and Special Programs, or Provincial Director General Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT

Administered By:
This Act is administered by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), with headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was passed by Parliament in 1935 to assist in the reclamation of agricultural lands seriously affected by drought and soil drifting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequent amendments to the Act widened the scope of the Administration's activities.

The basic objectives of PFRA are to institute and undertake soil and water conservation programs and projects which will enable preservation, management, development and use of the basic resources to support stability and growth.

Authority:
The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The Act (with amendments consolidated) is now R.S. 1970, P.C. 17.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the Department may enter into agreements with each of the three provinces, municipalities or individuals with respect to carrying out the general purpose of the Act.

The areas addressed by PFRA programs of soil and water conservation and development, and drought proofing are prime elements in the building blocks of long-term economic and social development on the prairies.

The main PFRA programs include:

- Rural Water Development Program
- Agricultural Service Centres Agreements Program
- Alberta Irrigation Rehabilitation Program
- Tree Distribution Program
- Agreements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba for Water Development for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing.

TABLE 15

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
Program Expenditures
($000)

Province	*1975-76*	*1976-77*	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*
Manitoba	4,993	6,401	7,924	5,588	5,314
Saskatchewan	20,649	20,575	22,602	24,659	21,639
Alberta	5,130	3,162	8,469	5,496	2,880
Total	30,772	30,130	38,995	35,743	29,833

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Administered By:
The Corporation is administered by a Board of Directors, the chairman of which is appointed jointly by the federal and provincial ministers. There are currently eight directors, four nominated by the province and four by Canada.

Purpose:
To improve the viability of small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority:
The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

Time Frame:
The Corporation was established for an initial period of five years, from July 17, 1972 to July 17, 1977.

On July 17, 1977 the duration of the Corporation was extended for an additional five-year period to July 17, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
The Corporation is a limited liability company, incorporated under the Companies Act of the province of Newfoundland, to assist small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland, and Labrador. Its activities include the following:

1. loan financing for the establishment, expansion or modernization of the operations of clients;
2. equity financing for the establishment, expansion or modernization of the operations of clients;
3. management advisory services; and
4. such other related services and assistance as may be in support of (1),(2) and (3) above.

Two-fifths of the shares are owned by Canada and three-fifths are owned by the province of Newfoundland. Expenditures with respect to the clientele are shared by the two parties on various bases depending on their nature.

Actual operating expenses and other income or expenses including net gains or losses related to interest, together with the expenses actually incurred in respect of bad debts and equity investment losses, are shared equally between Canada and the province by way of contributions to the Corporation.

Canada provides the Corporation with funds to enable the company to make loans to business enterprises in Newfoundland and Labrador. The total amount of advances by Canada outstanding at any time, excluding accrued interest, shall not exceed the amount of $25 million. Loan funding advanced by DREE to the Corporation as of March 31, 1979 was $17.5 million. The province provides funds to enable the Corporation to contribute equity capital to business enterprises.

Payments:
See table 16

TABLE 16

DREE Contributions for Operating Expenses

Year	*($000)*
1975-76	397
1976-77	338
1977-78	970
1978-79	898
1979-80	895

For Further Information:
Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY SERVICE AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Physical Distribution Advisory Service is directly responsible in an operational sense to a Steering Committee comprising of one representative from each Atlantic province (one of whom acts as co-chairman of the Committee); two representatives appointed by the Government of Canada (one of whom acts as co-chairman of the Committee); and one representative from the Atlantic Provinces Transportation Commission.

Purpose:
The Physical Distribution Advisory Service provides firms in the Atlantic Region with advice on matters such as freight transportation, warehousing, materials handling, protective packaging, inventory control, plant and warehouse site selection, order processing, market forecasting and customer service.

Authority:
The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

Time Frame:
The Physical Distribution Advisory Service Agreement, signed on March 29, 1974, with the province of Newfoundland, the province of Prince Edward Island, the province of Nova Scotia, the province of New Brunswick and the Atlantic Provinces Transportation Commission, expired on the coming into force of the present Agreement. The present Agreement, dated April 1, 1978, expires on March 31, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
The Physical Distribution Advisory Service aims for financial self-sufficiency of operations and may impose charges for its services according to a schedule of fees as approved from time to time by the Steering Committee. Net operating expenses incurred during each fiscal year of operation are shared on the ratio of two-thirds by Canada and one-third by the provinces. The total amount of contributions by the Government of Canada over the duration of the present Agreement shall not exceed $500,000.

Payments:
DREE expenditures for operating expenses, 1979-80: $100,000.

For Further Information:
Contact Regional Director General, Planning and Coordination, of Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

CANADA-ATLANTIC PROVINCES MANAGEMENT TRAINING AGREEMENT

Administered By:
A Regional Management Committee is responsible for the overall management of this Agreement. The Committee is composed of two representatives from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, one representative from each of the Atlantic provinces, one representative from the Federal Business Development Bank and one representative from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Purpose:
The purpose of this Agreement is to provide a practical means for increasing managerial effectiveness of those managers and potential managers who form part of the work-force in the Atlantic Region and to effect a positive change in management behaviour by the promotion of current management technology and concepts which will improve the economic and social development of the Region.

Authority:
The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

Time Frame:
The Canada-Atlantic Provinces Management Training Agreement, signed on July 4, 1978, has effect from April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
Canada cost shares with the Atlantic provinces on a 80:20 ratio, all eligible costs for "Research and Development" and "Supply Support" incurred in the development and implementation of projects approved by the Regional Management Committee. Canada's total contribution towards costs incurred shall not exceed $2,150,000 over the term of this Agreement. In addition, each province has set up and funds an administrative structure to coordinate the development and delivery efforts in each particular province. Courses are offered and are based on needs assessments that are carried out in each province.

Payments:
DREE expenditures, 1979-80: $494,152.

For Further Information:
Contact Regional Director General, Planning and Coordination, of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list).

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

The principal concerns of the Department of the Secretary of State are in the areas of citizenship, education support, language programs, state ceremonies and festivities. There are many programs within these areas which have as their primary objectives, the building of the Canadian nation and the encouragement of an open democratic and tolerant society in which all Canadians feel a sense of belonging and a responsibility to participate in the affairs of their communities. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Department of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State reports to Parliament for the Public Service Commission.

The activities of the Department of the Secretary of State cover a broad spectrum which touches the lives of all Canadians. Some examples of these activities are outlined below.

The Citizenship Registration Branch provides facilities for the granting of Canadian citizenship, as well as for its proof, retention, resumption, renunciation and revocation, in accordance with the Citizenship Act. The Citizenship Courts provide services in thirty permanent locations and many more circuit stops across Canada.

The Department is also responsible for helping Canadians become more involved and aware citizens. Through the Citizens' Participation Programs, Canadians are encouraged to take an active part in sharing and improving community life, by providing support to voluntary organizations, providing support for groups working to improve the status of women, and arranging for youth exchange visits within Canada.

As the central point for Canada's domestic human rights interests, the Department of the Secretary of State is responsible for fostering tolerance and understanding to ensure practical enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Department, which also serves the Minister of State responsible for Multiculturalism, encourages the preservation and sharing of ethnocultural heritages in Canadian society. Through the Native Citizens' Program, the Department supports the preservation of Native Cultures, encourages the participation of Native people in Canadian society and the development of special projects to meet special needs as identified by Native people.

In the Education Support area, the government is concerned that there should be equal opportunities for all Canadians and to this end the Department administers the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program under which funds are transferred to the provinces. It also assists students to meet their expenses through the Canada Student Loans Program and provides funds to the provinces to be used for the teaching of the official languages.

The Translation Bureau, through translation and interpretation services assists the Parliament of Canada, federal departments and agencies to communicate effectively in both official languages.

The State Protocol Directorate is responsible for organizing and managing state ceremonies and special events of national significance. It is also responsible for the establishment of rules of precedence and protocol for affairs of state and the promotion of the use of national symbols such as the Canadian flag and the national anthem.

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Sector administers the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act. The Fitness Canada Directorate mounts programs to raise the fitness level of Canadians. This is done through the encouragement of healthy lifestyle behaviour, participation in amateur sport and by improving opportunities for mass participation by Canadians in recreational activity. The Sports Canada Directorate seeks to assist these sports through their governing bodies which arrange competitions both on the national and international level thus enabling groups to realize their national aspirations as well as to experience a sense of pride in international performance.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

	Page
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NON FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR	215
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS	215
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL	216
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION — SPECIAL PROJECTS	218
CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN	219
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM	220

CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS 221
LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS 222
CONTINUING FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS 223
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS 224
CANADA GAMES 224

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NON FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR

Administered by:
Promotion of Official Languages
Citizenship and Official Languages.

Purpose:
To provide technical assistance to provincial governments wishing to provide services to the public in the two official languages of Canada. The governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories are also eligible for support under this program.

Authority:
Authority to make the expertise and experience acquired by the federal government, in the fields of translation and language training, available to provincial administrations was given by a Cabinet decision in 1970 and renewed in 1980.

Time Frame:
The program was established in response to specific recommendations directed to the federal government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education)

Financing and Operation:
The program of technical assistance provides aid through the activities of promotion and consultation.

1. Promotion includes the maintenance of liaison with interested parties, the dissemination of information and documentation, and the organization of meetings and study sessions.
2. Consultation includes assistance in identifying needs, establishing linguistic profiles and developing appropriate programs, as well as the provision of specialists as advisors or consultants and the offering of second language training on a cost recovery basis.

Promotion and consultation can be provided for the areas of:

a) translation, terminology, interpretation and the preparation of bibliographies of specialized glossaries;
b) language training;
c) bilingual identity: signs;
d) management of an official languages program

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Denis Roberge
Director
Promotion of Official Languages Directorate
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Tel: (819) 994-1966

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS

Administered by:
Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch

Purpose:
To ensure that Canadians of either official language have the opportunity to educate their children in their own language, and that Canadian students have the opportunity to learn, as a second language, the other official language of Canada.

Authority:
While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help them with the costs of official languages in education. This program is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding official languages in education at the elementary and secondary levels have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments and the territories. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the provinces.

Time Frame:
The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1980-81 fiscal year will be provided according to the terms of an interim agreement. Negotiations on a new long-term agreement are in progress.

Financing and Operation:
The program provides assistance in three ways:

1. Assistance for "minority language" education (i.e. education in the English language in Quebec and in the French language in the other provinces);

2. Assistance for "second language" instruction (i.e. teaching of the other official language); and

3. Assistance for administrative costs relating to the provision of minority language education.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each province for minority language education is equivalent to nine per cent of the overall average annual cost of educating a student in that province for each student studying full-time in that province. In recognition of the need for minority language students to study the majority language, the federal-provincial arrangements define "full-time" minority language students as students who receive at least 75 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the primary level and at least 60 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the secondary level.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each province for second language instruction is equivalent to five per cent of the average annual provincial per student cost. The formula takes into account the amount of time involved.

The federal government also makes available to each of the provinces an amount equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the average annual provincial per student cost, based on the total number of minority official language school-age children in each province. This is for administrative costs relating to the provision of minority language instruction.

These percentages will be adjusted for 1980-81 in order to comply with the announced budget reductions.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments by Province for Official Languages in Education Elementary and Secondary Levels 1979-80

Province	*Second Language ($)*	*Minority Language ($)*	*Administration ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	407,709	43,996	4,877	456,582
Prince Edward Island	87,798	166,960	23,555	278,313
Nova Scotia	590,182	481,817	105,234	1,177,233
New Brunswick	498,559	6,145,643	1,256,822	7,901,024
Quebec	17,250,650	42,500,136	9,443,267	69,194,053
Ontario	8,755,844	17,355,593	3,313,127	29,424,564
Manitoba	558,068	1,050,531	237,362	1,845,961
Saskatchewan	411,921	233,648	116,293	761,862
Alberta	926,642	972,972	165,872	2,065,486
British Columbia	1,341,850	401,836	92,069	1,835,755
Total	30,829,223	69,353,132	14,758,478	114,940,833

Contributions under Special Projects are listed with Annex 'A'.

For further information:
Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Lise Brisson-Noreau
Director
Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Tel: (819) 994-3577

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL

Administered by:
Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch

Purpose:
To ensure that Canadians of either official language have the opportunity to educate their children in their own language, and that Canadian students have the opportunity to learn, as a second language, the other official language of Canada.

Authority:

While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the province to help them with the costs of official languages in education. This program is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding official languages in education at the elementary and secondary levels have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments and the territories. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the provinces.

Time Frame:

The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974. Financial assistance of the 1980-81 fiscal year will be provided according to the terms of an interim agreement. Negotiations on a new long-term agreement are in progress.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government's program of assistance for official languages in education at the post-secondary level applies to educational institutions at the post-secondary and teacher training levels The program provides assistance in the following ways:

1. Assistance for "minority language" (English in Quebec and French in the other provinces) education at the post-secondary level;
2. Bursaries to enable second language and minority language teachers to upgrade their qualifications;
3. Fellowships to assist full-time post-secondary students in studying their second official language or where students are part of a minority official language community in studying in their own official language;
4. Travel bursaries for minority-language students;
5. Language training centres;
6. Minority language teacher-training institutions;
7. Summer Language bursaries; and
8. Assistance for official language monitors.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes each year to a province for minority language education (1 above) is made in one payment of 10.85% of provincial operating grants made that year to "eligible" minority language post-secondary educational institutions in the province. Educational institutions are eligible if:

1. At least 50 per cent of the courses taken by regular students at the institution are in the official minority language; or
2. The institution's charter declares it to be bilingual; or
3. The institution has been designated as eligible by mutual agreement between federal and provincial authorities concerned.

The above percentage of financial assistance has been adjusted in order to comply with the budget allocation for 1979-80.

The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism recommended federal assistance for minority language teacher training facilities in the West and in the East. A Committee was established to advise the governments involved in this matter; it recommended in the West, that the federal government assist with the costs of establishing or improving French language teacher training facilities at both Collège Saint-Jean in Edmonton and Collège Saint-Boniface.

The federal government concluded an agreement with the government of Manitoba under which the federal government contributed up to $1,000,000 for capital costs and some $800,000 for operating expenses over a seven-year period ending March 31, 1979, for an "Institut Pédagogique" located at Collège Saint-Boniface. Collège Saint-Boniface also benefits from the assistance provided for minority language institutions (see above). Similar arrangements also apply to Collège Saint-Jean commencing in 1976-77 only. In addition a recruiting allowance of $40,000 per year has been provided for each institution.

In the East, arrangements have been made with the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission to provide similar assistance for the operation of University of Moncton and Université Sainte-Anne.

Financial assistance from the federal government is also available to provincial governments for the costs incurred in the construction or improvement of language training centres. These centres are intended to provide multi-purpose language training facilities, and although they may be located in universities their use is not limited to university students. A maximum annual payment of $100,000 per province was set for this aspect of the program.

The federal government provides fellowships for official language study of up to $2,000 each, for students specializing or wishing to study in their second official language or for students from the official language minority to study in their own official language. The fellowships enable students to study in the milieu of the second or minority language. The fellowships are distributed by the provincial governments.

Bursaries for second language and minority language teachers are provided by the federal government. These bursaries which are available for short-term training sessions for second language or minority language teachers are distributed by the Provinces.

Provinces may also receive funds towards the organization of training sessions for teachers.

Travel bursaries are available to university students who cannot pursue their studies in their own official language within commuting distance of their residence. The bursaries are equivalent to the cost of two round-trips annually from the student's place of residence to the university of his choice. The travel bursaries are distributed by the provinces.

Summer Language Bursaries Program — this program enables post-secondary students to take immersion courses of six weeks in their second official language. A pilot program for francophone minority students outside of Quebec wishing to improve their skills in their own language was initiated in 1977-78. These programs are funded by the Department of the Secretary of State and administered by the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada in cooperation with the provinces. The program budget in 1979-80 was $6,777,700.

Second Language Monitor Program — this activity enables post-secondary students to work part-time as second language teachers' assistants while attending at a post-secondary institution in the second language milieu. The remuneration to the monitor is $3,000 per annum. A pilot program for francophone monitor working with francophone minority students studying in their own language and a pilot program of full-time monitors in semi-urban or rural areas were initiated in 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively. These programs are also administered by the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada in cooperation with the Provinces on behalf of the Department of the Secretary of State. In 1979-80 the budget for the program was $3,861,300.

Payments:
See Annex A.

For further information:
Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Lise Brisson-Noreau
Director, Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Tel: (819) 994-3577

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION — SPECIAL PROJECTS

Administered by:
Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch

Purpose:
When the federal-provincial agreements for official languages in education were concluded, the various provinces and territories had different pre-existing levels of development. As a result, the cost-sharing Special Projects Program is designed to enable provincial and territorial governments to implement innovative and experimental projects in spheres of scholastic activity in which substantial progress may be possible to promote minority official language education or second official language instruction.

Authority:
While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help them with the costs of official languages in education. This program is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations. Arrangements regarding official languages in education have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments and the territories. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the provinces.

Time Frame:
The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1980-81 fiscal year will be provided according to the terms of an interim agreement. Negotiations on a new long-term agreement are in progress.

Financing and Operation:
Proposals for projects are submitted by the provincial and territorial governments. Projects may apply to any level of the educational system; they must be innovative in nature or built upon existing programs; but capital expenditures are not normally admissible for funding. The amount of the federal contribution for each project is determined in consultation with the province concerned. The federal contribution will be made for the limited time of the development period and will normally be equal to that of the provincial government concerned.

Federal contributions for fiscal year 1980-81 may be made within the amount identified by a province for the program following its distribution of the funds allocated by the federal government for the non-formula programs for official languages in education in each province.

Payments:
A total of $13,721,080 was paid to the provinces and territories for special projects in 1979-80.

For further information:
Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Lise Brisson-Noreau
Director; Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Tel: (819) 994-3577

ANNEX A

Payments by Provinces for Official Languages in Education at the Elementary, Secondary and Post-secondary Level — 1979-1980

Province	*Minority Language Institutions ($)*	*Travel Bursaries ($)*	*Teacher Bursaries ($)*	*Fellowships ($)*	*Language Training Centres ($)*	*Minority Language Teacher Training Institutions ($)*	*Special Projects ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	—	3,761	65,290	140,000	—	—	709,837	918,888
Prince Edward Island	—	1,975	18,175	50,750	92,850	—	182,598	346,348
Nova Scotia	100,162	7,900	77,000	109,000	—	35,436	844,764	1,174,262
New Brunswick	1,715,248	15,000	116,000	112,000	—	457,000	1,963,051	4,378,299
Quebec	25,504,026	—	522,818	784,225	—	—	2,693,416	29,504,485
Ontario	3,046,507	—	869,079	734,656	91,941	—	3,488,783	8,230,966
Manitoba	116,465	8,149	76,938	164,520	100,000	214,200	1,199,213	1,879,485
Saskatchewan	20,450	1,540	100,525	86,250	54,390	—	272,435	535,590
Alberta	72,135	690	147,703	174,778	—	251,079	795,853	1,442,238
British Columbia	—	—	276,116	196,000	100,000	—	1,571,130	2,143,246
Total	30,574,993	39,015	2,269,644	2,552,179	439,181	957,715	13,721,080	50,553,807

Table does not include figures for the Summer Language Bursaries Program and Official Language Monitor Program.

CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN

Administered By:
Student Assistance Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch

Purpose:
The Canada Student Loans Act makes financial help available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time studies at the post-secondary level of education.

Authority:
Canada Student Loans Act
Canada Student Loans Regulation

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

Financing and Operation:
There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program except to any province taking advantage of the opting out formula. Under that formula a province which chooses to operate its own student aid program and not participate in the national plan may be paid an alternate payment. This payment is determined by expressing the age 18 to 24 population of a province which has opted out as a percentage of the same age group population in the participating provinces and multiplying the result by total federal statutory payments. Quebec has opted out in each year and has received an alternate payment which in 1979-80 amounted to $21.7 million.

Under the program, loans made to students by chartered banks and other designated lenders on authority of a Certificate of Eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enrolled in an eligible post-secondary full-time course and for six months after he ceases to be so enrolled. At that time the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may be authorized assistance to a maximum of $1,800 in any one academic year,

subject to an overall maximum of $9,800. Repayment terms are arranged between the borrower and lender subject to a maximum term of 9 1/2 years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government to lenders are determined annually on July 1st in accordance with a formula in the Regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields in a six-month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Applications for assistance are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount of any assistance to be granted. If the application is approved, the provincial authority will issue a Certificate of Eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount to be determined by the province. A Certificate of Eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian chartered bank or other designated lender, but a borrower must maintain all his student loans at one branch of a lender by arranging transfers as necessary.

The annual provision of funds for the program is determined by multiplying the legislative provision of $250 million for the base loan year 1976-77 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrollment between that year and the year concerned. In addition to the basic allocation the legislation provides for an additional 30 per cent of basic allocation as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic allocation is divided between provinces on the basis of the 18-24 year old population.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

Canada Student Loans by Province from 1977 to 1980

Province	*1977-78*		*1978-79*		*1979-80*	
	Value ($000)	*Number of Students Assisted*	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*
Newfoundland	4,811	4,692	4,979	4,186	5,090	4,464
Prince Edward Island	1,739	1,328	1,708	1,237	1,673	1,175
Nova Scotia	11,309	8,420	11,133	7,861	11,672	7,999
New Brunswick	8,375	6,388	8,834	6,489	8,903	6,339
Ontario	59,105	57,849	77,145	73,424	69,537	66,395
Manitoba	9,084	6,060	7,787	4,966	6,960	4,520
Saskatchewan	7,516	5,513	7,866	5,516	6,997	4,881
Alberta	18,741	13,155	19,158	12,748	20,287	12,894
British Columbia	19,909	15,672	20,442	15,447	21,111	15,074
Yukon	156	98	144	81	179	102
Northwest Territories	113	667	99	58	89	52
Total	140,858	119,842	159,295	132,013	152,497	123,895

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. C. Passy
Director
Student Assistance Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Officer Responsible:

Manager
Canada Student Loans Program
P.O. Box 2090, Postal Station 'D'
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6C6

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Program Coordination Directorate,
Education Support Programs Branch,
Department of the Secretary of State
Federal-Provincial Relations Division,
Department of Finance

Purpose:
To increase provincial fiscal flexibility and maintain national standards, where appropriate, in the operation of provincial programs in the field of education.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

Time Frame:
No specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice and that such notice cannot be given for at least two years after April 1, 1977.

Financing and Operation:
The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of the three established programs financed under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Under this Act, the federal government makes contributions to provincial and territorial governments for the financing of medicare, hospital insurance and post-secondary education. These contributions take the form of cash payments and tax transfer.

The cash payments made under the program by the Secretary of State are in amounts calculated and allocated by the Minister of Finance for this purpose. The tax transfer is effected by the Department of Finance.

The payments made by the Secretary of State during 1979-80 under the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program are shown in table 4. To indicate the total amount of the federal contribution for post-secondary education under the established programs financing arrangements, the table also includes data on the value of the tax transfer applicable to post-secondary education pursuant to the financing formula set out in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the established programs financing arrangements can be found in the section on Established Programs Financing supplied by the Department of Finance.

Payments:
Federal Contribution to Provinces for Post-secondary Education Under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

For Further Information:
General:

Director, Program Coordination Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

TABLE 4

Fiscal Year 1979-80
($'000)

Province	*Payments made by Secretary of State*	*Value of Tax Transfer*	*Total*
Newfoundland	41,558	25,631	67,189
Prince Edward Island	8,910	5,457	14,367
Nova Scotia	61,406	37,878	99,284
New Brunswick	50,772	31,323	82,095
Quebec	317,849	422,210	740,059
Ontario	578,433	417,629	996,062
Manitoba	74,757	45,920	120,677
Saskatchewan	69,469	42,485	111,954
Alberta	121,685	113,553	235,238
British Columbia	167,372	133,396	300,768
Yukon	1,270	1,352	2,622
Northwest Territories	3,012	2,140	5,152
Total	1,496,493	1,278,974	2,775,467

Note: The amounts shown in the table represent advances. Final amounts remain to be determined.

CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch

Purpose:
To assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship and official language instruction to adult immigrants.

Authority:
Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements have been signed with each of the provinces.

Time Frame:
Continuing program since 1953. The agreement may be terminated with the closing of any fiscal year, by either party giving prior notice of not less than three months.

Financing and Operation:
The Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements were originally conceived in the early fifties in response to the many thousands of post-war immigrants who were becoming eligible for citizenship. The Canadian Citizenship Act, passed in 1947, required the knowledge of an official language and an understanding of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. In order to assist the newcomer in citizenship preparation in particular and integration into Canadian life in general, agreements were signed to assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship instruction. "Citizenship instruction", in this context, means "the teaching of the English or French language and of the elementary facts about Canadian institutions and ways of life, to newcomers, for the purpose of facilitating their adjustment and integration into the Canadian community and of qualifying them for Canadian citizenship".

Financial support for the classes usually ... es the form of grants from the provincial departments of education to the local school boards. Under the federal-provincial agreements, the federal government reimburses participating provinces for one-half of whatever amount they have spent or contributed toward the teaching costs of citizenship and language instruction during the previous fiscal year. All provinces have signed these agreements. The agreements are currently under review.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces for Citizenship and Language Instruction

Province	*1975-76 ($)*	*1976-77 ($)*	*1977-78 ($)*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	2,364.00	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	706.00
Nova Scotia	6,110.86	24,304.54	15,978.35	3,620.05	518.64
New Brunswick	798.31	211.34	—	—	—
Quebec	156,107.25	554,231.75	339,302.93	609,724.28	295,893.55
Ontario	711,608.03	2,177,397.26	1,568,768.52	1,133,502.53	1,362,041.63
Manitoba	7,556.92	140,998.49	—	44,071.72	346,125.99
Saskatchewan	—	3,795.28	27,421.49	24,727.58	22,329.86
Alberta	247,818.63	441,402.48	43,441.90	276,920.86	691,121.90
British Columbia	—	597,648.86	835,086.81	639,624.00	805,997.02
Total	1,130,000.00	3,939,990.00	2,830,000.00	2,734,555.02	3,524,734.59

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Lise Brisson-Noreau
Director, Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Tel: (819) 994-3577

LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch

Purpose:
To assist the provinces in the provision of language textbooks in citizenship and official language programs for adult immigrants.

Authority:
Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements were signed with each of the provinces in 1963, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia. Quebec entered into a similar agreement in 1969.

Time Frame:
Continuing program since 1963. An agreement may be terminated on the 31st day of March of any year by either party giving written notice to the other not later than the 30th day of September of the preceding year.

Financing and Operation:
Prior to the signing of the agreements in 1963, the Citizenship Branch had undertaken to provide provincial education authorities with textbooks for use in Citizenship and Language Instruction courses for adult immigrants. In addition, the Branch initiated the "Citizenship Series" including booklets such as "Our Land", "Our History" and "Our System of Government" and distributed them to

students in these classes. By the early sixties, new interest and increased demand had brought expansion in the field of second language learning . Publishers responded with an impressive array of new textbooks and teachers were anxious to try new methods and programs. It became evident that the Citizenship Branch was no longer in a position to evaluate the merits of textbooks and stock only a select few, and the provincial agencies were far better equipped to assess such learning materials.

In 1962 the Branch approached the provinces with a proposal that the provincial education departments take responsibility for the selection, purchasing and distribution of language textbooks for adult citizenship instruction.

Furthermore, it was proposed that the provinces be reimbursed by the federal government for the cost of providing the textbooks to students and teachers free of charge. Under the terms of the agreements, each participating province annually claims an amount equal to the average of textbook expenditures for the five preceding years.

The agreements are presently under review.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces under the Language Textbook Agreements

Province	*1975-76 ($)*	*1976-77 ($)*	*1977-78 ($)*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	80.00
Nova Scotia	146.84	888.23	—	265.18	391.86
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	42,931.33	68,159.57	—	9,033.14	50,416.91
Ontario	83,541.48	74,944.22	102,197.12	66,500.61	75,176.24
Manitoba	5,962.34	2,797.66	—	—	9,243.49
Saskatchewan	—	1,639.48	2,138.52	1,282.96	2,581.01
Alberta	25,533.13	44,570.84	26,719.04	—	136,396.39
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Total	158,115.12	193,000.00	131,054.68	77,081.89	274,285.90

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Lise Brisson-Noreau
Director
Language Programs Directorate
Education Support Programs Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Tel: (819) 994-3577

CONTINUING FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Administered by:
Human Rights Directorate, Sector of the Senior Assistant Under Secretary
Department of the Secretary of State

Purpose:
To provide liaison between provincial, territorial and federal departments and agencies concerned with human rights in relation to Canada's commitments under the U.N. International Convenants and related human rights instruments.

Authority:
Committee created by ministers responsible for human rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human Rights held in Ottawa, December 1975 and endorsed by Ministers at the February 1981 Conference on Human Rights.

Time Frame:
Indefinite. The Committee meets twice a year, usually in May or June and October or November.

Financing and Operation:
Each delegation pays its own participation expenses. Costs incurred in the preparation of meetings have been borne by the federal government by reason of its coordinative role stemming from the responsibilities of the chair. The Committee's terms of reference allow for chairing of meetings to rotate but to date at each meeting, provincial delegates have invited the federal representative to assume the chair

at the succeeding meeting. The federal representative is the Senior Assistant Under Secretary although officials of other federal departments form part of the federal delegation to Committee meetings.

Payments:
Nil

For further information:

Human Rights Directorate
Sector of the Senior Assistant Under Secretary
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS
(Part of the Administration and Central Services Branch)

Administered by:
State Ceremonial Directorate

Purpose:
Assistance is provided to provinces for special celebrations.

Authority:
Part of the general departmental mandate.

Royal Visits — 1980

Several members of the Royal Family visited Canada in 1980. Although some of the visits occurred in response to requests received from private organizations or military establishments with which the royal visitor is associated and were therefore of a private character, others were official visits to provinces or cities. All involved close cooperation between the federal government and the provinces. Visits were held as follows:

— HRH Prince of Kent — February 9 to 22
Private visit to Montreal where he stayed while attending the Lake Placid Winter Olympics.

— HRH The Prince of Wales — March 30 to April 3
Semi-private visit to British Columbia in order to attend the meeting of the International Council of the United World Colleges in Victoria and undertook other engagements in Vancouver and Victoria.

— HRH Princess Alexandra — April 25 to May 4
Semi-private visit with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada in Toronto and with the Canadian Scottish Regiment and the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry in Victoria. Other public engagements in Toronto, Victoria and Nanaimo.

— HRH The Duke of Edinburgh — May 17 to 22 and May 30 to June 7
Private visits to Toronto and Quebec City as Chairman of the Fifth Commonwealth Study Conference

— HRH The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon — July 18 to 28
Full official visits to Saskatchewan and Alberta on their 75th Anniversaries of their entry into confederation. Cities visited included: Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Jasper, Edmonton, Camrose, Red Deer.

— HRH The Duke of Edinburgh — September 27 to October 1
Private visit to Ottawa as President of The British Commonwealth Ex-Services League who held their 20th triennial conference in Ottawa.

— HRH Prince Michael of Kent — November 14 to 17
Private visit to attend the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Colonel G. Bernier
Director
State Ceremonial Directorate
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

CANADA GAMES
(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By:
Canada Games Council composed of representatives of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, provincial government sport and recreation directors, the Sports Federation of Canada and a representative of national sport governing bodies. The chairman represents the Minister responsible for Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Purpose:
To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for the athletes representing the provinces and territories.

Authority:
The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

Time Frame:
This first Canada Games were held in 1967. These games are to go on until 1985 and all the provinces should be given the opportunity to host them. The summer and winter games alternate with one of them being held every two years. The following games have been held at this time: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax-Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the

1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster — Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta; the 1977 summer Games in St. John's, Newfoundland; the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba; and the 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Future games scheduled include the 1983 Winter Games in the Saguenay — Lac St-Jean region of Quebec and the 1985 Summer Games in Saint John, New Brunswick.

Financing and Operation:

The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local Games Society established in the host municipality. The municipal government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, and the private sector are all represented in this Society. In general, the federal government assumes 100 per cent of the basic operating costs of the Games. It also contributes one third of the capital cost, with the host province and municipality each assuming an equal responsibility for the balance.

All federal payments are made to the host Society which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the Games, is provided for in advance of each Games by means of a formal Agreement signed by the federal government, the other two levels of government concerned, and the participating local Games Society.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a Council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation directors of the provincial governments, and representatives of the Sports Federation of Canada. A representative of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport serves as Chairman.

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. Peter B. Lesaux
Assistant Deputy Minister
Fitness and Amateur Sport
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OX6

Officer Responsible:

Ms. Abby Hoffman
Director
Sport Canada
Fitness and Amateur Sport
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OX6

Tel: (819) 996-4510

The Department of the Solicitor General

The Department of the Solicitor General was established by the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General is the federal Minister primarily responsible for the fields of correction and law enforcement. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Ministry, he is responsible for the Ministry Secretariat, The Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Ministry Secretariat develops and co-ordinates Ministry policies in cooperation with the operating arms of the Ministry. This includes consultation with the provinces and other levels of government to assure the broadest possible range of exploration and development. The Secretariat sees its role as providing leadership not only in the law enforcement and correction fields, but also within the total system of criminal justice. Many of the necessary consultative processes, demonstration projects, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs initiated by the Secretariat.

In terms of manpower and expenditure, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.) is the largest of the three agencies under the Solicitor General. The objective of the R.C.M.P. is to enforce laws, prevent crime and maintain peace, order and security. Federal statutes, with the exception of the Criminal Code, are enforced in all provinces and territories. R.C.M.P. policing services, which include the enforcement of the Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-Laws are provided through contract agreements with eight provinces (exceptions — Ontario and Quebec), and a number of municipalities within these geographic areas, under the direction of the respective provincial Attorneys-General. In addition, investigative and protective services are provided to other federal departments and agencies. As well, Canadian (National) Police Services are provided, on request, to all Canadian law enforcement agencies.

The Correctional Service of Canada is responsible for administering sentences of imprisonment imposed by the courts and to prepare offenders for their return as useful citizens to the community. Areas of federal-provincial cooperation include the sharing of facilities and services, the maintenance of certain federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in federal institutions, and the provision of certain parole services by provincial authorities as well as joint investigation of issues of mutual concern.

In view of the expressed desire on the part of provincial and territorial correctional jurisdictions for greater consultation and ongoing dialogue with the federal government to reduce and/or resolve problems of overlap and duplication in the delivery of services and programs, the Commissioner of Corrections established a continuing multilateral forum which includes all his counterparts in those jurisdictions and which has met regularly, twice a year, since 1979. This forum has gradually developed into what could be termed a professional association in preference to formal federal-provincial exchanges.

To favour more regular dialogue, a series of meetings, contacts and exchanges of information were also set in motion to resolve operational problems, where possible; to further explore mechanisms for improved consultation; and to establish items for future discussion among federal, provincial and territorial heads of corrections.

A compendium of existing federal-provincial agreements of exchange of services and joint mechanisms of consultation allotting to corrections has also been published for the members' use.

At the first conference, on March 6, 1979, The Correctional Service of Canada declared its willingness to engage in a process of consultation with the provinces and to share a wide range of information about the content and form of its operations and planning processes. A series of meetings, contacts and exchanges of information were also set in motion to resolve operational problems, where possible; to further explore mechanisms for improved consultation; and to establish items for future discussion among federal, provincial and territorial heads of corrections.

At the second conference, held in June 1979, it was acknowledged that most of the operational problems of overlap and duplication which had been identified had unique features and differed in priority from province to province. It was therefore agreed that Regional Directors of The Correctional Service of Canada would undertake bilateral discussions with the provincial heads of corrections on mutually identified operational issues.

An example of the establishment of bilateral mechanisms for consultation is the Memorandum of Understanding signed on July 23, 1979 by the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services of Ontario and the Commissioner of Corrections, which formally provides for joint planning of shared:

(a) community-based residential services;

(b) parole supervision, where feasible and appropriate, to ensure cost effective use of resources;

(c) special projects to maximize the effectiveness of the service delivery systems;

(d) the development and use of volunteer programs utilized in the case management processes; and,

(e) development of a formal ongoing liaison and establishment of specialized programs for the native offender.

The National Parole Board will remain the legally responsible body for determining which federal inmates are sufficiently prepared for release to the community.

Amendment to the Parole Act was proclaimed on September 1, 1978 to enable provinces to exercise parole jurisdiction in respect of inmates sentenced to imprisonment under federal criminal law in a provincial institution.

Federal-Provincial Relations

The National Parole Board places a high priority on providing, particularly to those less serious offenders in provincial prisons, at least the same rights, safeguards and opportunities for parole that are afforded to inmates of federal penitentiaries by the Board. The Board will, therefore, continue its concerted effort to improve services to inmates of provincial institutions in the seven provinces and two territories that are not now serviced by provincial parole boards. The problem to be overcome is the disparity between rights and safeguards afforded federal inmates by the National Parole Board, and to provincial inmates where provincial boards have been established, and those rights and safeguards currently extended to inmates in the provinces and territories over which the National Parole Board retains jurisdiction.

Services to Provinces Without Parole Boards

Currently, parole decisions in provincial cases are made by the National Parole Board with the exception of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia which have their own provincial parole boards. Since the Prairies and Atlantic provinces have chosen not to establish parole boards, although this is permissable under the Parole Act, discussions have been held by the National Parole Board with these provinces to re-evaluate the level of services provided by the Board to inmates in provincial institutions.

A committee, established by the Parole Board to look into the improvement of services to these inmates — in effect to extend to them certain provisions offered to federal inmates — carried out further consultation with these provinces in 1980-81.

Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities

The Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities (CAPA) which includes representatives from the National Parole Board and the three provincial boards (Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia) held three meetings during 1980-81. They continued to exchange views on parole policies and procedures of mutual interest.

CAPA was also involved in the conclusion of a federal-provincial agreement on the transfer of parolees. The agreement was signed by the Solicitor General of Canada, the Attorney General of British Columbia, the Minister of Correctional Services for Ontario, and the Minister of Justice for Quebec.

The federal government will exercise parole jurisdiction over any inmate who has been paroled by Ontario, Quebec or British Columbia if the inmate moves to a province other than these three. In turn, these three provinces will supervise parolees who move within their jurisdiction.

Department of the Solicitor General **Page**

Secretariat
CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES 229
RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES 230
STATISTICS DIVISION ACTIVITIES 231
PLANNING AND LIAISON DIVISION ACTIVITIES 232
HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH ACTIVITIES 233

The Correctional Service of Canada
EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES 233
EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 234
AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES 235
MAINTENANCE OF PAROLED INMATES APPREHENDED UNDER WARRANT OF SUSPENSION 236

Royal Canadian Mounted Police
CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES 237
CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (C.P.I.C.) 238
ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS 238
POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT 239
FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT 240

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Secretariat)

CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Consultation Centre, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To promote a sense of direction for the criminal justice system with particular emphasis on community involvement and to contribute new initiatives, technical advice and practical assistance to the Ministry's process of policy development and implementation.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing

The duration of individual projects is agreed upon in an exchange of letters. The Centre's participation in the consultative process is provided wherever and for the length of time it is required to marshall the resources to deal with major issues.

Financing and Operation:
The Consultation Centre has a dual mandate to act as an agent for change and, as the only regionalized division of the Secretariat, to maintain a general overview of federal-provincial relations. It carries out these responsibilities by supporting studies, conferences, seminars and workshops dealing with criminal justice issues; by initiating, assisting and supporting experimental and innovative programs with particular attention to the development of new concepts in criminal justice; by consultation aimed at coordination between system components, identification of gaps in service or prevention of unnecessary overlaps; by promoting community involvement and meeting the needs of special groups. The programs are generally carried out in cooperation with one or more of the provincial governments.

Within this broad mandate the Consultation Centre has two roles to play in the ongoing process of policy development and implementation at both the federal and provincial levels. Where policy has yet to be developed the Consultation Centre, through financial and technical assistance to the provinces and communities, can test out new and innovative initiatives. The results of such initiatives can be continually shared with policy planners and researchers to form a basis on which new priorities may be set, and from which new policies may emerge.

The second role of the Consultation Centre is policy implementation. This role involves demonstration and monitoring of policy initiatives which are already well developed theoretically and conceptually. The main purpose of the implementation role is to develop broad provincial and community level acceptance of a concept. Once again, because policy is always evolving, the results of demonstration are fed back into the policy cycle as a basis for policy refinement.

Organizationally, Consultation services at the national level, are provided by the central office in Ottawa, which also has responsibility for general administration and for coordination of the network of five regional offices. The Regional Consultants represent the whole of the Secretariat within their respective regions. By their local presence and their relative freedom from direct operational responsibilities, the Regional Consultants are in a unique position to facilitate development of linkages and open dialogue between the public and the different parts of the criminal justice system.

Table 1 attached, lists expenditures for jointly funded activities, by province during the last 4 years.

TABLE 1

Consultation Centre — Expenditures by Province
($000)

Province	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*
Newfoundland	—	9.2	57.8	406
Prince Edward Island	85	90	17.9	15
Nova Scotia	149.6	96.6	111.5	64.6
New Brunswick	151	97.4	35.1	51
Quebec	161.4	211.4	99.5	236
Ontario	172.4	335.4	202.3	362.8
Manitoba	159.2	50.6	66.3	58.2
Saskatchewan	182.7	45.5	42.4	75
Alberta	30	2.5	5	114
British Columbia	97.9	33	49.3	140.7
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	9.3	33.3	32.0	42.8

For Further Information:

Director
Consultation Centre
Ministry Secretariat
Department of the Solicitor General
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Elo K. Glinfort
Director of Planning and Intergovernmental Affairs
Consultation Centre
Ministry Secretariat
Department of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

Tel: (613) 992-7601

Regional Offices:

Mr. Michel Vallée
Regional Consultant, Quebec
666 Sherbrooke Street West
Suite 201
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1E7

Tel: (514) 283-7362

Mr. Dennis Wiginton
Regional Consultant, Prairies
Cumberland Square
Unit 28
1501, 8th Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7H 0T2

Tel: (306) 665-4262

Ms. Fern Jeffries
Regional Consultant, B.C.
Box 10277
Room 2410A
Pacific Center
700 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7Y 1E8

Tel: (604) 666-6079

Mr. Dan Stote
Regional Consultant, Atlantic
Suite 205
1075 Main Street
P.O. Box 549
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 1H2

Tel: (506) 388-6368

Ms. Helen Vail
Regional Consultant, Ontario
Suite 12A8
Two St. Clair Ave. West
Toronto, Ontario
M4V 1L5

Tel: (416) 966-8107

RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of Administration Program)

Administered By:
Research Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research related to crime and the criminal justice system in Canada and to communicate research findings to all interested parties, particularly to those who are responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation:
The Research Division develops, manages and, to a lesser extent, conducts social science research for use by the Ministry of the Solicitor General. The Division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research to Ministry objectives in order to:

a) provide research-based policy and program advice;

b) provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation which respond to problems related to crime and criminal justice;

c) evaluate criminal justice system policies and programs;

d) increase the general knowledge base and information on which decisions in the criminal justice system can be made;

e) provide information on crime and the criminal justice system to the public and criminal justice professionals;

f) encourage the development of criminological research and manpower;

g) anticipate problems and areas of concern within the criminal justice system and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research are reviewed annually in consultation with all Ministry components to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and evolving Ministry objectives. The Research Division then either awards contracts for, or carries out research to respond to the identified information needs.

The Research Division's current activities are concentrated in the following general areas:

1. Crime Prevention
2. Efficiency
   Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Programs
3. Criminal Justice sub-system accountability
4. Fair and equitable decision-making in the delivery of criminal justice
5. Concerns for victims of crime
6. Increasing community involvement in criminal justice
7. Juvenile Justice
8. Improving data base on the criminal justice system.

In 1980-81, the Division, on behalf of the Ministry, let contracts for 110 research projects to be undertaken by universities, private industry or individuals, and continued to support work on 35 other projects started in previous years.

In addition to its contract and in-house research programs, the Division manages a program designed to assist criminology research centres and develop research manpower. This program has three major aims: (1) the development of research manpower in each of the major regions of Canada to assist in meeting the country's criminal justice research needs; (2) the development of research with policy implications in the areas of crime, delinquency, and the administration of justice; and (3) the dissemination of research findings on the national, provincial and regional levels. This program is now structured to provide financial assistance to recipients on a three-year basis, subject to parliamentary approval of the allocation of funds.

Criminology Centres at the following universities currently receive funding: Dalhousie, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Regina, Alberta and Simon Fraser.

Expenditures related to federal-provincial activities for these programs are listed in table 2.

TABLE 2

Expenditures for Jointly Funded Research
($000)

Province	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*
Quebec	39	2	—	105
Ontario	9	10	—	160
Saskatchewan	2	—	—	25
Alberta	—	—	—	49
British Columbia	16	70	—	47

To obtain information concerning specific projects that the Division has funded or is now funding, please write to:

Branch Administration & Project Control
Programs Branch
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

STATISTICS DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Statistics Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To promote the development of better information and statistics in the Canadian criminal justice system.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing.

Financing and Operation:
The Division is committed to promoting an environment of liaison and cooperation within the criminal justice community, i.e. with other federal departments; and with provincial, municipal and other agencies involved in the development of criminal justice statistics and information systems.

Within the federal domain, the federal Inter-Departmental Committee on Judicial Statistics provides the medium for co-ordination of federal effort, with senior representation from the Ministry's Programs Branch, the R.C.M. Police, The Correctional Service of Canada, The National Parole Board, the Department of Justice and Statistics Canada. The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Justice Information and Statistics is the body which co-ordinates and directs the federal-provincial components of the effort to develop better management information and statistical systems in the Canadian criminal justice system.

In this context, the National Work Group on Justice Information and Statistics was created at the October 1977 Joint Meeting of Deputy Ministers of Corrections and Deputy Attorneys General. Until its termination in June, 1981, the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Department of Justice, and Statistics Canada supported and directed the National Work Group which was responsible for ascertaining the needs for national information from all areas of justice e.g. civil, criminal, regulatory, and from federal, and territorial levels of government. A further responsibility, in light of existing systems, concepts and procedures, was to make recommendations for an overall strategy to achieve compatibility and comparability of justice information and statistics in Canada.

The work of the National Work Group has now been absorbed by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. The Statistics Division is the contact point of the Ministry with the Centre and is represented on the steering committee. The Ministry of the Solicitor General contributed resources totalling about $113,000 to support National Work Group activities during the fiscal year 1979-80.

For Further Information:

Mr. L. Wevrick
Acting Director
Statistics Division
Ministry Secretariat
Department of the Solicitor General
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

Officer Responsible:

Statistics Policy Advisor
Statistics Division
Ministry Secretariat
Department of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

Tel: (613) 996-9158

PLANNING AND LIAISON DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Planning and Liaison Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To ensure that relevant and timely research, statistical and other empirically derived information is disseminated and used as widely as possible to various sectors of the criminal justice system and interested public. To provide corporate planning services to the Programs Branch and assist the Ministry in long range planning.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing.

Financing and Operation:
In relation to its dissemination function, the Division is responsible for three Programs.

a) The Publication Program has, until recently, been concerned exclusively with the publication of Ministry research reports. This focus has more recently been broadened to encompass reports of research, statistical and other empirical findings emanating from Program Branch-wide initiatives. An increasing emphasis has been given to ensuring that all such information is presented in a format, length and vocabulary appropriate to policy makers and practitioners at both the federal and provincial levels as well as the public at large.

b) The Division's Program for Workshops, Seminars and Courses is also designed to facilitate the communication and application of research and other policy related information through the organization and/or provision of financial or other support for workshops, courses and other non-written modes of dissemination.

c) The Criminology Documentation Centre is an information centre providing reference and referral services and documentation on crime, criminal justice and other related areas. The Centre contains a resource collection of 20,000 volumes, 300 periodical subscriptions, and a growing collection of items in microform. Included are government publications, legal materials, and abstracts, indexes and bibliographies in the field of criminology.

In relation to its planning function, the Division jointly organized, and co-funded with the Provincial Secretariat for Justice in Ontario, a workshop on Future Trends in Crime and Criminal Justice. This workshop brought together senior criminal justice administrators and researchers to consider the issues and challenges facing the criminal justice system in the last two decades of the twentieth century.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Sol Shuster
Director
Planning and Liaison Division
Programs Branch
Department of the Solicitor General
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

Tel: (613) 992-5383 or (613) 996-2275

HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH ACTIVITIES

Administered By:
Director General, Human Resources Branch

Purpose:
To provide and develop global policy and strategies related to human resource management and planning within the Ministry of the Solicitor General; and to promote collaborative human resource planning and management interface with and between other jurisdictions of the Canadian criminal justice system.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing.

The Youth Employment Program — Criminal Justice System is negotiated on an annual basis with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission with projects operating up to four months for programs involving student employment.

Financing and Operation:
The Human Resources Branch is responsible for managing the Ministry's Youth Employment Program which in 1981 involved over 900 young people at a total cost of $2.6 million. These programs have policy implications related to potential careers and recruitment within the criminal justice system and are designed not only to provide employment but also to improve the relationship between young people and the system. Because of the nature of the activities undertaken, the cooperation and collaboration from the various levels of government and agencies involved have been an integral part of the program.

The Ministry's involvement in the Youth Employment Programs began in 1976 with the development and initiation of the Summer Student Employment Activities Program (SSEAP) by the Human Resources Branch with funding of $700,000 provided by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Projects were sponsored within all components of the Ministry: Royal Canadian Mounted Police, National Parole Board, The Correctional Service of Canada, and the Secretariat in order to provide career-related experience within the criminal justice system.

In 1977 a new employment initiative was offered by Employment and Immigration and the Ministry received $1 1 4 million to fund projects under Summer Job Corps which would encourage an active and positive interface between young people and the criminal justice system. The SSEAP was continued and expanded to a funding level of $1.7 million thereby allowing more than 1,200 young people to participate in two programs. Job Corps projects were associated not only with the Ministry of the Solicitor General but also with provincial, municipal and regional police, provincial corrections and private agencies.

The two programs received funding of over $2 million in 1978 and $4.5 million in 1979 to provide employment opportunities for students in the criminal justice system. The successful Summer Job Corps Program was expanded in 1979/80 to include a year-round component for unemployment youth with $4.3 million designated to this Ministry to fund 200 community-oriented projects employing 1,200 young people.

In 1980 the Ministry's Summer Youth Employment Program included community-based projects and the Supernumerary Special Constable Program which had a total funding of $4.5 million and employed over 1,900 young people across the country. The 1981 Summer Canada program marked the addition of the Public Service Employment Component to the Projects and Constable Components of the Ministry's program.

For Further Information:

Mr. Michel J. Cardinal
Director General
Human Resources Branch
Department of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West, 12th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

Tel: (613) 992-7546

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (The Correctional Service of Canada)

EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES
(Part of the Correctional Services Programs)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
Agreement with Ministry of Social Services, Province of Saskatchewan to provide psychiatric care to provincial inmates and psychiatric assessments when requested by the court while the offender is on remand and with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Province of Quebec to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in that province.

Authority:
Penitentiary Act

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Saskatchewan became effective November 14, 1978.

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Quebec was signed and became effective on April 4, 1977.

Time Frame:
This is intended to be a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
The Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon provides accommodation for the detention of thirty-two persons admitted under the terms of the agreement. The Province of Saskatchewan agrees to pay the "per capita" costs of maintaining a person accommodated under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery but excludes capital costs of land, buildings, and equipment and depreciation. The Institut Philippe Pinel, Montreal, Quebec, provides psychiatric care to federal inmates referred by federal institution physicians. The Province of Quebec submits a global estimate of costs for the year, excluding capital costs and Canada agrees to pay one-twelfth of the amount on the first day of each month. Canada and Quebec agree to consider and reach an agreement of establishing a cost adjustment for under or over usage of the forecasted patient days.

TABLE 3

Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal

	($)
1975-76	1,318,482
1976-77	1,769,305
1977-78	3,202,077
1978-79	3,557,067
1979-80	4,271,700
1980-81	5,354,350
1981-82	7,019,770

Agreement January 1, 1974

revoked by

Agreement April 1, 1977

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D. Craigen
Director General
Medical & Health Care Services
The Correctional Service of Canada
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Bldg.
Room 524
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP9

Tel: (613) 992-5713

EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS
(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To provide for the placement of offenders sentenced to incarceration in institutions which best meet their program needs.

Authority:
Penitentiaries Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Prisons and Reformatories Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

The Federal-Provincial agreements were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:	August 14, 1974
New Brunswick:	March 15, 1975
Manitoba:	December 31, 1973
Saskatchewan:	November 21, 1973
Alberta:	December 31, 1973
British Columbia:	February 28, 1974
Yukon Territory:	December 31, 1973
Quebec:	February 15, 1974
Northwest Territory:	The agreement was signed on July 10, 1973; but was made effective from August 29, 1972.
Newfoundland:	April 1, 1975; but there is also another agreement which was signed on September 14, 1949 and is for the maintenance of federal inmates sentenced by the courts to imprisonment in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Nfld.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of The Correctional Service of Canada.

Financing and Operation:
The Contracts for exchange of services provide that the federal and provincial governments agree to pay the "per capita" costs of maintaining a person transferred under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation.

Payments:
See table 4.

TABLE 4

Payments to Provinces for Maintenance of Inmates

Province	*1977-78 ($)*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*
Newfoundland	108,062.28	334,890.89	278,334.29	490,750.25
Nova Scotia	90,437.55	112,961.11	98,732.76	89,195.50
New Brunswick	778.14	1,077.22	1,742.36	—
Quebec	863,915.80	876,564.25	1,846,827.81	3,662,540.28
Manitoba	72,345.00	105,074.61	193,086.04	115,571.05
Saskatchewan	56,384.50	100,763.26	66,755.81	47,425.70
Alberta	—	175,027.00	662,750.06	437,713.25
British Columbia	122,751.20	725,248.97	942,646.21	592,202.33
Northwest Territories	67,923.00	305,319.77	179,813.26	86,284.80
Yukon Territory	32,746.30	19,306.35	21,353.02	49,167.16
Total	1,415,343.77	2,756,233.43	4,292,041.62	5,570,850.32

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Pinder
Deputy Commissioner, Offender Programs
The Correctional Service of Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP9

AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES
(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To compensate Provincial Agencies for certain services provided to the Correctional Service of Canada in relation to Parole and supervision.

Authority:
Parole Act and Regulations
National Parole Board Rules
Penitentiary Act

The Solicitor General has agreements with the Yukon and Northwest Territories and with the Provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Time Frame:
The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31st expiry date.

Financing and Operation:
In 1977, an amendment to the Penitentiary Act transferred the National Parole Service from the authority of the National Parole Board and united it with the Canadian Penitentiary Service to create a new federal agency, The Correctional Service of Canada.

The Correctional Service of Canada has thereby acquired the following responsibilities, with respect to both federal inmates and provincial inmates in those provinces where the National Parole Board has jurisdiction*:

a) the preparation of cases for inmates to be considered for release on parole by the National Parole Board;

b) the supervision of inmates following their release on parole by the National Parole Board;

In carrying out these responsibilities the Correctional Service of Canada cooperates with provincial after-care agencies in two ways:

1. The provinces may be asked to conduct certain "community assessments" for the Service as part of the preparation of cases for consideration by the National Parole Board.

2. The provinces may be asked to provide "parole supervision" on behalf of the Service for persons released on parole by the National Parole Board.

3. Provinces may be asked to supervise inmates on Temporary Absence, in accordance with the Parole Act.

* Exceptions are the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, which have established their own paroling authorities pursuant to enabling legislation passed as an amendment to the Parole Act in 1977.

"Community assessments" are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he has been released on parole. This includes such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with his plans for rehabilitation. The Correctional Service of Canada usually carries out these assessments but it will sometimes ask appropriate provincial governments to carry them out.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, "parole supervision services" must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision but also provide guidance and counsel to the parolee and his family. The Correctional Service of Canada usually provides these services but will sometimes ask provincial governments to provide them.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them.

Payments:
See table 5

TABLE 5

Payments to the Provinces for Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services

Province	*1977-78 ($)*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*
Newfoundland	34,878	18,520	20,615	29,434
New Brunswick	6,288	—	—	—
Quebec	—	—	—	2,126
Manitoba	32,806	21,390	8,645	9,620
Saskatchewan	24,270	35,915	29,475	34,404
Alberta	95,580	110,004	121,483	133,306
British Columbia	49,566	15,545	69,226	54,371
Northwest Territories	—	—	12,602	15,514
Total	243,388	231,374	262,046	278,775

For Further Information:

Mr. Louis Zeitoun, Director
Community Resources Development
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9

Tel: (613) 996-2417

MAINTENANCE OF PAROLED INMATES APPREHENDED UNDER WARRANT OF SUSPENSION
(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To provide custody of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension until the suspension of parole is cancelled or parole is revoked or forfeited.

Authority:
Parole Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Appropriations Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

The Federal-Provincial Agreements were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:	January 1, 1975
New Brunswick:	November 1, 1974
Newfoundland:	November 1, 1974
Prince Edward Island:	January 1, 1975
Quebec:	May 1, 1975
Ontario:	November 1, 1974
Alberta:	January 1, 1975
British Columbia:	November 1, 1974
Northwest Territories:	November 1, 1974
Yukon Territory:	November 1, 1974

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Correction Service of Canada.

Financing and Operation:
The contracts for custody of paroled inmates held on suspension of parole provide that the federal government agrees to pay the provincial governments the "per capita" costs of maintaining a paroled inmate incarcerated under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land, buildings and equipment and depreciation.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces for Maintenance of Parolees under Suspension

Province	*1977-78 ($)*	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980 81 ($)*
Newfoundland	7,842.71	22,566.54	27,311.70	53,014.09
Prince Edward Island	629.64	—	—	331.14
Nova Scotia	9,692.36	30,579.16	48,701.50	47,914.75
New Brunswick	8,677.15	11,377.49	7,348.82	20,730.00
Quebec	334,176.43	768,183.88	1,030,447.22	1,221,016.88
Ontario	—	—	937,297.43	289,666.29
Alberta	2,022.16	397.21	118,991.23	317,735.68
British Columbia	94,640.44	75,644.59	239,181.16	123,006.92
Northwest Territories	—	16,711.52	10,105.40	3,445.00
Yukon Terrritory	—	—	6,583.78	—
Total	457,680.89	925,460.39	2,425,068.24	2,076,860.75

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Pinder
Deputy Commissioner, Offender Programs
The Correctional Service of Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Royal Canadian Mounted Police)

CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES
(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

Canadian Police Services are comprised of the Crime Detection Laboratories, Identification Services, Canadian Police College and the Canadian Police Information Centre (C.P.I.C.). The objective of these services is to assist all Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions and the criminal courts of Canada, by providing forensic laboratory, identification and information services, and advanced and specialized police training.

With the exception of a portion of the C.P.I.C. system, Canadian Police Services are provided at no cost to the users.

Crime Detection Laboratories

The Crime Detection Laboratories provide technical and scientific assistance to all law enforcement and government agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from strategically located regional laboratories at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Ottawa, Ont.; Sackville, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; and Montreal, Quebec. The staff of the laboratories conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present "expert" evidence to the Canadian criminal courts in the fields of Alcohol, Chemistry, Document Examination, Firearms and Tool Mark examination, Hair and Fibre identification, Serology, Counterfeiting, Toxicology and Drug Analysis.

A Science and Technology Advisory Group (S.T.A.G.) consisting of senior personnel from the various scientific and technical disciplines within the Crime Detection Laboratories and Identification Services is responsible for the training, establishing methods of analysis and standards of performance for laboratory personnel, and some identification services through research and development. A liaison is maintained with national and international "forensic institutions" in the conduct of research and development projects. There is also a certain involvement in the evaluation of police equipment for general usage in the law enforcement field, e.g. breath testing (for alcohol) instrumentation. In addition, the co-ordination of research and development activities within the R.C.M.P. is an ongoing responsibility.

Identification Services

Identification Services maintain national registries of criminal fingerprints, firearm registrations and other criminal identification information which are received from Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions, federal agencies and the general public. The records and data maintained provide vital support in criminal investigations and assist in the administration of law as well as the prevention and detection of crime and are available to all duly authorized agencies throughout Canada on a 24 hour, seven days a week basis.

Canadian Police College (C.P.C.)

The C.P.C. provides specialized and advanced police training in such areas as: organization and administration, personnel management and investigational techniques to personnel of Canadian law enforcement agencies as well as to personnel from foreign police departments on a limited basis.

A C.P.C. Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada, the Provincial Attorneys General, Canadian Police Services, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the Director of the C.P.C. reviews the progress of the college and advises and recommends future objectives, goals and priorities.

CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (C.P.I.C.)

The C.P.I.C. provides a centralized automated service for the storage, retrieval and point to point transmission of operational police information such as: stolen or abandoned vehicles, motor vehicle parts, license plates, vehicles operated by wanted persons, wanted and missing persons, parolees and stolen articles, which are accessible to all accredited Canadian police agencies.

The C.P.I.C. system is comprised of a computer complex located in Ottawa, with typewriter like terminals for inputting and retrieving information located at strategic locations throughout Canada, linked by a data transmission network. The system is available to authorized users on a 24 hour year round basis.

Prior to April 1, 1981, a portion of the costs of the C.P.I.C. system were shared between the provinces, municipalities and the federal government. Basically, the shared costs included the rental of the communication lines from the provincial data switcher to the police agency offices and the rental of their terminals.

In those cases where an agreement for policing existed between the federal government and a province or municipality, the percentage paid for C.P.I.C. services was the same rate that was paid for policing services.

Relative to the Province of Ontario, costs for communication lines and terminals, as mentioned above, were shared with the federal government on a 50%-50% basis. Non-recovery incurrence costs (i.e. costs associated with the relocation of communication lines and terminals to the respective Ontario Provincial Police detachments and to other police departments in the province), however, were assessed 100% to the Province of Ontario.

The Province of Quebec has been billed for CP/CN Broadband Exchange services as a portion of the C.P.I.C. service to that province since April 1, 1974. No payments have been made as yet because the province does not acknowledge such charges as being a provincial responsibility.

As of April 1, 1981 the federal government assumed 100% of the costs of C.P.I.C. services. Payments made by the provinces (includes payments made by municipalities within their borders) for C.P.I.C. services for the fiscal years 1979/80 and 1980/81 are depicted in table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments by Provinces and Municipalities for C.P.I.C. Services

Province	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*
Newfoundland	179,485	180,213
Nova Scotia	138,128	161,243
Prince Edward Island	21,915	23,820
New Brunswick	136,662	133,832
Ontario	605,211	448,006
Manitoba	264,107	280,845
Saskatchewan	330,869	362,294
Alberta	417,401	462,590
British Columbia	791,074	955,304
Total	2,884,852	3,008,147

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS
(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

The purpose of this part of the R.C.M.P. Law Enforcement Program is to: prevent, detect and investigate offences committed against Federal Statutes; provide investigative and protective services to other federal departments and agencies on a cost recovery basis; protect visiting foreign dignitaries, diplomats and senior Canadian government officials and federal government property; and, maintain internal security.

The enforcement of Federal Statutes such as the Narcotic Control Act, Bankruptcy Act, Immigration Act, and the Revenue Statutes are carried out in all provinces and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Major investigative areas such as Drug Enforcement, Counterfeiting, Commercial Crime and Organized Crime have a federal-provincial interface.

The provision of protective policing services is the Force's commitment to the federal government's Protective Security Program. As well as providing physical and personal security as noted above, these services include security inspections of federal government equipment, computer facilities, buildings and information.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G.E. Witherden, A/Commr.
Officer in Charge
Planning and Evaluation Branch
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R2

Tel: (613) 993-1327

POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT
(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

Administered By:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Purpose:
To provide provincial and municipal law enforcement services to provinces and municipalities that have entered into policing agreements with the Solicitor General for the provision of police services by the R.C.M.P. The Force also supplies a service known as an "Extended Policing Service" to communities having a population less than 1,500 people which is a facet of the Provincial Police Services. Financial arrangements for Extended Policing are made between the province and the community requesting the service. Included in the Provincial Police Services is an Indian Special Constable Program designed to provide for the employment of Native Special Constables in the Force. This has proved to be an effective method of improving the relationships between the Force and Native communities.

Authority:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The Approval of the Governor-in-Council and the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council are required before policing agreements can be entered into with provinces or municipalities.

Time Frame:
The first provincial agreement for the provision of R.C.M.P. police services was entered into with Saskatchewan in 1928. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta entered into contracts in 1932, and Newfoundland and British Columbia entered into agreements in 1950.

The first municipal agreement was entered into with the Municipality of Flin Flon, Manitoba, in 1935. The municipal agreements have generally been for a one to five year term.

The last provincial and municipal agreements were for a five year term which expired on March 31, 1981. On that date policing agreements for R.C.M.P. police services were in effect in eight provinces (exceptions — Ontario and Quebec) and 193 municipalities within these geographic areas. Negotiations are currently underway between federal and provincial authorities to renew these agreements.

The first municipal agreement was entered into with the Municipality of Flin-Flon, Manitoba, in 1935. The municipal agreements have generally been for a one to five year term.

Financing and Operation:
Under the last agreements, the federal government shared the costs of R.C.M.P. policing services with those provinces and municipalities that were under contract for such services. The agreements in effect from April 1, 1976 to March 31, 1981 included the following basic provisions relating to cost sharing:

1. The determination of the total costs to be shared; and,
2. The determination of the percentage of these costs that was to be borne by the province or municipality concerned.

In calculating the total costs which were shared between the federal government and each province or municipality that was under contract a direct costing method was used.

Provincial

Provincial costs were based on the actual expenditures incurred in the province during the previous fiscal year.

Municipalities Over 25,000 Population

Costs to municipalities over 25,000 population were based on the actual Municipal Policing expenditures incurred in the municipality during the previous fiscal year. The Total was then divided by the number of contract policemen in the municipality during the previous fiscal year to arrive at a per capita cost was then multiplied by the number of contract policemen assigned to the municipality during the current fiscal year.

Municipalities Under 25,000 Population

Costs to municipalities under 25,000 population were based on the actual Municipal Policing expenditures incurred in all contract municipalities under 25,000 population within the province during the previous fiscal year. The total was then divided by the number of contract policemen in these municipalities during the previous fiscal year. This per capita cost was then multiplied by the number of contract policemen assigned to each municipality during the current fiscal year.

Under the last provincial agreements it was agreed that the percentage of the costs to be borne by the provinces would increase by one per cent each year from the 1976-77 level of 52 per cent by the province and 48 per cent by the federal government. Thus, the provincial share of costs was 52 per cent in fiscal year 1976-77 which rose to 56 per cent in fiscal year 1980-81.

Under the last municipal agreements it was agreed that the percentage of the costs to be borne by the municipalities would increase by one per cent each year from the 1976-77 level of 52 per cent for the first five policemen and 77 per cent for each additional policeman. Thus, the municipal share of costs was 52 and 77 per cent in fiscal year 1976-77 which rose to 56 and 81 per cent in the fiscal year 1980-81 for the first five policemen and each additional policeman respectively.

The provinces and municipalities were billed semi-annually, in April and October of each year, by the federal government for the law enforcement services provided during the previous six month period. The municipalities were billed directly by the federal government.

Payments:

Payments made by the provinces and municipalities under contract for R.C.M.P. policing services for the fiscal years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are depicted in table 8.

TABLE 8

Payments by Province and Municipalities for Policing Contracts

($000)

Province	*Provincial*		*Municipal*	
	1979-80	*1980-81*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*
Newfoundland	10,370	11,875	1,347	1,460
Nova Scotia	9,122	10,541	1,022	1,160
Prince Edward Island	1,849	1,994	175	211
New Brunswick	7,811	8,727	1,305	1,514
Manitoba	12,721	14,047	3,339	3,651
Saskatchewan	17,569	19,439	3,667	4,126
Alberta	22,257	25,480	8,038	9,192
British Columbia	30,167	33,472	36,190	41,227
Total	111,866	125,575	55,083	62,541

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.T. Zwicker, A/Commr.,
Chief Financial Officer,
R.C.M.P. Headquarters,
Pickering Building, Room 610,
250 Tremblay Road,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OR2

Tel: (613) 993-1712

FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Firearms Registration and Administration Services of the R.C.M.P.

Purpose:

To reimburse the provincial governments for costs actually incurred in administering the business permit and Firearms Acquisition Certificate sections of the firearms provisions contained in Part II.I of the Criminal Code.

Authority:

Section 106.3 of the Criminal Code.

Financing and Operation:

As part of the administration of criminal law in each province, provincial authorities issue firearms acquisition certificates and firearms business permits. The federal government reimburses the provinces for the deficits they incur after the administrative costs are deducted from revenues from fees for these permits and certificates.

Payments:

See table 9.

TABLE 9

Payments by the Government of Canada under the Firearms Financial Agreement

Province	*Fiscal 1978-79*	*Fiscal 1979-80*
Newfoundland	27,019.47	32,462.05
Prince Edward Island	26,790.05	16,176.19
Nova Scotia	39,356.69	28,204.38
New Brunswick	24,766.68	49,859.48
Quebec	—	—
Ontario	155,504.83	71,631.21
Manitoba	39,937.77	47,446.67
Saskatchewan	29,566.10	27,236.05
Alberta	55,935.00	3,880.50
British Columbia	71,549.24	26,165.84
Yukon	19,332.81	20,333.57
Northwest Territories	38,144.51	33,673.33

For Further Information:

Firearms Policy Centre
Department of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Street West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

Department of Supply and Services

The Department of Supply and Services was established April 1, 1969 by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c.S-18). The present department was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production; the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer); the Shipbuilding Branch of the Department of Transport; the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board; and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission.

The Department of Supply and Services is the supply and accounting arm of the government. It provides major common services in the areas of procurement, stocked item supply, maintenance and repairs, traffic management, warehousing, distribution, printing, publishing, expositions, advertising management, accounting, payment and audit, and management advisory services.

The department is divided into two administrations: Supply, Services. As the two federal-provincial programs relate to the Supply Administration, only that administration will be described.

SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION

The major services of Supply Administration are purchasing, stocked item supply, warehousing and distribution, maintenance and repair, printing, assets management and traffic management, publishing, expositions and advertising management. The organizational responsibility is divided into five services: Science and Engineering Procurement, Commercial Supply, Corporate Management, Comptroller, and Program Evaluation and Audit.

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PROCUREMENT SERVICE

This service is engaged in the acquisition planning and the procurement of complex technical engineering and science products and services, such as: Aircraft, Armament, Ships, Electronic and Data Processing Equipment, and sophisticated Industrial Machinery. It is also responsible for the implementation of the government policy on contracting for the research and development requirements to the private sector, and co-ordinates the program for unsolicited proposals which are received from individuals and companies in Canada. Through the Export Supply Centre the service supports the Canadian Commercial Corporation in the acquisition of goods and services for sale to foreign governments.

COMMERCIAL SUPPLY SERVICE

This service is involved in the provision of commercial type commodities and services such as vehicles, pharmaceuticals, furniture, typewriters, professional and special services, etc. In addition to the headquarters purchasing operation, under the Regional Operations Sector there are nine regional supply centres and seven district offices, and numerous sub-offices.

Printing Services (i.e. in-house print production as well as that contracted out to the private sector) is also with the Commercial Supply Services. Printing for both Houses of Parliament is one of the important functions of the Printing Service.

Warehousing, stocked item supply, distribution, maintenance and repair are also responsibilities of the Commercial Supply Service. Also included is traffic management which arranges travel, accommodation and removal for public servants as well as auditing those aspects of contracts where freight costs are involved. The Security Branch also falls under the direction of the Commercial Supply Service. Three other output services of the Commercial Supply Service are the provision of exhibits by the Canadian Government Expositions Centre, the distribution of priced publications by the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, and the contracting and the effecting of payment for all federal government advertising by the Advertising Management Services Centre. Commercial Supply Service also manages and operates the Consolidated Procurement Support System. This system, covering the procurement of light heating fuels required by all government departments across Canada is currently being implemented on a phased basis.

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT SERVICE

This service exerts its main influence in the fields of central planning, policy formulation, supply systems development and research for the Supply Administration as a whole. It also contributes indirectly to the other services through the development of specifications and standards, cataloguing, and data processing services. In addition, it is responsible

for certain contractual advisory services. Customer and supplier relations also come under this service and much importance is placed on maintaining good relations with industry with respect to purchasing policies. The Corporate Management Service is also responsible for the administration of the Source Development Fund, a fund established to encourage the creation and maintenance of Canadian sources of supply.

COMPTROLLER, SUPPLY

The Office of the Comptroller provides financial direction for Supply through financial planning, financial reporting and analysis, financial policies, procedures and systems documentation, and management of the systems of financial administration and accounting.

PROGRAM EVALUATION AND AUDIT SECTOR

The Program Evaluation and Audit Sector is responsible for periodic evaluation of all Supply Programs and for comprehensive audits of all operations.

STATISTICS CANADA

Statistics Canada, a large agency in its own right, reports to Parliament through the Minister of Supply and Services. Statistics Canada is responsible for the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of the national statistics. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the provinces for the cooperative collection of data and for information sharing.

Department of Supply and Services	**Page**
BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES	244
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLY	244
Statistics Canada	
COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING	245
VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM	246

BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES

Administered By:
Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of provincial health departments, and the federal departments of National Health and Welfare, Supply and Services and Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Purpose:
To purchase drugs and specific vaccines cooperatively on behalf of the provinces.

Authority:
Federal government: Supply and Services Act—Section 8, Order-in-Council P.C. No. 1969-661. Provincial: Ministers of Health.

Time Frame:
On going.

Financing and Operation:
Supply and Services purchases certain drugs and specific vaccines on behalf of all provinces except Quebec. These purchases are financed by the provinces and a service fee is paid to Supply and Services. In 1980-81 the total purchase was estimated at $4,680,661.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Bruce W. Lawson,
Program Administrator, Extended Health Care Services
Health Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Pierre Comeau
Director
Food, Drug and Textile Products Centre
Department of Supply and Services
Hull, Quebec
K1A OS5

Tel.: (819) 997-5219

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLY

Administered By:
Regional Supply Centres in cooperation with Head Office Product Centres.

Purpose:
To provide for the more efficient and economical operation of the provincial governments and the Government of Canada in supply and services.

Authority:
Government of Canada— Section 8, DSS Act and Order-In-Council P.C.
No. 1969-661

Provincial Authorities—Varies by province.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Department of Supply and Services provides the supply service on request from the provincial government and charges for this service in accordance with the established rate structure.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. G. Lafrenière
Executive Secretary, Supply Administration
Department of Supply and Services
Hull, Quebec
K1A OS5

Tel: (819) 997-7116

Officer Responsible:

See appropriate Regional Supply Director.

REGIONAL SUPPLY CENTRES

Atlantic

Mr. S.J. Hammond
Director of Supply
Atlantic Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
P.O. Box 3000, Main Post Office
Morris Drive at Akerley Boulevard
Burnside Industrial Park
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 4A8

Tel: (902) 426-6258

Quebec

Mr. R. Cyr
Director of Supply
Quebec Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
800 Golf Rd., Nun's Island
Montreal, Quebec
H3E 1G9

Tel: (514) 283-5721

Ontario

Mr. C.L. Brown
Director of Supply
Ontario Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
295 The West Mall, Suite 200
Etobicoke, Ontario
M9C 5A4

Tel: (416) 622-8111

Manitoba

Mr. T.A. Simper
Director of Supply
Manitoba Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3E 3W6

Tel: (204) 949-6111

Western

Mr. L. Matthewson
Director of Supply
Western Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
10225—100 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 1J9

Tel: (403) 420-3701

Pacific

Mr. D.G. Stewart
Director of Supply
Pacific Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
3551 Viking Way
Richmond, British Columbia
V6V 1W6

Tel: (604) 544-3441

Europe

Mr. P. Bateson
Supply Manager
Canadian Dept. of Supply and Services
MacDonald House
No. 1 Grosvenor Square
London, England
W1X OAB

Tel: 01-629-9492—Ext. 612

United States

Mr. G. O'Brien
Director of Supply
Supply and Services Canada
Canadian Embassy
2450 Massachussets Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A. 20008

Tel: (202) 483-5505

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY AND SERVICES (Statistics Canada)

COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING

Administered By:
The Agriculture, Balance of Payments, Business Finance, Census, Construction, Education, Science and Culture, External Trade, Public Finance, Health, Justice Statistics, Labour, Manufacturing and Primary Industries, Merchandising and Services, Prices, and Transportation and Communications Divisions of Statistics Canada.

Purpose:
To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through cooperation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; and also to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

Authority:
Statistics Act
Several hundred informal work-sharing agreements with the provinces concerning different areas of activity.

Time Frame:
Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

Financing and Operation:
The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work-sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts.

Payments:
Except in the special case of "Vital Statistics", no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
User Services Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Ellis Drover
Director, User Services Division
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Tel: (613) 996-5841

VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health Division

Purpose:
To maintain in cooperation with the provinces a system of vital statistics in Canada.

Authority:
Orders-in-Council (PC 693-1919)
(PC 4851-1945)
(PC 625678-1964)
(PC 725130-1974)

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program begun in 1919 and updated in 1945, 1964 and 1974.

Financing and Operation:
Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in cooperation with provincial authorities. Statistics Canada prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of these completed forms, transfer the information to computer cards and tapes and then return both cards and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays all of the costs of printing forms; 10 cents for each microfilm frame supplied by a province, and one-half of keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a province. Consultation with the provinces takes place through the medium of the Vital Statistics Council of Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

Payments:

See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments to the Provinces for Vital Statistics Data Collection

Province	*Expenditures 1977-78 ($)*	*Expenditures 1978-79 ($)*	*Expenditures 1979-80 ($)*	*Expenditures 1980-81 ($)*	*Estimates 1981-82 ($)*
Newfoundland	2,473.45	2,059.70	1,710.10	1,550.90	2,500.00
Prince Edward Island	532.39	389.80	394.70	390.10	1,000.00
Nova Scotia	2,956.79	2,412.10	3,046.50	2,536.60	3,500.00
New Brunswick	3,584.42	1,829.70	2,556.40	2,060.50	3,500.00
Quebec	11,866.54	76,793.41	34,909.98	30,585.04	50,000.00
Ontario	76,952.37	64,587.55	39,844.56	100,165.05	87,000.00
Manitoba	4,792.38	8,508.24	15,087.08	10,037.03	21,000.00
Saskatchewan	11,499.35	6,498.20	15,172.85	36,249.00	23,000.00
Alberta	9,963.79	17,934.14	18,331.31	7,292.40	25,000.00
British Columbia	28,430.54	22,106.72	24,763.38	35,323.48	28,000.00
Total	153,052.02	203,119.56	155,816.86	266,190.10	244,500.00

For Further Information:
General:

Chief
Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section
Health Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. John Silins
Chief, Vital Statistics and Disease
Registries Section
Health Division
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Tel: (613) 995-9593

Department of Transport

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for the Department of Transport, the Canadian Transport Commission, and a number of Crown corporations which have various degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is the promotional role, which consists of facilitating the growth and development of the kind of transportation system appropriate to the time. The other, that of the Canadian Transport Commission, is a regulatory role, including economic regulation of rates and services.

While both these roles lead to involvement with provincial and municipal governments, it is the promotional role that has given rise to a number of programs or activities that result in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance to these other governments. These programs are primarily administered by the air, surface and marine administrations of the Department of Transport and by the Canadian Transport Commission. The Marine Administration within the Department of Transport includes the Canadian Coast Guard, the National Harbours Board, the federal-municipal Harbour Commissions and public harbours and The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and four Pilotage Authorities. Other transport-related agencies or Crown corporations are not directly involved with the administration of federal-provincial programs or activities.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

The Department of Transport is composed of a central headquarters and planning staff along with three administrative groups which carry out the departmental responsibilities as well as coordinating the activities of the many important agencies. The three administrative groups are: The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, the Canadian Air Transportation Administration, and the Canadian Surface Transportation Administration. The Department of Transport also includes the Transport Canada Research and Development Centre and the Arctic Transportation Agency.

The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration is responsible for all marine components of the Department of Transport (except ferries), including the National Harbours Board, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, Canadian Coast Guard and the Pilotage Authorities.

It also provides administration for public harbours and wharves (including funding for minor repairs) and financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal Harbour Commissions.

The Canadian Air Transportation Administration provides capital and operating assistance to non-federal airports which qualify for inclusion in the National Group category.

The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration is responsible for the federal input to the development and operation of railway systems, subsidized ferry and coastal shipping services, international bridges, highway systems, and the Grain Transportation and Handling system. It is also responsible for federal capital assistance for urban transportation, and road and motor vehicle safety.

The Central Headquarters structure of the Department includes the Strategic Planning Group. This Group has two major roles to play.

First, it has a responsibility for policy planning. This role can be defined very briefly as engaging in medium and long-range multi-modal transportation planning. Secondly, it plays an important role in the transportation Research and Development activities of the federal government. This activity aims at planning, recommending and implementing a co-ordinated set of Research and Development policies and programs. The Transportation Development Centre is part of the Research and Development activities of the Strategic Planning Group.

The Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre (TDC) has a mandate to identify, promote and manage the application of research and development in transportation. A majority of TDC activity involves the provision of research and development support to the components of the Department of Transport which require specific data and/or research and demonstration projects to assist them in their operational, regulatory, policy planning and evaluation activities; TDC also undertakes exploratory research and development addressing requirements that are national and long range in scope.

CANADIAN COAST GUARD

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) provides services for the safe and efficient movement of vessels in Canadian waters. Its activities include icebreaking, search and rescue, aids to navigation, the administration and application

of legislation relating to the protection of navigable waters, ship safety, ship casualty investigation, steamship inspection, vessel traffic management, marine hydraulics, maintenance of the St. Lawrence River ship channel, marine pollution surveillance and emergency clean-up, Arctic resupply, operation of marine coastal radio stations and the certification of Canadian ship masters, mates and engineers.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

The National Harbours Board, which is a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, was established in 1936 as a Crown Corporation, and is responsible for the administration of port facilities in Canada's "national harbours". As part of this responsibility the National Harbours Board provides financial assistance for the improvement of harbours.

HARBOURS COMMISSIONS, PORTS AND HARBOURS

The Federal-Municipal Harbour Commissions operate as semi-autonomous public corporations under the Harbour Commissions Act of 1964 and other federal statutes dating back to 1911. Public Harbours are proclaimed under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act and administered directly by the Department of Transport. Government wharves as well as privately-owned wharf facilities are located in most public harbours.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority which is also a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration was incorporated as a Crown Corporation for the purposes of Canada's participation in the construction, maintenance, and operation of The St. Lawrence Seaway, between Montreal and Lake Erie. Construction on the Seaway has led to several circumstances by which municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were disturbed, and for which joint remedial arrangements have been entered into.

CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION

The Canadian Transport Commission has judicial and regulatory functions with respect to:

- all aspects of railway operations in Canada undertaken by carriers under the jurisdiction of Parliament;
- the licensing and economic regulation of all commercial air services and certain commercial marine services offered in Canada;
- the licensing and economic regulation of commercial commodity pipeline services offered in Canada (not currently performed because no pipelines of this nature are operating in Canada at this time);
- the licensing and economic regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle carrier undertakings (currently performed by provincial counterparts of the Commission under the terms of enabling legislation enacted in 1954).

These regulatory activities of the Commission include consideration of applications for grants under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act and administration of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund (see below).

The Commission as well has the responsibility of determining and authorizing subsidies payable in connection with the operation by the railways of those few uneconomic rail passenger services which have not yet been absorbed by VIA Rail Canada, uneconomic branch lines and with the movements of commodities by rail and truck within and westbound from the Atlantic Provinces (Select Territory) to other parts of Canada and with the level of payment to the railways for movements of grain and flour to "Eastern" ports for export pursuant to Section 272 of the Railway Act. On September 1, 1978, the Atlantic Region subsidy program was extended to water and air carriers for movements solely within "the select territory". In addition, it administers certain limited subsidies paid under the Regional Air Carrier subsidy policy of 1966 where the continuance of certain air services is determined to be essential in the short term but uneconomic for the carrier to operate.

THE PILOTAGE AUTHORITIES

The Four Pilotage Authorities: Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes and Pacific created under the Pilotage Act supply pilotage services in their respective region to enhance marine safety. The Atlantic Pilotage Authority became financially self-sufficient during 1980-81 and none of the Authorities are now dependent on government appropriations.

OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are Air Canada, the Canadian National Railways, VIA Rail Canada Inc., the Northern Transportation Company Limited and the Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes and Pacific Pilotage Authorities, which are all autonomous Crown corporations, operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. However, none of these bodies is directly involved in programs or activities which provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

	Page
Department of Transport	
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS	251
CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AIR TERMINAL BUILDING AT PEACE RIVER, ALBERTA	252
CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AIRPORT IN CHIBOUGAMAU-CHAPAIS, QUEBEC	252
TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROJECT	252
WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	253
WESTERN NORTHLANDS (HIGHWAY) PROGRAM—NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA	254
ATLANTIC PROVINCES PRIMARY HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING/IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM— NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	255
RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT	256
URBAN TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	257
Harbours Commissions, Ports and Harbours	
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT	258
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority	
AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS	259
AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY WORKS	259
WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS	260
Canadian Transport Commission	
"AT AND EAST" RATES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR	261
ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	262
RAILWAY GRADE CROSSING FUND	262

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS
(Part of the Air Transportation Program)

Administered By:
The Airport Planning Branch of Airports and Construction Services.

Purpose:
To provide municipalities and other public bodies with financial assistance for the construction and operation of airports.

Authority:
This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The current policy came into effect on July 13, 1972. At the outset of the program, assistance was provided to airports falling into the National Group category, and to airports in the Community Group, which consisted of airports of predominantly local interest. As a result of a recent change to the program, assistance for construction and operation of airports is now available only to airports in the National Group. Financial assistance for Capital Construction for the Community Group airports was terminated on March 31, 1979.

Financing and Operation:
The financial assistance is restricted to eligible public airports operated by municipalities or other public bodies.

Eligibility:
To be eligible for assistance, the public airport must qualify for the National Group which consists of those airports which have an Air Traffic Demand Index of 400 or more, e.g., Hamilton and Sudbury, Ontario, and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

It also includes airports with an Air Traffic Demand Index below 400 in those cases where:

1) the airport was eligible for an operating subsidy as of December 31, 1971, under the policy in effect at that time so long as the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service;

2) the airport is designated as eligible for the assistance available to this group on the basis of factors related to aviation, sociological and/or economic benefits provided the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service.

Assistance:

1) Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs including depreciation, interest, and a reasonable amount for administrative expenses; and,

2) Capital — The facilities required for the operation of the airport may be provided by the Department of Transport.

Payments:
See table 1

TABLE 1

Capital and Operating Assistance Payments to Municipalities or Other Public Bodies (by Province)

Province	*1976-77 Expenditures ($000)*	*1977-78 Expenditures ($000)*	*1978-79 Expenditures ($000)*	*1979-80 Expenditures* ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures* ($000)*
Newfoundland	372	369	100	515	340
Nova Scotia	182	124	—	—	—
New Brunswick	183	413	776	551	401
Quebec	1,812	2,191	1,411	2,439	2,121
Ontario	1,922	1,814	2,660	2,045	1,868
Manitoba	975	875	2,079	1,034	1,113
Saskatchewan	155	605	515	521	322
Alberta	524	431	1,410	626	559
British Columbia	1,032	1,478	725	1,461	840
Total	7,157	8,300	9,676	9,192	7,564

* 1979-80 and 1980-81 contributions are significantly lower because Part III of the Airports Financial Assistance Policy, which deals with capital contributions to community airports, was terminated on March 31, 1979.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. K. Johnson
Director
Airport Planning and Programming
Canadian Air Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

Tel: (613) 992-1167

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AIR TERMINAL BUILDING AT PEACE RIVER, ALBERTA

Administered By:
The Airport Planning Branch of Airports and Construction Services

Purpose:
To enable the town and the province to benefit from improved air facilities prior to the dates which would have been possible if the federal government had acted alone.

Authority:
This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Agreement, Alberta funded the project and awarded the contracts. The federal government will assume the costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the ATB.

Payments:

	Costs (TEC) $000
Air Terminal Building	3,000

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. K. Johnson
Director
Airport Planning and Programming
Canadian Air Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

Tel: (613) 992-1167

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW AIRPORT IN CHIBOUGAMAU-CHAPAIS, QUEBEC

Administered By:
The Quebec Regional Office of CATA

Purpose:
To permit the towns of Chapais and Chibougamau and the province to benefit from the construction of a new airport in that region.

Authority:
This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, the project will be financed jointly by Transport Canada and the Quebec Department of Transport. The project manager will be the James Bay Development Corporation. The airport will be owned and operated by the Quebec Department of Transport.

Payments:
A Transport Canada contribution equivalent to 50% of the total cost will be paid to the Quebec Department of Transport with an estimated maximum ceiling of $3,500,000 phased over two years as follows:

1981-82:	$1,700,000
1982-83:	$1,800,000

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.O. Dumas
Quebec Regional Administrator
P.O. Box 5000
Montreal International Airport
Dorval, Quebec
H4Y 1B9

Tel: (514) 636-3266

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROJECT

Part 1

Administered By:
Transport Canada Research and Development Centre

Purpose:
To contribute to the development and effective utilization of national transportation resources through a project to study various types of control devices to prevent jackknifing of articulated highway vehicles, including the simulation of these devices by digital computer methods as an alternative to empirical testing.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act

Time Frame:
The project commenced August 1, 1976.

Financing and Operation:
TDC provides financial support to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications — Ontario as per their agreement. The Centre also participates in the project by providing consultant personnel and as a member of the project Steering Committee which was formed to monitor progress and provide advice and policy direction on the conduct of the project.

Payments:
Payments to the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications totalled $40,990 from August 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977; $31,739 in fiscal year 1977-78 and $2,136 in fiscal year 1978-79.

Part 2

Administered By:
Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
The purpose of the Intermediate Capacity Transportation System (ICTS) "Lightweight Bogie Project" is to design, construct and test two prototype motorized bogies suitably sized for application on an ICTS type urban rail transit vehicle.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act

Time Frame:
The project commenced March 30, 1979 and is scheduled to be completed February 28, 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor of the work is Bombardier Inc. Montreal under a tri-partite agreement with the Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre, the Quebec Ministry of Transport and Bombardier Inc. Transport Canada's share of the funding is $540,000; Quebec Transport funding is $1,027,000 and Bombardier is contributing $200,000.

Payments:
Payments of Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre in 1979 were $286,139.

For Further Information:
General:

Executive Director
Transport Canada Transportation and Development Centre
Department of Transport
Place de l'Aviation
1000 Sherbrooke Street West
P.O. Box 549
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2R3

Tel: (514) 283-7512

WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Water Transportation Assistance Directorate

Purpose:
Participation in policy formulation with regard to federal assistance of water transportation services in Canada; development, implementation and monitoring of programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Canada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; provisions of subsidies in support of various international, interprovincial and intraprovincial ferries and conventional shipping services which are considered important to the national transportation network.

Authority:

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island.
2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Order-in-Council authorizing Yarmouth/Bar Harbor ferry service.
4. Federal-Provincial Agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands.
5. Order-in-Council covering Digby/Saint John ferry service.
6. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia.
7. National Transportation Act and Cabinet Decision/Treasury Board Decision approving transfer of subsidy responsibility from the Canadian Transportation Commission (CTC) to Department of Transport.
8. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support of six local ferries in Newfoundland.
9. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in Quebec.

Financing and Operation:

1. Services operated by companies other than CN Marine.

On April 1, 1977, the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The subsidized services in this category were as follows:

Caribou, N.S./Wood Islands, P.E.I.

Souris, P.E.I./Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec.

St. Barbe, Nfld./Blanc Sablon, Quebec.

Kingsville and Leamington, Ont./Pelee Island.

Grand Manan/Black's Harbour, N.B. (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government).

Bell Island/Portugal Cove, Nfld.

Burnside/St. Brendan's, Nfld.

Cobb's Arm/Change Islands, Nfld.

Carmanville/Fogo, Nfld.

Greenspond/Badger's Quay, Nfld.

St. Patrick's/Little Bay Island, Nfld.

Conventional shipping service from Montreal to Corner Brook and St. John's, Nfld.

Conventional shipping service from Montreal to Quebec North Shore; (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government).

Administration of the six Newfoundland services, the British Columbia coastal shipping, and the Quebec North Shore service have been transferred to the respective provinces. In 1979, an agreement with the Province of Ontario divested the federal government of further subsidization of the Kingsville and Leamington, Ont./Pelee Island service.

2. Services operated by CN Marine.

The ferry and coastal services administered by the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate and managed and operated on behalf of the Department of Transport by CN Marine are as follows:

Cape Tormentine, N.B./Borden, P.E.I.

North Sydney, N.S./Port-aux-Basques, Nfld.

North Sydney, N.S./Argentina, Nfld. (summer seasonal).

Saint John, N.B./Digby, N.S.

Yarmouth, N.S./Bar Harbor, Maine (summer seasonal).

Yarmouth, N.S./Portland, Maine (winter seasonal).

Newfoundland and Labrador coastal service.

An Order-in-Council in May, 1979, and a Tri-partite Agreement between the Crown, CN, and CN Marine established the present working agreement, whereby the Crown entrusted certain lands to CN and, in exchange for shares with Canadian National Railway Company, transferred the major part of the assets needed for the operation of the ferry services to CN. These assets were then sold to CN Marine. Commencing on January 1, 1979, annual fixed-price contracts have been agreed between the Department of Transport and CN Marine for the operation of each of the above ferry services. CN Marine are now responsible for the provision of the 21 vessels required for these services, in addition to seasonal, time-chartered vessels required for the coastal service.

Vessel Inventory:

The Department of Transport owns six vessels, five of which are used in some of the services listed above. These are chartered to private operators for use in subsidized services. The sixth vessel is currently for sale through Crown Assets.

For Further Information:

General:

Director General
Water Transportation Assistance Directorate
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

WESTERN NORTHLANDS (HIGHWAY) PROGRAM — NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA

Administered By:

Highway Branch

Purpose:

To develop and improve transportation infrastructure in the northern areas of Saskatchewan and Manitoba with the objective of assisting and furthering economic development, the expansion of economic opportunities, and the de-isolation of communities.

Authority:

Federal-provincial agreements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Both the Department of Transport and DREE co-signed the agreements.

Time Frame:
The program has an anticipated 10-year life span. Interim one-year agreements got the program underway in British Columbia and Alberta and were followed by 1976-79 three-year agreements, now expired. The program has been cancelled in these two provinces, and no new agreements were signed when the old ones came to an end in March 1979. A three-year (1974-77) interim agreement with Saskatchewan was extended for an additional year, i.e. through fiscal 1977-78 and a five-year agreement was signed in August 1978 for 1978-83. Two interim agreements with Manitoba for 1974-75 and 1975-76 have been updated with a five-year agreement, 1976-81 which provides for highway cost-sharing.

Financing and Operation:
The Surface Administration of the Department of Transport and the Western Region of DREE provide the federal share of the total program cost. Federal highway funding is limited to $5 million per province per year. Both Saskatchewan and Manitoba are required to provide 40% of the program costs. The total cost of the program over 10 years would have amounted to $400 million with a federal share of $200 million, but with the cancellation of the program in British Columbia and Alberta the total cost has been reduced to $300 million and the federal cost has been cut to $150 million.

Construction of the roads is carried out by the provincial highway departments with federal payments being made upon receipt of claim.

Payments:
Payments for years 1974 through 1978 were made in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Total payments to Manitoba have been below the $5 million per year ceiling level because of a shortfall in eligible projects. The other participating provinces have used their full allotment of program funds.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Highway Transportation
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Bélec
Director General
Highway Transportation
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 995-9443

ATLANTIC PROVINCES PRIMARY HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING/IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM — NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Administered By:
Highway Branch

Purpose:
This program is designed to enable Canada and the Atlantic Provinces to jointly finance the strengthening/improvement of certain primary highway links in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to permit the adoption of specified uniform truck load capacity compatible with that of the Prairie Provinces and close to that of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

Authority:
Bilateral federal-provincial agreements with each of the four Atlantic Provinces with Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:
The original submission made jointly by the four Atlantic Premiers to the federal Minister of Transport proposed a ten-year program. Agreements, as detailed below, were signed to deal with improvements identified as high priority, with a commitment to substantively investigate and evaluate the merit of a succeeding program. The agreement with Nova Scotia covers fiscal years 1977-78 to 1979-80, the agreement with Newfoundland covers fiscal years 1978-79 to 1980-81 and the agreements with Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick cover fiscal years 1977-78 to 1980-81. In each case, an additional year is provided for the completion of projects approved during the life of the agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration of Transport Canada provides the federal share, $100 million, of the total program cost, $200 million.

Project selection and evaluation is carried out by a joint federal-provincial management committee set up under each agreement; construction is carried out by the provincial highway departments with federal payments being made upon receipt of claim.

Payments:
Payments for fiscal years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 have been made and those for 1980-81 are being made as received.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Highway Transportation
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Bélec
Director General
Highway Transportation
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 995-9443

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT

Administered By:
The Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch under the Urban Transportation Assistance Program (UTAP), in cooperation with the Rail Systems Development Branch at the Canadian Transport Commission (C.T.C.).

Purpose:
Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) enables the federal government to provide financial assistance toward studies and implementation of railway relocation or rail traffic re-routing proposals, undertaken for purposes such as improving urban form, rationalizing transportation networks or assisting urban transit.

Part II and III of the RRCA enables the federal government to provide special grants for the construction or reconstruction of grade separations. The procedure involves Canadian Transport Commission consideration of applications based on the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and CTC recommendations to the Minister of Transport for disbursement of funds where appropriate. Ministerial approval is required.

The Railway Grade Crossing Fund covers federal contributions toward crossing protection and improvement under Part III of the RRCA. The Fund is administered by the Rail System Development Branch of the Railway Transport Committee of the CTC, and details of this program are reported separately.

Authority:
The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act
The Railway Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, but presently funding is being provided under the five-year UTAP arrangement.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through Transport Canada may contribute up to one-half of the eligible costs of preparing Transportation Plans and Urban Development Plans requested by urban communities with provincial approval. When these plans are completed and have municipal-provincial support, Transport Canada is asked to certify that any auxiliary federal programs which may be included are available and that the overall proposals promote significant urban benefits, and the Governor-in-Council (through TC) is asked to indicate whether project implementation funds would be available. On receipt of a positive response, applicants may request that the CTC issue orders to the railways concerned to carry accepted plans into effect. CTC hearings are mandatory. The federal government, under the RRCA, may provide funds for up to one-half the net cost of railway relocation but the Act contains no specific rule as to the funding of the remaining portion of these costs. Funding for both plan preparation and implementation must be from provincial UTAP allotments.

Where Part II of the RRCA is concerned, the federal contribution toward special grade separations is as follows:

The amount that may be recommended for payment by the Commission to meet part of the costs of grade separation, shall not exceed:

a) for construction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $1 million plus an amount no greater than 60% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or when costs are more than $5 million, ($3,250,000) plus an amount no greater than 40% of the costs in excess of $5 million.

b) for reconstruction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $625,000 plus an amount not greater than 37 1/2% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or where costs are more than $5 million, $2,031,000 plus an amount not greater than 25% of the costs in excess of $5 million.

c) where a proposed new construction of a grade separation is required by virtue of a proposal to build a new road in order to re-route highway traffic and an application has been made to the Commission, the Minister of Transport may authorize payment of a grant which shall not exceed 50% of the costs as determined by the Commission.

Under Part III of the RRCA, the federal contribution towards grade separation projects is as follows where the total cost does not exceed $1,250,000:

— for a new grade separation construction — 80% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $1 million;

— for the reconstruction of a grade separation — 50% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $625,000.

The Department of Transport has $66.6 million in its budget for urban transit and RRCA projects allocated for 1980-81. The bulk of the funds is intended for Parts II and III grade separation work.

Payments:
Commitments made to March 31, 1980 for the federal share of the cost to prepare Transportation Plans under Part I of the RRCA total $900,000 for 14 cities — Kamloops, Regina, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Edmonton, Niagara Falls, Sudbury, North Bay, Brantford, Moncton, Truro, Amos, Victoriaville and Jonquière.

Since the Act was passed in 1974, to April 30, 1980, $125.6 million has been committed by Transport Canada for grade separation work.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.H. Galvin
Director Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON5

Tel: (613) 593-7392

URBAN TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Surface Policy and Urban Transportation Branch

Purpose:
To improve the efficiency of the urban transportation system
To improve standards of urban environmental quality and land use efficiency
To conserve energy
To improve safety at railway crossings

Authority:
Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-15/1537 dated May 4, 1978
Master Agreements with each province

Time Frame:
The program has a five-year life and runs from April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration of Transport Canada provides the federal share of the program costs. The contributions made by the federal government are a maximum of 80% in the case of an urban transportation project; a maximum of 50% in the case of a transportation plan or relocation grant under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) and between 50% and 80% of the cost of a railway grade separation, depending on the section of the RRCA that applies. The total cost of the program to the federal government over its five-year life will be approximately $230 million. This program combines the former Commuter Services Program and some elements of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund established under the RRCA.

Projects to be funded under this program are initially selected by the province and submitted for approval in principle. The Minister of Transport consults with the federal regional minister before granting such approval. Upon receipt of the approval in principle, the province submits a detailed application which is evaluated by Transport Canada officials. Upon completion of this evaluation

the applicant and Transport Canada sign a project contribution arrangement which outlines the financial and other responsibilities of both parties with respect to a given project.

Payments:
Payments in fiscal year 1978-79 were $11 million, in fiscal year 1979-80 they were $16.1 million, and funds in the budget for 1980-81 are $57.6 million.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. D.H. Pratt
Director
Surface Policy and Urban Transportation Assistance Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
28th Floor, Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0N5

Tel: (613) 996-4180

Officer Responsible:

Mr. B. Mark Podolak
Chief
Urban Transportation Assistance Program
Surface Policy and Urban Transportation Assistance Branch
Department of Transport
28th Floor, Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0N5

Tel: (613) 996-4180

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
(Harbours Commissions, Ports and Harbours)

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Marine Transportation Administration through the Harbours Commissions and Ports and Harbours Branch of the Department of Transport.

Purpose:
To facilitate the flow of waterborne transit cargo by promoting utilization of Canadian harbours, and by providing facilities for the berthing of vessels and for the handling and protection of cargo.

Authority:
Harbours Commissions Act
Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act
Hamilton Harbour Commissioners Act
Government Harbours and Piers Act
Canada Shipping Act

Time Frame:
Assistance for harbour improvements is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The Ports and Harbours Branch, which acts as the focal point for the administration of the Ports and Harbours' activity consists of facilities required for commercial transportation but which are not part of the National Harbours Board. These are divided between public harbours and wharves administered directly by Transport and nine harbours operated by Harbour Commissions at Port Alberni, Nanaimo, Fraser River (New Westminster), North Fraser, Lakehead (Thunder Bay), Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Oshawa.

The Harbours Commissions are joint federal/municipal bodies and the federal government does make loans and grants to them for capital projects in the harbours which they operate.

The nine active Harbours Commissions, with the exception of Toronto and Nanaimo, are each composed of either three federal members and two municipal members, or two federal members and one municipal member. The Toronto Harbour Commission has three municipal members, and two federal members one of whom is appointed on the recommendation of the Toronto Board of Trade. At Nanaimo, there are three federal members, one municipal member, and one member appointed by the Nanaimo Regional District Board.

In order to undertake a capital project, the Commissions operating under the Harbour Commissions Act must obtain the approval of the Minister of Transport, and if funds must be borrowed from a chartered bank or from the federal government to finance the project, authorization by the Governor-in-Council as well. The Toronto Harbour Commission, which has been established for many years, and is the only one with a majority of municipal representatives, may borrow directly from a chartered bank without further authorization. However, if it wishes to borrow from the federal government, the approval of the Governor-in-Council must be obtained.

As well as loans, the federal government has made some capital grants and contributions to Harbours Commissions.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Ports and Harbours
Canadian Marine Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON5

Officer Responsible:

Public Harbours and Wharves
Harbours Commissions

Mr. J.E. Clavelle
Director, Ports and Harbours
Canadian Marine Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Tower "A", 12th Floor
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON5

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
(The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority)

AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS

Administered By:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of this agreement is to maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

Authority:
Order-in-Council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932

This agreement was entered into between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

Time Frame:
This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the canal was proclaimed for navigation (1959). Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its bridges is done on a continuing basis.

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and bridges are borne in equal proportions by this Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

Payments:
Payments are made as and when required.

For Further Information:
General:

Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland
Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON5

Tel: (613) 992-0641

AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY WORKS

Administered By:
Various branches of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on provincial and municipal services and utilities due to seaway construction.

Authority:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

Time Frame:
The program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by The Seaway Authority construction is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific contruction projects and do not involve The Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

Financing and Operation:
Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of The Seaway Authority works. While The Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the municipality or province is responsible for the work, and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances The Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the provinces or municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable consideration, such as replacement of construction work.

Payments:
As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements and are negotiated in respect of each one.

For Further Information:
General:

Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland
Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON5

Tel: (613) 992-0641

WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Engineering Services Branch of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to and interfere with the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

Authority:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

Master Agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings as follows:

East Main Street	near Welland, Ontario
Lakeshore Road	near the City of St. Catharines, Ontario
Welland Avenue	near the City of St. Catharines, Ontario
Queen Elizabeth Way	near the city of St. Catharines, Ontario
Allanburg	Ontario
Port Colborne	Ontario

A supplemental agreement was signed April 8, 1971 for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland.

A supplemental agreement was signed on March 16, 1979, for the construction of a bridge at Port Colborne, Ontario. The construction of this bridge will defer, for at least 10 years, the construction of the tunnel mentioned above for Port Colborne.

Time Frame:
The Master Agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an Agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The supplemental agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972. The Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above became operational in May 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The Master Agreement provides for The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the Government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass). The total share of The Seaway Authority in this crossing is $7.3 million, which amount does not include provision for payment of a contractor's claim presently under review by the Government of Ontario.

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and

expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne, respectively, may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50 per cent of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five-sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry twelve lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the master and supplemental agreements:

Cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings;
Cost of land required for the crossings;
Cost of surveys;
Cost of expropriation where necessary;
Cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon;
Cost of engineering services;
Cost of construction of the crossings; and the
Cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the Master Agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by The Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of The Seaway Authority in these six crossings is $89.2 million in 1970.

In general, the Province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of The Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The province will pay contractors and will then invoice The Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

With respect to the Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above, however, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority is responsible for the planning, design and construction of the bridge, with the province contributing 50% of the $2.7 million cost. The province will construct the connecting roadworks for access to the bridge and such costs shall be borne totally by the province. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will own the bridge and will be solely responsible for its future operation and maintenance costs. The Authority's share of the construction cost of the bridge will be deducted from its share of the construction cost of the Port Colborne Tunnel provided for in the agreement dated May 22, 1970.

Payments:
Payments made to Ontario by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately $8,580,000 and $7,000,000, respectively.

For Further Information:
General:

Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Ottawa, Ontario

Director, Engineering Services
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Ottawa, Ontario

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
(Canadian Transport Commission)

"AT AND EAST" RATES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR

Administered By:
The Rail Economic Analysis Branch of the Railway Transport Committee and the Traffic and Tariffs Branch

Purpose:
To encourage "...the continued use of the Eastern ports for the export of grain and flour".

Authority:
Railway Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The Commission determines the level of rates consistent with Sections 276 and 277 of the Railway Act and publishes said rates in the Canada Gazette. The Minister of Finance on the recommendation of the Commission to the Governor-in-Council pays the railways an amount equal to the shortfall between these rates and the rates applying to grain on November 30, 1960 and to flour on September 30, 1966.

Payments:
See table 2

TABLE 2

Payments Made to Carriers by Fiscal Year

Year	*($ millions)*
1976-77	15.2
1977-78	22.8
1978-79	44.7
1979-80	31.4
1980-81	27.7

For Further Information:

Executive Director
Traffic and Tariffs Branch
Canadian Transport Commission
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9

ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Traffic and Tariffs Branch, Canadian Transport Commission

Purpose:
The Maritime Freight Rates Act was passed by Parliament in 1927 to afford to Maritime merchants, traders and manufacturers the larger market of the whole Canadian people instead of the restricted market of the Maritimes themselves. It ordered certain reductions in railway rates westbound from the Region and authorized similar reductions in rail rates on movements originating and terminating within the Region. In return for such concessions, railways were subsidized to the extent of the revenue loss suffered as a result of the reduction of rates ordered by Parliament.

In 1969 the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act was passed to provide, among other things, assistance to motor vehicle undertakings competing with rail carriers on movements subsidized under the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Authority:
Maritime Freight Rates Act

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act and Regulations issued pursuant to Sections 3 and 6 of the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act viz.

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-1483, July 22, 1969

Atlantic Region Selective Assistance Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 1974-844, April 9, 1974

Atlantic Regional Special Selective and Provisional Assistance Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-1812, June 1, 1978

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Payments are made from the consolidated revenue fund to carriers in accordance with amounts certified by the Canadian Transport Commission. Such payments relate to specified percentages of the amounts received by carriers for the eligible movements of goods westbound from the region and within the region in accordance with regulations under which subsidy is authorized.

Payments:
See table 3

TABLE 3

Payments Certified under the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program
($ millions)

	1976-77	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*
Maritime Freight Rates Act	17.1	16.0	15.4	11.7	10.1
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act	27.0	29.9	41.1	48.6	50.7
Total	44.1	45.9	56.5	60.3	60.8

For Further Information:

Director
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance
Traffic and Tariffs Branch
Canadian Transport Commission
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON9

RAILWAY GRADE CROSSING FUND
(Part of the general Railway Safety Program)

Administered By:
The Standards and Development Branch of the Railway Transport Committee

Purpose:
The Railway Grade Crossing Fund was established to assist financially the railway, highway, municipal and utilities authorities in actual construction costs for the protection, safety and convenience of the public in respect of highway/railway crossings where the highway and railway tracks are on the same level.

Authority:
Railway Act
National Transportation Act
The monies in the Fund are supplied annually through the Appropriation Acts.
Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government pays from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund a share of the construction costs of projects to increase protection, safety and convenience of railway/highway crossings.

Projects eligible for financial assistance from the fund include:

1. Installing protection at an existing public level crossing which has been in existence for three years;
2. Improving grades of approach, visibility and similar work; and
3. Relocating utilities associated with any of the above projects.

Federal contributions are paid to whichever body undertakes to carry out the project. Under 3 above this may include public utility companies. Some contributions are also made to railways for the placing of reflective markings on rolling stock and crossing signs. The part of the costs not paid by the federal government is shared in most cases by the highway authority (usually a province or a municipality) and the railway concerned. The provincial or municipal share in the costs varies according to the type and location of the project. The formula for apportionment of costs is:

1. For installation of automatic protection equipment at level crossings, as under 1 above; Fund 80 per cent, and generally railway 7½ per cent, highway authority 12½ per cent;
2. For most other eligible projects the federal contribution from the Fund is 80 per cent, with the balance being negotiated among the parties concerned.

The maximum contribution from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund for any one project is $1,000,000. Federal payments are made on the basis of progress reports detailing work completed.

Payments:
See table 4

TABLE 4

Payments from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund by Province

Province	*1976-77 ($000)*	*1977-78 ($000)*	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*
Newfoundland	578	48	24	124	74
Prince Edward Island	22	33	23	4	—
Nova Scotia	170	104	1,042	172	234
New Brunswick	1,101	72	1,327	514	627
Quebec	8,757	3,450	10,094	3,302	3,508
Ontario	10,911	7,068	6,134	3,923	2,809
Manitoba	406	248	309	262	214
Saskatchewan	765	294	459	800	1,001
Alberta	1,981	2,536	744	1,308	424
British Columbia	2,495	1,966	2,345	1,138	526
Total	27,186	15,819	22,501	11,547	9,417

For Further Information:
General:

Director, Standards and Development Branch
Railway Transport Committee
Canadian Transport Commission
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9

Department of Veterans Affairs

The Department of Veterans Affairs is responsible for a wide range of matters relating to the social well-being of Canadian veterans and their dependants. This broad mandate includes responsibility for War Veterans and Civilian War allowances, supplementary financial assistance on the basis of need, educational assistance and social counselling services. Also included are hospitalization and medicare assistance. The Department provides treatment services in departmental and contract hospitals for veterans suffering from service-related disabilities and for veterans who are in receipt of a war veterans allowance.

While the assistance of jurisdictions external to the Department is required in dispensing many of these services, the administration of the Hospital Transfer Program and the War Veterans Allowance Act requires the cooperative effort of the Department and provincial–municipal authorities. Under the Hospital Transfer Program the Department is continuing its efforts to transfer its hospital facilities to other jurisdictions. The objective of this Program is to continue to provide a high level of patient care to the veteran population by assimilating them into community hospitals.

Department of Veterans Affairs **Page**
HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM 265

HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM
(Part of the Veterans Services Branch)

Administered By:
Veterans Services Branch

Purpose:
The program is intended to achieve the integration of Department of Veterans Affairs' (DVA) Hospitals with those of the local community. This will ensure the availability of adequate treatment for eligible veterans, especially in view of the declining numbers of veterans requiring active care in DVA facilities.

Authority:
Agreements are signed between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the province to which the DVA hospital is being transferred. Agreements have been signed in respect of:

Ste. Foy Hospital, Quebec City, Quebec;
Queen Mary Hospital, Montreal, Quebec;
Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, Ontario;
Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario;
Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, New Brunswick;
Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia;
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia;
Veterans Hospital, Victoria, British Columbia;
Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alberta;
Edmonton Veterans Home, Edmonton, Alberta.

Discussions with the province of Manitoba are underway with the object of re-opening negotiations for the Transfer of Deer Lodge hospital.

Time Frame:
The date of transfer is fixed in each agreement. Once implemented the agreement takes permanent effect.

The mode of federal payments following transfer is also set down in the agreements.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government agrees to transfer each DVA hospital to a community authority. Capital contributions are arranged at the same time to permit purchase of equipment and to facilitate renovation or expansion as required.

The Department of Veterans Affairs provides care and treatment to those veterans who are eligible by virtue of their service in time of war. In order to meet this obligation, the Department requires:

1. that there be adequate community health facilities to meet the needs of entitled veterans;
2. that an agreed number of beds at different treatment levels be available to veterans on a "priority use" basis; and
3. that there are arrangements for the employment of DVA hospital staff with pay and other employment benefits, the total of which would be comparable with what they enjoy in the Public Service of Canada.

For a sum of $1.00, land and physical assets of each DVA hospital are turned over to the new jurisdiction. A cash contribution is made by the federal government equal to the estimated capital that would have been expended had the hospital remained under DVA authority for a continuing period of five years.

After the transfer the Department reimburses the hospital for the costs of treatment required by pensioned veterans.

For Further Information:
General:

Deputy Minister
Department of Veterans Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.B. Brittain
Deputy Minister
Department of Veterans Affairs
Veterans Affairs Building
284 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP4

Tel: (613) 996-6881

Annex

List of the Various Federal-Provincial Agreements Categorized According to Type of Program or Activity

1. FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FISCAL ARRANGEMENTS AND ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING ACT, 1977

	Page
Contracting Out Arrangements	98
Established Programs Financing	96
Fiscal Equalization Payments	91
Fiscal Stabilization Payments	93
Hospital Insurance Program	154
Medical Care Program	157
Post-Secondary Education Financing Program	220
Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee Payments	95
Reciprocal Taxation	99
Tax Collection Agreements	94
Transfer Payments with Respect to Tax on 1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	95

2. UNCONDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Coleson Cove Compensation Agreement	47
Grants-In-Lieu of Real Estate Taxes on Consular and Diplomatic Properties	86
Municipal Grants Program	182
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	100
Statutory Subsidies	91
Water Transportation Assistance Program	253

3. CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF SHARED-COST PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

a) FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

(Agriculture)	
Crop Insurance	3
Freight Assistance to the Royal Winter Fair and the Canadian Western Agribition	6
Rabies Indemnification Program	9
4-H Clubs Assistance	5
(Employment and Immigration)	
Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program	23
Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST)	24
Federal-Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Agreements/Federal-Provincial Agricultural Manpower Agreements	27
Handicapped Refugee Scheme	36
Hospital Agreements for Indigent Immigrants	36
(Energy, Mines and Resources)	
Canada—Nova Scotia Low-Head Hydro Demonstration	46
Coleson Cove Study Agreement	47
Federal-Provincial Minerals Programs	44
National Energy Audit Program	50
(Environment)	
Agreements for Water Planning and Management	59
Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for Historic Sites	80

Lake of the Woods Control Board 67

Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals under Parks Canada Jurisdiction 83

(External Affairs)

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation 87

Conferences of Education Ministers and of Youth and Sports Ministers of French-Speaking Countries 87

(Health and Welfare)

Blind Persons Allowances 165

Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) 167

Disabled Persons Allowances 169

Family Planning Grants Program 154

National Welfare Grants 164

Provincial Management Information Systems Development 165

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP) 171

Young Offenders Agreements 171

(Indian Affairs and Northern Development)

Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians 114

Canada—Northwest Territories General Development Agreement 118

Canada—Northwest Territories Subsidiary Agreement on Community Economic Development 120

Canada—Yukon General Development Agreement 118

Canada—Yukon Subsidiary Agreement on Renewable Resource Development 119

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories 116

Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory 117

Natural Resources Development Agreement with Ontario 111

Policing Agreements 111

Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan 112

(Industry, Trade and Commerce)

Group and Individual Familiarization Tours 126

Special Markets—Special Projects 128

Visit Canada Program—Media 127

(Justice)

Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Compensation to Victims of Violent Crimes 132

Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Legal Aid in Matters Relating to the Criminal Law 133

Native Courtworker Programme 134

(Labour)

Alberta Pay and Benefits Survey 143

Survey of Salaries, Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits—Saskatchewan 143

(National Defence)

Capital Assistance in Construction Projects 147

Emergency Planning 148

(Public Works)

Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program 185

Shore Protection and Remedial Works 179

Water Level Control 180

(Regional Economic Expansion)

Agricultural and Rural Development Act 208

Canada—Alberta General Development Agreement 205

Canada—Atlantic Provinces Management Training Agreement 212

Canada—British Columbia General Development Agreement 206

Canada—Manitoba General Development Agreement 204

Canada—New Brunswick General Development Agreement 202

Canada—Newfoundland General Development Agreement 200

Canada—Northwest Territories General Development Agreement 207

Canada—Nova Scotia General Development Agreement 201

Canada—Ontario General Development Agreement 203

Canada—Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan 201

Canada—Quebec General Development Agreement 203

Canada—Saskatchewan General Development Agreement 205

Canada—Yukon Territory General Development Agreement 207

Physical Distribution Advisory Service Agreement 211

(Secretary of State)

Assistance to Provinces for Special Celebrations 224

Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements 221

Language Textbook Agreements 222

Official Languages in Education at Elementary and Secondary Levels 215

Official Languages in Education at the Post-Secondary Level 216

Official Languages in Education—Special Projects 218

Technical Assistance to the Non-Federal Public Sector 215

(Solicitor General)

Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) 238

Consultation Centre Activities 229

Exchange of Correctional Services Between Federal and Provincial Governments 234

Maintenance of Paroled Immates Apprehended under Warrant of Suspension 236

Research Division Activities 230

(Transport)

Agreement for the Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and Associated Works 259

Atlantic Provinces Primary Highway Strengthening/ Improvement Program—New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island 255

Construction of New Air Terminal Building at Peace River, Alberta 252

Financial Assistance to the Construction and Operation of Municipal and other Airports 251

Railway Grade Crossing Fund 262

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act 256

Urban Transportation Assistance Program 257

Water Transportation Assistance Program 253

Welland Canal Crossing Agreements 260

Western Northlands (Highway) Program—Northern British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba 254

b) PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Development and Demonstration of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Technologies 51

Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program 65

Lake of the Woods Control Board 67

Police Services under Contract 239

Transportation Facilities 180

4. PAYMENTS UNDER CONTRACTS FOR GOODS OR SERVICES

a) FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

Agreement with Manitoba Respecting Child Welfare Services for Certain Indian Communities 115

Agreement with Nova Scotia Respecting Child Welfare Services for Indian Communities 115

Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians 114

Agreements for Community Assessments and Parole and Temporary Absence Supervision Services 235

Agreements to Compensate for Local Services and Utilities Affected by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Works 259

Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Provision of the Forest or Municipal Fire Protection 79

Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education 113

Alberta/Canada Energy Resources Research Fund 44

Canada/British Columbia Sturgeon Bank Management 69

Canada Community Development Projects (CCDP) 29

Canada Community Services Projects (CCSP) 30

Canada—Manitoba Non Renewable Resource Evaluation Program 43

Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program 23

Canada Manpower Training Program 26

Canada—Nova Scotia Agreement on Oil Substitution and Conservation 45

Canada—Nova Scotia Home Insulation Loan Agreement 51

Employment Injury Benefits Program 139

Exchange of Psychiatric Services 233

Extended Health Care Services Program (EHCS) 158

Federal-Provincial Aeromagnetic Survey Program 43

Firearms Financial Agreement 240

Forest Fire Agreements 110

Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) 31

New Technology Employment Program 32

Nuclear Research and Development 52

Occupational Safety and Health Program 141

Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 149

Summer-Canada: Student Employment Program 33

Transportation Research Project 252

University Research Program 15

Vital Statistics Program 246

Young Offenders Agreements 171

b) PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Aid of the Civil Power 146

Atmospheric Environment Service 58

Bulk Purchasing of Drugs and Vaccines 244

Federal-Provincial Cooperative Supply 244

Intraprovincial Meat Inspection 8

Police Services under Contract 239

Provincial Visits Abroad 86

Provision of Services to Non Defence Agencies 150

Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 149

Quebec Immigration Officers Abroad (Cullen-Couture Agreement) 37

Research Station Buildings 10

5. PAYMENTS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF LAND, IMPROVEMENTS OR OTHER PHYSICAL ASSETS

Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Establishment of National Parks 78

Assistance for Small Craft Harbours 104

Capital Assistance in Construction Projects 147

Financial Assistance for Harbour Improvement 258

Hospital Transfer Program 265

Intergovernmental Agreements for Joint Projects Signed by the National Capital Commission and Programs of Assistance to Municipalities 183

Northern Quebec Transfer Agreement 109

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act 256

The Trans-Canada Highway System in National Parks 181

Urban Transportation Assistance Program 257

6. LOANS TO PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

a) LOANS WITH FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS

Point Lepreau Additional Financial Support 49

b) LOANS WITHOUT FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS

Canada/Manitoba-Nelson River Transmission System (1966) 45

Canada/Manitoba-Nelson River Transmission System (1977) 46

Canada—P.E.I. Underwater Cable Agreement 47

Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund Loans 101

Crop Insurance 3

Hydro Quebec Research Institute 48

Loan-Assisted Land Assembly Program 186

Loans for the Construction of Wharves 179

Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program Inc. 113

Non-Profit Cooperative Housing Program 187

Nova Scotia—New Brunswick Interconnection 49

Nuclear Research and Development 52

Public Housing Programs 189

Student Housing 194

7. JOINT ACTIVITIES WHERE EACH LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT INDEPENDENTLY FINANCES ITS SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES

Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of British Columbia Relating to the Resolution of Issues Outstanding Between the Two Governments Concerning Oil and Gas Pricing and Related Fiscal Matters 51

Agreements with Provinces for the Establishment of Cooperative Heritage Areas 82

Alberta Rangeland Monitoring Project 44

Anik-B Communications Program (Phase II) 18

Anik-B Program Delivery Pilot Project 18

Assistance for Small Craft Harbours 104

Atmospheric Environment Service 58

Book Publishing Development Program 19

Canada Games 224

Canada/Newfoundland—Native Peoples Agreements 109

Canada/Newfoundland Wildlife Conservation 70

Canada/Northwest Territories Wildlife Research 70

Canada/Ontario Spent Fuel Waste Management Program 50

Canada/Quebec Agreement for Ecological Studies Program in Basse Côte Nord Region 59

Canada/Yukon Interim Subsidiary Agreement on Tourism Development 116

Canadian Police Services 237
Canadian Travel Survey 129
Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges 3
Capital Cost Allowance Program for Canadian Films and Video Productions 21
Collective Bargaining Settlements and Negotiations in Ontario 139
Community Services Contribution Program 184
Construction of New Airport in Chibougamau-Chapais, Quebec 252
Consultation Centre Activities 229
Cooperative Data Gathering and Information Sharing 245
Dairy Support Program 10
Educational Adviser in Abidjan 86
Feed Freight Assistance Adjustment Fund 5
Film Festivals Grants Program 19
Fishing Vessel Assistance Program 104
Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the Northwest Territories 122
Handicapped Refugee Scheme 36
Health Protection Cooperative Activities 160
Indian Economic Development Fund 110
Industrial Investment Stimulation Program 15
Joint Settlement Arrangements 38
Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP) 28
Lower Churchill Development Corporation 48
Mackenzie River Basin Study 121
Manitoba Northern Flood Agreement 109
Memorandum of Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Alberta Relating to Energy Pricing and Taxation 52
National Air Pollution Surveillance Network (NAPS) 72
National Alerting and Reporting Network 76
National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES) 77
National Health Research and Development Program 159
National Survey of Abandoned Waste Disposal Sites 77
Northwest Highway System 181
Outreach Program 34
Prince Edward Island Cooperative Shellfish Program 78
Product Development Management Program (PDMP) 126
Propagation Research Program 15
Public Housing Programs 189
Public Initiatives Organization Program 16
Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program 191
Rural and Native Housing Program 193
Salmonid Enhancement Program with British Columbia 106
Special ARDA Agreements 209
Special Development Program (SDP) 89
Special Markets—Meetings and Incentive Travel 129
Special Needs Refugees Agreement 38
Special Program of Cultural Initiatives 19
Symphonie Satellite Program 17
Telidon Field Trials Program 16
Unified Family Court Pilot Projects Programme 135
Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) 88
Water Quality Monitoring Program 67

8. SUPPORT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL LIAISON AND JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

Agreements for Water Planning and Management 59

Continuing Federal-Provincial Committee of Officials Responsible for Human Rights 223

Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority 69

Federal-Provincial Boundary Commissions 43

Financial Assistance for Harbour Improvement 258

Forestry Programs 71

Industrial Technology Centre 125

Lake of the Woods Control Board 67

Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation Limited 211

Planning and Liaison Division Activities 232

Special Markets—Awareness and Attitude 128

Statistics Division Activities 231

Sulphur Development Institute of Canada (SUDIC) 125

9. MISCELLANEOUS

"At and East" Rates on Grain and Flour

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program 2

Canada Student Loans Plan 2

Canadian Travel Film Program 1

CBC Broadcast Telidon Services (Teletext Project)

Collection by Customs of Provincial Fees on Excess Importations of Liquor 17

Conseil africain et malgache pour l'enseignement supérieur (CAMES) 8

Enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders 23

Human Resources Branch Activities 23

National Fish Inspection Program 10

Newfoundland Bait Service 10

Non-Profit Housing Program 188

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act 210

Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc. 112

Subsidy for Dry Docks 179